



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 56. MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1911. (PAGES 2 AND 3.)

Part B.—Notifications by Government

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

LEAVE

No. 463.—Major W. A. Justice, I.M.S., is granted optional privilege leave and furlough to Europe, on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 18th November 1919, under articles 392, 396 and 398 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

A 17-MONTH-OLD INFANT

Ref. M. Green, December 11, 1914.

No. 446.—Major Alexander Chambers, I.M.S., to act as Third Surgeon, Government General Hospital, and Superintendent, Voluntary General Hospital, Madras, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th November 1914.

No. 418.—Major William James Niblock, U.S.A., to act as Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madison, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st of November 1904.

No. 445.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Tanjore Khambaren Pillai, B. M. B. A., on return from leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chikmagalur.

Ex. 147.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Jekirum, Trichitassaval Nagada, L.M.S.S., is act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Jekirum.

No. 512.—"Earl Ambrose" Barton (Fulda) Bellevue Station, M.B. B.M., sent as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Valenz, with effect from 22nd November 1894.

No. 418.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Frederick Matthews Esq., F.R.C.S., &c., is out on District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Amoy.

No. 454.—*Chrl. Ambrosius Serruys*, James St., Clear DeBata, Bortley, L.N. & S., L.N.C. & S., etc., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.

Port St. George, December 15, 1826

No. 481.—Major WILLIAM JAMES WILCOX, I.M.S., to act as Principal, Medical College, Madras, in addition to his own duties with effect from 1st November 1904, pending the arrival of Major A. Miller, I.M.S.

No. 412.—Major Alfred Miller, I M.S., on arrival, to act as Polakamp, Medical College, Madras, in addition to his own duties.

No. 425.—Captain James Macgregor Stuart, I.M.S., to be Deputy Secretary Commissioner and Inspector of Vaccination, Southern Range, tel. pay post, and to continue to act as Medical Officer, the Permanent, Madras.

No. 426.—Captain Alexander James Huchison Russell, I.M.S., to act as Assistant Medical Officer, General Hospital, and as Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, Medical College, Madras.

No. 427.—Major Alfred Miller, I.M.S., an arrival to be President, Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, on Appointment-Cum-Gratuity, I.M.S.

No. 428.—Captain Alexander James Hutchison Russell, I.M.S., to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, with effect from the 28th November 1914.

W. FRANCES,
Ap. Secretary to Government.

ARRIVALS.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1914.

No. 429.—The undersigned officers appointed to the Indian Civil Service reported their arrival to the Secretaries of the ICS (December 1914):—

- (1) Mr. Herbert Rex Telford.
(2) Mr. William Booth Brown.
(3) Mr. Robert Lewis McCracken.

- (4) Mr. Christopher Hughson Macmaster.
(5) Mr. Percy James Parsons.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1914.

No. 430.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service during the month of November 1914 are notified:—

With effect from the 1st November 1914.

- Mr. Edward Hamilton Withers to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. Henry Raymond Peto to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Frank Lewis Englewood to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 4th November 1914.

- Mr. Edward Williamson Leigh to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Alexander Robert Lockie-Toddman to revert as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Third Grade.

With effect from the 8th November 1914.

- Mr. Arthur Rowland Erskine to act as Collector and District Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Alexander Robert Lockie-Toddman to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 12th November 1914.

- Mr. James Thomas Gillespie to act as District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade.
Mr. David Grierson Whyte to act as District and Sessions Judge, Third Grade.
Mr. John Frederick Hall to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. Reginald Herbert Courtney to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 22nd November 1914.

- Mr. Gerald William Wells to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.

With effect from the 28th November 1914.

- Mr. Hugh Thompson Kelly to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, First Grade.
Mr. John Frederick Hall to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Second Grade.
Mr. Gerald William Wells to revert as Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Third Grade.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1914.

No. 431.—The following postings of officers of the Indian Civil Service are ordered:—

- (1) Mr. Thomas George Rutherford, I.C.S., on the expiry of his special duty is the Chief Secretariat, to the Madras Division of the Madras District.
(2) Mr. Edmund Jerome Nokes, I.C.S., as notified by Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Karikal.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1914.

No. 432.—Under the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1) of the Indian Leasing Act (17 of 1912), the Government is pleased to appoint the following officers as ex-officio members to the Estate Leasing, Madras, in addition to those appointed in Notification No. 145, dated the 22nd September 1913, published in Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 7th October 1913:—

- (1) President, Corporation of Madras.
(2) Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.

P. SRIJAGOPALA ACHARYAN,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, December 5, 1914.

No. 832.—Mr. Harold Leslie Brown, Assistant Superintendent of Police, will be considered to have been Transferred to the Superintendent of Police, Galle, from the 26th October to the 19th November 1914, both days inclusive.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, December 18, 1914.

No. 833.—Mr. Cyril Holroyd Shadlow, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, is posted to the Chingapatt District.

No. 834.—Mr. Cyril Seymour Vere Keene, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Remond district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Port St. George, December 18, 1914.

No. 835.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.H.R. Kinnay Ragooni Kushi Bawoo, Sub-Magistrate, Palghat, in the District of Malabar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 17 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders on first offences under section 149.

No. 426.—Under the provisions of section 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.H.R. Chettyar Subbala Nayana, Sub-Magistrate of Vaniyambadi, Vaniyambadi taluk, in the District of North Arcot, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Magistrate of Vaniyambadi, each of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 5, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Management Act, 1865, and under the Madras District Municipality Act, 1905, which may be exercised within the limits of the town of Vaniyambadi, Vaniyambadi taluk, in the district of North Arcot:—

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1—Items 1 to 8, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Port St. George, December 14, 1914.

No. 837.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower M.H.R. Subramanyam Vignayachandrasekar, Sub-Magistrate and Special Magistrate in the Chingapatt District, to try offences punishable under section 81 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1895, and under the bye-laws framed by the District Board of Chingapatt under section 162-A of that Act, and also under section 18 of the Regulation of Rents and Deaths Act, III of 1889, which may be exercised within the limits of the town of Tirukuthalaiman in the Chingapatt taluk, Chingapatt District.

No. 838.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the undersigned Special Magistrate in the Wingapatt District to try offences punishable under sections 81 (3) and 162-B of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1895, and also under section 18 of the Regulation of Rents and Deaths Act, III of 1889, which may be exercised within the limits of the villages specified against each:—

M.H.R. Thandapani Nityanandachari Adiramana Appayya, Sub-Magistrate and Special Magistrate, Chingapatt.

M.H.R. Krishnamoorti Magappa Appay, Sub-Register and Special Magistrate, Tirappore.

No. 839.—Under the provisions of section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower M.H.R. Deeba Yala Ashani Moosammal Appayya, Sub-Register and Special Magistrate in the Chingapatt District, to try offences punishable under sections 81 (3) and 162-B of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1895, and under the bye-laws framed by the District Board of Chingapatt under section 162-A of that Act, and also under section 18 of the Regulation of Rents and Deaths Act, III of 1889, which may be exercised within the limits of the village of Walakshadi, Chingapatt taluk, Chingapatt District.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, November 18, 1914.

No. 840.—With reference to rule 117 (4) and condition 5 of Form A, T, C and D in Schedule III of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1905, the Governor in Council empowers all police officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector to exercise the powers therein mentioned.

Port St. George, November 23, 1914.

No. 841.—Under the provisions of section 8 of the Indian Prisoners Act, 1905 (XXI of 1905) it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the reception, detention and treatment of prisoners in the Presidency of Madras, published in Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st July 1908. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1915.

5. Any alterations or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft annexed before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE INFORMATION, PROMOTION AND TRANSPORT OF PERSONS IN THE FRANCHISE OF MADRAS.

To rule 24 of Part III of the rules, for the words "written in writing" the words "produces duly filed in a certificate in the form hereto annexed" shall be substituted; and the following form of certificate shall be annexed to the said rule:—

Form of certificate.

- (1) Quantity of bread fed in week.
- (2) Description of oil.
- (3) Specific gravity of oil.
- (4) Number of samples taken.
- (5) Weight of oil by assay.
- (6) Signature of officer making above test.
- (7) Test of Government Officer or Council, or signature of the company's chief resident chemist and the authentication of the general manager of the local refinery or works.

Fort St. George, December 14, 1914.

No. 241.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 (2) of the Madras Towns Municipal Act, 1909, the Council in Council is pleased to declare that, from and after the 1st February 1915, the provisions of section 13 of the said Act shall extend to the local areas comprised within the limits of the police of (1) Tachikavalur, (2) Kavalpattanam, (3) Aethelkudam, (4) Udayagiri, (5) Kumbhuda, (6) Thiruvengudi, (7) Servedi, (8) Koyilur, (9) Palayamkudi, (10) Vandalur and (11) Kariakulam in the Vellore district.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 10, 1914.

No. 120.—The Venble Lionel Edgar Cox, M.A., Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to act as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras.

No. 121.—The Rev. Henry Clement Leachy, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras on return from leave.

No. 122.—The Rev. Hugh Hamilton Flynn, M.A., to be Chaplain of Coimbatore on return from leave.

Fort St. George, December 11, 1914.

No. 123.—The Venble Lionel Edgar Cox, M.A., Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, to be Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on relief by the Rev. H. Leachy, M.A.

Fort St. George, December 14, 1914.

No. 124.—The Rev. Frank Nattall, M.A., Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to act as Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, during the absence of the Venble L. E. Cox, M.A., on porting leave.

No. 125.—The Rev. John Jennings Doyle Bodden, M.A., to act as Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

No. 126.—Mr. Jack Elliott to be a Lay Reader of Christ Church, Madras, vice Mr. W. Seligman, L.C.S., who has left the station.

A. SUTTENBORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1914.

No. 35.—The Legislature Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 2nd day of February 1915.

2. Under rule 21 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislature Council, private business of members in the Council Chamber during the sitting should be made application to the Secretary to the Council through a Member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday the 20th January 1915.

W. FRASER,
Secretary to the Council.

Part 35, Group, Division 18, 1914.

26. 37.—The following subsections of the Government of India is republished for general information—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
MEMORANDUM.

Dated, the 30th November 1914.

As *Ordinance to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce immediately withheld from the market.*

Ordinance No. 13 of 1914.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide power to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce and to enable possession to be taken of stocks of articles of commerce immediately withheld from the market.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 93 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, I, the Governor-General, in Council, do hereby promulgate the following Ordinance.

Enactment No. 13 of 1914.

(1) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Frontier Regions and the District of Azad.

(2) In this Ordinance unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,

(a) "owner" in relation to any article of commerce includes any person who as agent or otherwise has power to sell the article;

(b) "provision" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

3. (1) The Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, may, by general or special order, require any person or class of persons to make a return of stocks of articles of commerce of which he or any person belonging to such class is the owner, and to submit such return to such authority, within such time, as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government, may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1), or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, empower, by general or special order, any person to seize and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles of commerce which have been or were required to be included in the return and of which the owner making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and a person so empowered may take such measures as he thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

4. No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained in accordance with the provisions of section 3 shall be published or disclosed except for the purpose of a prosecution under this Ordinance.

5. Whoever—

(a) intentionally omits to make a return when or required by an order under section 3; or

(b) makes or causes to be made any return which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true; or

(c) obstructs or impedes any person empowered under section 3, subsection (2), in the exercise of any of the powers under that subsection; or

(d) refuses to answer or gives an answer which he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Ordinance.

shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to rupees one thousand, or with both.

6. (1) If the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government is of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1) may be exercised in respect of any article of commerce generally or any class of such article or any particular supplies thereof and may be exercised by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of British India and by the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of the province.

(3) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as preventing the authorities mentioned in this section from exercising the power conferred thereby without having first obtained or ascertained the reasons for withholding the article.

7. On the issue of a notification under section 6, any person empowered by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government, by general or special order is that behalf, may take possession of any supplies of the article so notified which may be found within any area to which such notification extends, on paying the owner such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the person so empowered and the owner of such supplies or, in default of agreement, on payment or tender of payment of such compensation to the person so empowered.

8. (1) If the owner of any supplies takes possession of the supplies in accordance with the provisions of section 7 in default of agreement with the person so empowered, he shall be deemed to have accepted of agreement with such owner, notwithstanding the fact that he may have accepted of payment, may, within fourteen days from the date of such payment or tender of payment or within such longer period as may be prescribed, appeal to the prescribed authority.

(2) The prescribed authority shall consist of at least three persons, one of whom, at least shall have commercial experience.

(3) The prescribed authority in deciding the appeal shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case, and may either enhance or reduce the compensation determined by the owner, or may make no order at all.

(4) If such authority enhance the compensation any sum due to the owner in accordance with the award shall be paid to the owner of the supplies. If such authority reduce the

compensation pay money which the owner of the supplies has received shall be recoverable from such owner as if it were an amount of lost revenue.

3. (2) The Governor (General or Council) or the Local Government may make Regulations, rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

(a) the fees in which any return required by this Ordinance shall be submitted;

(b) subject to the provisions of section 2, sub-section (2), the constitution of an authority for the hearing of appeals under section 5, and the procedure to be followed by such authority and by persons appealing to such authority; and

(c) any other matters ancillary to this Ordinance.

(4) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

16. No Court shall call into question any order or award made under this Ordinance; and no writ, prohibition or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which he, in good faith, does or intends to do there under this Ordinance.

ENACTED AT PARLIAMENT,
Tenth and Eleventh Session.

W. FRANCIS,
By Secretary to Government

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, December 11, 1914.

No. 543.—(1) M.R.Sy. Pichu Pillai Rishabhachandran Pillai Arangal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Erumadai, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trincomalee, and M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib K. Ramaswami Vignayagobala Arumayya Arangal, transferred to the Hyderabad State.

(2) M.R.Sy. Krishnasami Nageswami Rao Pottuluri Gura, Deputy Collector under leaving under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Erumadai, vide No. (1).

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Port St. George, December 12, 1914.

No. 545.—The following appointment and posting in the Madras Survey Department are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. T. F. Krishnaswami Naidu, s.a., Tehsildar, Malabar District, to act as Assistant Director of Survey, 5th class, and to do duty as Land Records Department, Group Dm. II (Madras), vide M.R.Sy. M. N. Ramaswami Ayyar, or other duty.

PROMOCTIONS.

Port St. George, December 13, 1914.

No. 547.—The following promotions of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

I. With effect from 29th August 1914 consequent on the death of Mohammed Abdul Hafez Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Collector, 5th grade:—

Paul Nagay Mohammed Mimm Sahib Bahadur, from the sixth grade to the 5th grade.

II. With effect from 15th September 1914 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Sy. M. Sanyasirayana Rao Gura, Deputy Collector, sixth grade:—

M.R.Sy. Mohandasgiri Kanchadai Venkata Subrahmanyam Arangal, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

III. With effect from 15th September 1914 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur M. K. Govinda Rao Arangal, Deputy Collector, 5th grade:—

M.R.Sy. Kanaka Chaitanya Arangal, from the sixth grade to the 5th grade.

M.R.Sy. Narayana Ayyangar Sopale Arangal, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

IV. With effect from 3rd October 1914 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Sy. K. Krishnaswami Arangal, Deputy Collector, sixth grade:—

R. Mohi-ud-din Khan Lodi Sahib Bahadur, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

V. With effect from 10th October 1914 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Sy. T. V. Srinivasan Ayyar Arangal, Deputy Collector, fourth grade:—

M.R.Sy. Visweswari Sankar Ayyar Arangal, from the sixth grade to the fourth grade.

M.R.Sy. Madhava Ramaswami Arangal, from the sixth grade to the 5th grade.

VI. With effect from 10th October 1914 consequent on the retirement of M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib O. Subrahmanyam Naidu Gura, Deputy Collector, 5th grade:—

Mr. Sankar Narayan Sahasra, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

VII. With effect from 15th October 1914 consequent on the death of M.R.Sy. T. Sankaranarayana Gura, Deputy Collector, sixth grade:—

M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib Desamachandran Naidu Divanayya Naidu Arangal, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

VIII. With effect from 15th October 1914 consequent on the retirement of an appointment of Deputy Collector, sixth grade, mentioned in G.O. No. 2835, Revenue, dated 20th September 1914:—

M.R.Sy. Srinivasa Sankaranarayana Ayyangar Arangal, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

IX. With effect from 15th October 1914 consequent on the retirement of an appointment of Deputy Collector, sixth grade, mentioned in G.O. No. 2835, Revenue, dated 20th September 1914:—

M.R.Sy. Srinivasa Sanyasirayana Rao Pottuluri Gura, from the seventh grade to the sixth grade.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, December 8, 1814

Under section 6, Art 1 of 1881, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 822 acres in the area of 16 1/2 miles or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit: for the extension of the village-site in North Major, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Karoli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under No. 1 the adjoining of the said land.

5. A piece of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Haveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of bird, not at 250, then or possibly, with any or no number.	Name of owner or collector.	Description of the bird required to be taken up.	Entered on taken up
Thalassidroma: Three island, New Zealand.			
Exceeding dry, 15. No. 101 A.	Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101; east, No. 101 A, 101 B, 101 C and 101 D; south, No. 101 E, 101 F, 101 G.	101
Ex. No. 101 B.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 B; east, No. 101 B A, 101 B B, 101 B C and 101 B D; south, No. 101 B E, 101 B F, 101 B G and 101 B H.	102
Ex. No. 101 C.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 C; east, No. 101 C A, 101 C B, 101 C C and 101 C D; south, No. 101 C E, 101 C F, 101 C G and 101 C H.	103
Ex. No. 101 D.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 D; east, No. 101 D A, 101 D B, 101 D C and 101 D D; south, No. 101 D E, 101 D F, 101 D G and 101 D H.	104
Ex. No. 101 E.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 E; east, No. 101 E A, 101 E B, 101 E C and 101 E D; south, No. 101 E E, 101 E F, 101 E G and 101 E H.	105
Ex. No. 101 F.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 F; east, No. 101 F A, 101 F B, 101 F C and 101 F D; south, No. 101 F E, 101 F F, 101 F G and 101 F H.	106
Ex. No. 101 G.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 G; east, No. 101 G A, 101 G B, 101 G C and 101 G D; south, No. 101 G E, 101 G F, 101 G G and 101 G H.	107
Ex. No. 101 H.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 H; east, No. 101 H A, 101 H B, 101 H C and 101 H D; south, No. 101 H E, 101 H F, 101 H G and 101 H H.	108
Ex. No. 101 I.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 I; east, No. 101 I A, 101 I B, 101 I C and 101 I D; south, No. 101 I E, 101 I F, 101 I G and 101 I H.	109
Ex. No. 101 J.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 J; east, No. 101 J A, 101 J B, 101 J C and 101 J D; south, No. 101 J E, 101 J F, 101 J G and 101 J H.	110
Ex. No. 101 K.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 K; east, No. 101 K A, 101 K B, 101 K C and 101 K D; south, No. 101 K E, 101 K F, 101 K G and 101 K H.	111
Ex. No. 101 L.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 L; east, No. 101 L A, 101 L B, 101 L C and 101 L D; south, No. 101 L E, 101 L F, 101 L G and 101 L H.	112
Ex. No. 101 M.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 M; east, No. 101 M A, 101 M B, 101 M C and 101 M D; south, No. 101 M E, 101 M F, 101 M G and 101 M H.	113
Ex. No. 101 N.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 N; east, No. 101 N A, 101 N B, 101 N C and 101 N D; south, No. 101 N E, 101 N F, 101 N G and 101 N H.	114
Ex. No. 101 O.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 O; east, No. 101 O A, 101 O B, 101 O C and 101 O D; south, No. 101 O E, 101 O F, 101 O G and 101 O H.	115
Ex. No. 101 P.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 P; east, No. 101 P A, 101 P B, 101 P C and 101 P D; south, No. 101 P E, 101 P F, 101 P G and 101 P H.	116
Ex. No. 101 Q.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 Q; east, No. 101 Q A, 101 Q B, 101 Q C and 101 Q D; south, No. 101 Q E, 101 Q F, 101 Q G and 101 Q H.	117
Ex. No. 101 R.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 R; east, No. 101 R A, 101 R B, 101 R C and 101 R D; south, No. 101 R E, 101 R F, 101 R G and 101 R H.	118
Ex. No. 101 S.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 S; east, No. 101 S A, 101 S B, 101 S C and 101 S D; south, No. 101 S E, 101 S F, 101 S G and 101 S H.	119
Ex. No. 101 T.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 T; east, No. 101 T A, 101 T B, 101 T C and 101 T D; south, No. 101 T E, 101 T F, 101 T G and 101 T H.	120
Ex. No. 101 U.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 U; east, No. 101 U A, 101 U B, 101 U C and 101 U D; south, No. 101 U E, 101 U F, 101 U G and 101 U H.	121
Ex. No. 101 V.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 V; east, No. 101 V A, 101 V B, 101 V C and 101 V D; south, No. 101 V E, 101 V F, 101 V G and 101 V H.	122
Ex. No. 101 W.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 W; east, No. 101 W A, 101 W B, 101 W C and 101 W D; south, No. 101 W E, 101 W F, 101 W G and 101 W H.	123
Ex. No. 101 X.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 X; east, No. 101 X A, 101 X B, 101 X C and 101 X D; south, No. 101 X E, 101 X F, 101 X G and 101 X H.	124
Ex. No. 101 Y.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 Y; east, No. 101 Y A, 101 Y B, 101 Y C and 101 Y D; south, No. 101 Y E, 101 Y F, 101 Y G and 101 Y H.	125
Ex. No. 101 Z.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 101 Z; east, No. 101 Z A, 101 Z B, 101 Z C and 101 Z D; south, No. 101 Z E, 101 Z F, 101 Z G and 101 Z H.	126
Ex. No. 102 A.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 A; east, No. 102 A A, 102 A B, 102 A C and 102 A D; south, No. 102 A E, 102 A F, 102 A G and 102 A H.	127
Ex. No. 102 B.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 B; east, No. 102 B A, 102 B B, 102 B C and 102 B D; south, No. 102 B E, 102 B F, 102 B G and 102 B H.	128
Ex. No. 102 C.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 C; east, No. 102 C A, 102 C B, 102 C C and 102 C D; south, No. 102 C E, 102 C F, 102 C G and 102 C H.	129
Ex. No. 102 D.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 D; east, No. 102 D A, 102 D B, 102 D C and 102 D D; south, No. 102 D E, 102 D F, 102 D G and 102 D H.	130
Ex. No. 102 E.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 E; east, No. 102 E A, 102 E B, 102 E C and 102 E D; south, No. 102 E E, 102 E F, 102 E G and 102 E H.	131
Ex. No. 102 F.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 F; east, No. 102 F A, 102 F B, 102 F C and 102 F D; south, No. 102 F E, 102 F F, 102 F G and 102 F H.	132
Ex. No. 102 G.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 G; east, No. 102 G A, 102 G B, 102 G C and 102 G D; south, No. 102 G E, 102 G F, 102 G G and 102 G H.	133
Ex. No. 102 H.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 H; east, No. 102 H A, 102 H B, 102 H C and 102 H D; south, No. 102 H E, 102 H F, 102 H G and 102 H H.	134
Ex. No. 102 I.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 I; east, No. 102 I A, 102 I B, 102 I C and 102 I D; south, No. 102 I E, 102 I F, 102 I G and 102 I H.	135
Ex. No. 102 J.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 J; east, No. 102 J A, 102 J B, 102 J C and 102 J D; south, No. 102 J E, 102 J F, 102 J G and 102 J H.	136
Ex. No. 102 K.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 K; east, No. 102 K A, 102 K B, 102 K C and 102 K D; south, No. 102 K E, 102 K F, 102 K G and 102 K H.	137
Ex. No. 102 L.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 L; east, No. 102 L A, 102 L B, 102 L C and 102 L D; south, No. 102 L E, 102 L F, 102 L G and 102 L H.	138
Ex. No. 102 M.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 M; east, No. 102 M A, 102 M B, 102 M C and 102 M D; south, No. 102 M E, 102 M F, 102 M G and 102 M H.	139
Ex. No. 102 N.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 N; east, No. 102 N A, 102 N B, 102 N C and 102 N D; south, No. 102 N E, 102 N F, 102 N G and 102 N H.	140
Ex. No. 102 O.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 O; east, No. 102 O A, 102 O B, 102 O C and 102 O D; south, No. 102 O E, 102 O F, 102 O G and 102 O H.	141
Ex. No. 102 P.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 P; east, No. 102 P A, 102 P B, 102 P C and 102 P D; south, No. 102 P E, 102 P F, 102 P G and 102 P H.	142
Ex. No. 102 Q.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 Q; east, No. 102 Q A, 102 Q B, 102 Q C and 102 Q D; south, No. 102 Q E, 102 Q F, 102 Q G and 102 Q H.	143
Ex. No. 102 R.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 R; east, No. 102 R A, 102 R B, 102 R C and 102 R D; south, No. 102 R E, 102 R F, 102 R G and 102 R H.	144
Ex. No. 102 S.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 S; east, No. 102 S A, 102 S B, 102 S C and 102 S D; south, No. 102 S E, 102 S F, 102 S G and 102 S H.	145
Ex. No. 102 T.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 T; east, No. 102 T A, 102 T B, 102 T C and 102 T D; south, No. 102 T E, 102 T F, 102 T G and 102 T H.	146
Ex. No. 102 U.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 U; east, No. 102 U A, 102 U B, 102 U C and 102 U D; south, No. 102 U E, 102 U F, 102 U G and 102 U H.	147
Ex. No. 102 V.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 V; east, No. 102 V A, 102 V B, 102 V C and 102 V D; south, No. 102 V E, 102 V F, 102 V G and 102 V H.	148
Ex. No. 102 W.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 W; east, No. 102 W A, 102 W B, 102 W C and 102 W D; south, No. 102 W E, 102 W F, 102 W G and 102 W H.	149
Ex. No. 102 X.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 X; east, No. 102 X A, 102 X B, 102 X C and 102 X D; south, No. 102 X E, 102 X F, 102 X G and 102 X H.	150
Ex. No. 102 Y.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 Y; east, No. 102 Y A, 102 Y B, 102 Y C and 102 Y D; south, No. 102 Y E, 102 Y F, 102 Y G and 102 Y H.	151
Ex. No. 102 Z.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 102 Z; east, No. 102 Z A, 102 Z B, 102 Z C and 102 Z D; south, No. 102 Z E, 102 Z F, 102 Z G and 102 Z H.	152
Ex. No. 103 A.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 A; east, No. 103 A A, 103 A B, 103 A C and 103 A D; south, No. 103 A E, 103 A F, 103 A G and 103 A H.	153
Ex. No. 103 B.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 B; east, No. 103 B A, 103 B B, 103 B C and 103 B D; south, No. 103 B E, 103 B F, 103 B G and 103 B H.	154
Ex. No. 103 C.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 C; east, No. 103 C A, 103 C B, 103 C C and 103 C D; south, No. 103 C E, 103 C F, 103 C G and 103 C H.	155
Ex. No. 103 D.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 D; east, No. 103 D A, 103 D B, 103 D C and 103 D D; south, No. 103 D E, 103 D F, 103 D G and 103 D H.	156
Ex. No. 103 E.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 E; east, No. 103 E A, 103 E B, 103 E C and 103 E D; south, No. 103 E E, 103 E F, 103 E G and 103 E H.	157
Ex. No. 103 F.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 F; east, No. 103 F A, 103 F B, 103 F C and 103 F D; south, No. 103 F E, 103 F F, 103 F G and 103 F H.	158
Ex. No. 103 G.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 G; east, No. 103 G A, 103 G B, 103 G C and 103 G D; south, No. 103 G E, 103 G F, 103 G G and 103 G H.	159
Ex. No. 103 H.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 H; east, No. 103 H A, 103 H B, 103 H C and 103 H D; south, No. 103 H E, 103 H F, 103 H G and 103 H H.	160
Ex. No. 103 I.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 I; east, No. 103 I A, 103 I B, 103 I C and 103 I D; south, No. 103 I E, 103 I F, 103 I G and 103 I H.	161
Ex. No. 103 J.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 J; east, No. 103 J A, 103 J B, 103 J C and 103 J D; south, No. 103 J E, 103 J F, 103 J G and 103 J H.	162
Ex. No. 103 K.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 K; east, No. 103 K A, 103 K B, 103 K C and 103 K D; south, No. 103 K E, 103 K F, 103 K G and 103 K H.	163
Ex. No. 103 L.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 L; east, No. 103 L A, 103 L B, 103 L C and 103 L D; south, No. 103 L E, 103 L F, 103 L G and 103 L H.	164
Ex. No. 103 M.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 M; east, No. 103 M A, 103 M B, 103 M C and 103 M D; south, No. 103 M E, 103 M F, 103 M G and 103 M H.	165
Ex. No. 103 N.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 N; east, No. 103 N A, 103 N B, 103 N C and 103 N D; south, No. 103 N E, 103 N F, 103 N G and 103 N H.	166
Ex. No. 103 O.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 O; east, No. 103 O A, 103 O B, 103 O C and 103 O D; south, No. 103 O E, 103 O F, 103 O G and 103 O H.	167
Ex. No. 103 P.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 P; east, No. 103 P A, 103 P B, 103 P C and 103 P D; south, No. 103 P E, 103 P F, 103 P G and 103 P H.	168
Ex. No. 103 Q.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 Q; east, No. 103 Q A, 103 Q B, 103 Q C and 103 Q D; south, No. 103 Q E, 103 Q F, 103 Q G and 103 Q H.	169
Ex. No. 103 R.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 R; east, No. 103 R A, 103 R B, 103 R C and 103 R D; south, No. 103 R E, 103 R F, 103 R G and 103 R H.	170
Ex. No. 103 S.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 S; east, No. 103 S A, 103 S B, 103 S C and 103 S D; south, No. 103 S E, 103 S F, 103 S G and 103 S H.	171
Ex. No. 103 T.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 T; east, No. 103 T A, 103 T B, 103 T C and 103 T D; south, No. 103 T E, 103 T F, 103 T G and 103 T H.	172
Ex. No. 103 U.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 U; east, No. 103 U A, 103 U B, 103 U C and 103 U D; south, No. 103 U E, 103 U F, 103 U G and 103 U H.	173
Ex. No. 103 V.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 V; east, No. 103 V A, 103 V B, 103 V C and 103 V D; south, No. 103 V E, 103 V F, 103 V G and 103 V H.	174
Ex. No. 103 W.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 W; east, No. 103 W A, 103 W B, 103 W C and 103 W D; south, No. 103 W E, 103 W F, 103 W G and 103 W H.	175
Ex. No. 103 X.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 X; east, No. 103 X A, 103 X B, 103 X C and 103 X D; south, No. 103 X E, 103 X F, 103 X G and 103 X H.	176
Ex. No. 103 Y.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 Y; east, No. 103 Y A, 103 Y B, 103 Y C and 103 Y D; south, No. 103 Y E, 103 Y F, 103 Y G and 103 Y H.	177
Ex. No. 103 Z.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 103 Z; east, No. 103 Z A, 103 Z B, 103 Z C and 103 Z D; south, No. 103 Z E, 103 Z F, 103 Z G and 103 Z H.	178
Ex. No. 104 A.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 A; east, No. 104 A A, 104 A B, 104 A C and 104 A D; south, No. 104 A E, 104 A F, 104 A G and 104 A H.	179
Ex. No. 104 B.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 B; east, No. 104 B A, 104 B B, 104 B C and 104 B D; south, No. 104 B E, 104 B F, 104 B G and 104 B H.	180
Ex. No. 104 C.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 C; east, No. 104 C A, 104 C B, 104 C C and 104 C D; south, No. 104 C E, 104 C F, 104 C G and 104 C H.	181
Ex. No. 104 D.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 D; east, No. 104 D A, 104 D B, 104 D C and 104 D D; south, No. 104 D E, 104 D F, 104 D G and 104 D H.	182
Ex. No. 104 E.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 E; east, No. 104 E A, 104 E B, 104 E C and 104 E D; south, No. 104 E E, 104 E F, 104 E G and 104 E H.	183
Ex. No. 104 F.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 F; east, No. 104 F A, 104 F B, 104 F C and 104 F D; south, No. 104 F E, 104 F F, 104 F G and 104 F H.	184
Ex. No. 104 G.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 G; east, No. 104 G A, 104 G B, 104 G C and 104 G D; south, No. 104 G E, 104 G F, 104 G G and 104 G H.	185
Ex. No. 104 H.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 H; east, No. 104 H A, 104 H B, 104 H C and 104 H D; south, No. 104 H E, 104 H F, 104 H G and 104 H H.	186
Ex. No. 104 I.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 I; east, No. 104 I A, 104 I B, 104 I C and 104 I D; south, No. 104 I E, 104 I F, 104 I G and 104 I H.	187
Ex. No. 104 J.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 J; east, No. 104 J A, 104 J B, 104 J C and 104 J D; south, No. 104 J E, 104 J F, 104 J G and 104 J H.	188
Ex. No. 104 K.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 K; east, No. 104 K A, 104 K B, 104 K C and 104 K D; south, No. 104 K E, 104 K F, 104 K G and 104 K H.	189
Ex. No. 104 L.	Islands, Islands, Southwestern, Pacific, minor, southern and northern Islands, New Zealand.	North, No. 104 L; east, No. 104 L A, 104 L B, 104 L C and 104 L D; south, No. 104 L E,	

Fort St. George, December 7, 1834.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 or more, but not a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an ocean embankment, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Bureau Divisional Officer, Poughkeepsie, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under for the said

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Paight, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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[illegible]

May St. George, December 19, 2014

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1954, the Comptroller in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule consisting of 32 acres, in the several lots hereinafter described, is a public reserve, and is hereby reserved for the purposes of the said Act and subject to the provisions of the said Act.

1. The lands described in sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the Bureau of Survey and Mapping, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

First St. George, December 12, 1744

Under section 8, Art I of 1894, the Executive the Governor is Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the foregoing schedule and covering 10 acres, situated in the town of Lohakumbhari, is to be sold by public sale to wit, for the construction of a village school at Lohakumbhari, and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Parvathji, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Treasurer, Foreigners, and can be loaned at any time during office hours.

28-11-2006 10:11

[illegible]

L. DAVISON,
As. Secretary to Government

Rep. At. Groups, December 4, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1984, the Executive the Government, in Council hereby declares that the land covered in the following schedule and measuring 4,920 acres, to the north of Indre more or less, is notified for public purposes, to wit, for a growing estate of Teakwood growth, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head Quarter District Collector, Tiruchengode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Tinsukia, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of bird, nest or egg, season or particular, with average or possible number.	Name of owner or collector.	Localities of the bird referred to in column 4.	Extent to be taken up.
Trachycephalus alberti, Trachycephalus ruber, No. 361, Palawanensis ruber.			
Orn., dep. 2 1/2 in. 12 x 12 (1).	Mathewson's Oligopus ..	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11 S.E. No. 2, S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (2).	Kandela Agay ..	North, S.E. No. 2; east, S.E. No. 11; north and west, S.E. No. 12.	10
do. No. 12 x 12 (3).	K. Karappa Oligopus ..	North, S.E. No. 2; east, north and west, S.E. No. 11.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (4).	K. Anandappa Oligopus ..	Do. do.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (5).	Kumarappa Oligopus ..	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (6).	Muthappa Oligopus ..	North, S.E. No. 2; east, north and west, S.E. No. 11.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (7).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (8).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (9).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (10).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (11).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (12).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (13).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (14).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (15).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (16).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (17).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (18).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (19).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (20).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (21).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (22).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (23).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (24).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (25).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (26).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (27).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (28).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (29).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (30).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (31).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (32).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (33).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (34).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (35).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (36).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (37).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (38).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (39).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (40).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (41).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (42).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (43).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (44).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (45).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (46).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (47).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (48).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (49).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10
Do. No. 12 x 12 (50).	Do.	North, S.E. No. 2; east and north, S.E. No. 11; S.E. No. 12.	10

D. MARSHALL,
Civil Service to Government, P. W. O.

Under section 9, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the bird mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-65 across, be the same as birds more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for supplying quinine to the Districts of Town, Police and San. House (San) and, under sections 4 and 7 of the said Act, the District Officer, Comand, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and, directed to take order for the acquisition of the said bird.

2. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired is kept in the office of the West-Queens Deputy Collector and is available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE			
Description of land, wet or dry, swamp or peatlands, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken &c.	Extent to be taken &c.
Chilworth district, Chilworth parish, Chilworth village.			
Chilworth, par. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	Miss J. B. Boscawen	Marsh, road & road, with, 1000 yds. of marsh,	

Part St. George, December 7, 1814.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1814, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 100 acres, for the same a title deed or lease, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for the Police Sub-Inspector's quarters at Amalgam; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Amalgam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the site is available in the Public Office, Amalgam, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE				
Description of land, wet or dry, swamp or peatlands, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken &c.	Extent to be taken &c.	
Mabey district, Mabey parish, Mabey village.				
Acres, &c. of the	No.	John Mackintosh, wife of John Mackintosh.	Acres, &c. of the	Acres &c.

W. G. MOLESWORTH.

Under Secretary to Government, P. O. B.

Part St. George, December 8, 1814.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1814, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 100 acres, for the same a title deed or lease, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a channel to St. George, 141 of Pannagody village; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Pannagody, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Pannagody, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, swamp or peatlands, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken &c.	Extent to be taken &c.
<i>Fujian district, Chongshengprefecture, Zhenjiang shihpa.</i>			
Gm., wt. No. 124	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 124 A, west, No. 126 H; south,	none
14. No. 125 B	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 125 A, west, No. 126 G; north,	97
15. No. 126 C	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 126 A, west, No. 126 F; north,	98
16. No. 127 D	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 127 A, west, No. 126 E; north,	99
17. No. 128 E	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 128 A, west, No. 126 D; north,	100
18. No. 129 F	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 129 A, west, No. 126 C; north,	101
19. No. 130 G	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 130 A, west, No. 126 B; north,	102
20. No. 131 H	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 131 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	103
21. No. 132 I	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 132 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	104
22. No. 133 J	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 133 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	105
23. No. 134 K	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 134 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	106
24. No. 135 L	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 135 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	107
25. No. 136 M	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 136 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	108
26. No. 137 N	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 137 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	109
27. No. 138 O	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 138 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	110
28. No. 139 P	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 139 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	111
29. No. 140 Q	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 140 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	112
30. No. 141 R	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 141 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	113
31. No. 142 S	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 142 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	114
32. No. 143 T	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 143 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	115
33. No. 144 U	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 144 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	116
34. No. 145 V	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 145 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	117
35. No. 146 W	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 146 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	118
36. No. 147 X	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 147 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	119
37. No. 148 Y	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 148 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	120
38. No. 149 Z	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 149 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	121
39. No. 150 AA	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 150 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	122
40. No. 151 AB	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 151 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	123
41. No. 152 AC	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 152 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	124
42. No. 153 AD	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 153 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	125
43. No. 154 AE	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 154 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	126
44. No. 155 AF	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 155 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	127
45. No. 156 AG	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 156 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	128
46. No. 157 AH	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 157 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	129
47. No. 158 AI	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 158 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	130
48. No. 159 AJ	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 159 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	131
49. No. 160 AK	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 160 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	132
50. No. 161 AL	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 161 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	133
51. No. 162 AM	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 162 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	134
52. No. 163 AN	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 163 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	135
53. No. 164 AO	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 164 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	136
54. No. 165 AP	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 165 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	137
55. No. 166 AQ	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 166 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	138
56. No. 167 AR	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 167 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	139
57. No. 168 AS	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 168 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	140
58. No. 169 AT	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 169 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	141
59. No. 170 AU	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 170 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	142
60. No. 171 AV	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 171 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	143
61. No. 172 AW	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 172 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	144
62. No. 173 AX	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 173 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	145
63. No. 174 AY	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 174 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	146
64. No. 175 AZ	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 175 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	147
65. No. 176 BA	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 176 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	148
66. No. 177 BB	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 177 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	149
67. No. 178 BC	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 178 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	150
68. No. 179 BD	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 179 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	151
69. No. 180 BE	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 180 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	152
70. No. 181 BF	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 181 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	153
71. No. 182 BG	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 182 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	154
72. No. 183 BH	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 183 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	155
73. No. 184 BI	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 184 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	156
74. No. 185 BJ	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 185 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	157
75. No. 186 BK	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 186 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	158
76. No. 187 BL	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 187 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	159
77. No. 188 BM	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 188 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	160
78. No. 189 BN	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 189 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	161
79. No. 190 BO	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 190 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	162
80. No. 191 BP	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 191 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	163
81. No. 192 BQ	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 192 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	164
82. No. 193 BR	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 193 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	165
83. No. 194 BS	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 194 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	166
84. No. 195 BT	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 195 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	167
85. No. 196 BU	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 196 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	168
86. No. 197 BV	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 197 A, west, No. 126 A; north,	169
87. No. 198 BW	Demomochi, Utsurō, Daigawa, Nara, Nippon.	Shioh, No. 198 A, west, No. 126 A;	

Under section 5, Act I of 1924, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the law, is needed for a public purpose, to set for a smaller Arbeitsgemeinschaften changed, not under from the functions of a Collector under the Act and draw up a list of Arbeitsgemeinschaften, and under

§ A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Fitermes, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Conclusions

Description of leaf, wet or dry, smooth or punctate, with scurry or polished surface.	Name of country or exception.	Description of the leaf required to be taken up.	Future reference taken up.
<i>North above Salween, Yunnan, Chinese Salween valley.</i>			
Same, dry, S. No. 2 100.	Salween Valley of Yunnan provinces.	North, S. No. 2 & 3, and S. No. 2; south and west, S. No. 2.	1000- 101

F. L. MORGAN,
Under Secy. in Charge, P. W. D. (Agriculture Branch)

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 24th and 12th December 1914, is published for general information:—

[illegible]

No. in this list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
18	Local and Municipal.	1834— No. 1285 L., Nov. 14.	Bridge across the Taver Stock—discussing with members, the estimate presented by Mr. G. and for the construction of a—on the road from Thuri to Polioyphthara in the district of Syros. (1 a.)
18	Do	No. 1719 M., Nov. 8.	By-law—approving and authorizing the revised—No. 2 adopted by the Municipal Council of Poryphthara regarding the houses of houses for rental and articles. (1 a.)
12	Do	No. 1285 M., Nov. 14.	By-law—approving and authorizing the—relating to the control of High Syros—presented by the Municipal Council of Polioyphthara and during the revision by the Board above Board of Syros. (1 a.)
18	Do	No. 1285 M., Nov. 14.	By-law—approving and authorizing the revised by-law No. 2 of the By-law—presented by the Municipal Council of Polioyphthara and during the revision by the Board above Board of Syros. (1 a.)
18	Do	No. 1285 M., Nov. 14.	By-law—approving and authorizing the revised by-law No. 2 of the By-law—presented by the Municipal Council of Polioyphthara and during the revision by the Board above Board of Syros. (1 a.)
18	Do	No. 1285 M., Nov. 14.	By-law—approving and authorizing the revised by-law No. 2 of the By-law—presented by the Municipal Council of Polioyphthara and during the revision by the Board above Board of Syros. (1 a.)
18	Do	No. 1285 M., Nov. 14.	By-law—approving and authorizing the revised by-law No. 2 of the By-law—presented by the Municipal Council of Polioyphthara and during the revision by the Board above Board of Syros. (1 a.)
18	Do	No. 1285 M., Nov. 14.	By-law—approving and authorizing the revised by-law No. 2 of the By-law—presented by the Municipal Council of Polioyphthara and during the revision by the Board above Board of Syros. (1 a.)

F.L.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price stated against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914. [PART I, contd.

Translations of Notifications by Government

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

புதுச்சேரி.

சென்ட் ராபர்ட் காலனி, 1914 டிசம்பர் 14-ம்.

மலர் 599.—தஞ்சாவூர் மீட்டர் ரெகிஸ்டர் ஓர்டினன்ஸ் கெட்டிங் ஓர்டினன்ஸ் துவிசெவனாடுகளைத் துடித்தல் குற்றத்திற்குத் தண்டிக்கப்பட்டவர்களை 1905 ஆம் ஆண்டு சிறை துவிசெவனாடுகளைத் துடித்தல் சட்டம் 4-ம் கட்டுப்பாடுகளைத் துடித்தல் குற்றத்திற்குத் தண்டிக்கப்பட்டவர்களைத் துடித்தல்.

பி. என். சுவாமிநாதன்,
கலெக்டர், தஞ்சாவூர்.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

புதுச்சேரி.

சென்ட் ராபர்ட் காலனி, 1914 டிசம்பர் 14-ம்.

மலர் 57.—தஞ்சை அட்டர்னரி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு அட்டர்னரி அலுவலர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றவர்களைத் துடித்தல்.

திரு. என். சுவாமிநாதன்,

கலெக்டர், 1914 மலர் 57-ம்.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE POWER TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AS TO STOCKS OF ARTICLES OF COMMERCE AND TO ENABLE POSSESSION TO BE TAKEN OF STOCKS OF ARTICLES OF COMMERCE UNREASONABLY WITHHELD FROM THE MARKET.

தஞ்சை அட்டர்னரி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு அட்டர்னரி அலுவலர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றவர்களைத் துடித்தல். தஞ்சை அட்டர்னரி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு அட்டர்னரி அலுவலர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றவர்களைத் துடித்தல். தஞ்சை அட்டர்னரி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு அட்டர்னரி அலுவலர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றவர்களைத் துடித்தல்.

தஞ்சை அட்டர்னரி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு அட்டர்னரி அலுவலர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றவர்களைத் துடித்தல். தஞ்சை அட்டர்னரி இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு அட்டர்னரி அலுவலர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றவர்களைத் துடித்தல்.

[illegible][illegible]

ORDINANCE No. IX of 1914.

1914 ലെ ഫ് - 30 നമ്പർ നിയമം (അഡ്മിഷൻ.എഫ്),

1. (1) 1914-15-ல் கட்டப்பட்டிருந்த

(7) മമ്മിയിൽ സമുപരിസ്ഥിതി സംരക്ഷണ പരിപാടി നടത്തി വരികയാണോ. സമുപരിസ്ഥിതിയിൽ മറ്റു കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു.

[illegible]

(d) வவு கட்டிடவழிகளைக் கட்டி, கட்டுவதற்கு உத்தரவுகள், ஒதுக்க
 வசதிகள், அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கட்டுமான நடைமுறைகள், கட்டுமான
 விதிகள், கட்டுமான நடைமுறைகள், கட்டுமான நடைமுறைகள்.

99. "தமிழ்நிலைப்புகள்" ஆகாததில் இது நிலைப்புகள் உள்ளதென்ற, ஆதலால் தமிழ்நிலைப்புகள் ஆகும் எனப்படலாம்.

[illegible][illegible]

சிறைக்குட்பட்ட விவசாயப் பண்ணைகளில் கிராமப்புறங்களில் இருந்து வரும் மக்கள் குடியேறும் வகையில் திட்டமிட்டு கட்டப்படும் வசதியை ஏற்படுத்தும் நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசு மேற்கொண்டு வருமா?

வினா-10. கீழ்க்கண்ட வினாக்களுக்குரிய பதில்களைக் கொடுக்கவும்—

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(2) (1)-ஐ உபயுக்தமாக நடைமுறை செய்கிற வறு கழிப்பதற்குரியதென்றவுடன்தான் சர்க்காரையோ அல்லது மாநிலத்தின் வறு கண்காணிப்பதற்காக அமைத்த புரட்சிவாதிய சேவகத்தையும் வறு கழிப்பதற்காக கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டிய சமூக அபிவிருத்தி இலக்கு நெருங்கியதை அங்கீகரித்து வறு கழிப்பதற்கென்றே கட்டியிருக்கின்ற வறு கழிப்பு அமைப்பை மாநில சர்க்காரின் மூலம் அல்லது சர்க்காரின் கீழ் உள்ள ஏதாவது ஒரு நிறுவனம் நடத்தவேண்டியது என்று கருதுவதற்காகவும் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கிற கட்டியை மீட்டவும் அரசாங்கம் உத்தேசித்தது.

(3) ഈ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥി നന്നായതിന് സാക്ഷ്യംകൊണ്ട് സിബി
പ്രാൻ പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽക്ക് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തണം ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള അധികൃത നാ
സ്ഥാനത്തിൽനിന്നും അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ ഈ നിർദ്ദേശിൽ പറഞ്ഞ
ശാസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ വിവരങ്ങൾക്ക് വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നതും.

അധികാരസമിതി അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി
അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു;

(2) ഈ നിയമസമിതി അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി

അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

(3) ഈ നിയമസമിതി അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി
അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

10. ഈ നിയമസമിതി അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി

അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിയമസമിതി
അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി
അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിയമസമിതി
അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി
അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡൻ്റ്,
അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി

വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി
അയക്കുക ആയിട്ടു വെച്ചുവെക്കുക എന്നതിനായി

(A large translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Deputy Translator in Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 53.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914. [Price, 5 Rs. 4 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, December 15, 1914.

No. 1934.—Under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and notification No. 242, dated 18th February 1908, issued thereunder, Mr. J. F. Barrett has been duly appointed by the Madras and Northern Madras Railway Company as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 1935.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Ry. Kodya Thevaras Uthamas Saha Guu to be a member of the District Board of Karapet.

No. 1936.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Kallaveerathai Puthakuram Sampas Aravul to be a member of the District Board of Madhav.

No. 1937.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Vallu Kammara Ponnala Guu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Arakkapatti.

No. 1938.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Subrahmanya Aggar Karuppa Arayar Aravul, B.A., B.L., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nandip.

No. 1939.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alfred John Hindson to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nagapattinam.

No. 1940.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Father Joseph Maris Louis, S.J., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palayakottam.

No. 1941.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Krishnaswami Arayar Chinnambalam Arayar Aravul to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vatali.

No. 1942.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 11 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Oringappa Maruti Kashi Raju Sahit Sahadur to be Chairman of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 1943.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves the appointment, by election, of M.R. Ry. Chinnambalam Thevaras Uthamas Aravul as Vice-Chairman of the municipality of Mayasamudra.

No. 1944.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves the appointment, by election, of M.R. Ry. Narayanasami Thevaras Uthamas Aravul as Chairman of the municipality of Yellam.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1945.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Ganjam hereby notifies, under section 99 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that, with effect from 1st April 1915,

(4) the following six toll-gates will be abolished :—

- | Place of the toll-gate. | Present position. |
|-------------------------|---|
| (1) Kotter | 18th mile of Alibona-Horramadsham and Kallikote roads. |
| (2) Pichia | On the road from Pichikere to Chelapappan and Sattur. |
| (3) Jarjaj | On the trunk road at the junction of the Jarjaj-Jaganadhapur road. |
| (4) Mahendrapattapur .. | On the road near the Mahendrapattapur river in the 10th mile of the Trunk road. |
| (5) Kallikote | At the 18th mile gate on the Trunk road. |
| (6) Rames | At Rames on the Kallikote-Horram road. |

(5) the following eleven gates will be established at the places mentioned against each :—

- | Place of the toll-gate. | Place. |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) Rames | Place where Rames-Horramadsham and Kallikote-Horram roads meet. |
| (2) Sambayyil | 10th mile of Alibona-Kotter road at the place where it is met by Jarjaj-Jaganadhapur road. |
| (3) Sattur | Near the 10th mile stone on the Trunk road. |
| (4) Twenty-eight mile gate .. | 28th mile, on the road of Trunk road at the junction with Thiruvelli-Pondicherry road. |
| (5) Rames | At Rames Place. |
| (6) Sambayyil | In the 1st mile of Horramadsham road. |
| (7) Horram | At the junction of the Alibona-Horram and Trunk roads. |
| (8) Mahendrapattapur .. | At the junction of the Mahendrapattapur-Jaganadhapur and Mahendrapattapur roads. |
| (9) Kallikote | At the junction of the Kallikote-Horram and Kallikote-Horramadsham roads. |
| (10) Sattur | At the junction of the Mahendrapattapur and Alibona-Horram roads. |
| (11) Durgam | In the sixty-fifth mile of the Horramadsham-Collingia road. |

With the sanction of the Government in Council, it is further declared under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 37 of the said Act, that payment of tolls at either of the existing gates at Durgam and Kallikote shall clear carriage, cart and a cart at the proposed gate at Sattur within a period of twenty-four hours reckoned from receipt of notice and that payment at the latter gate shall similarly secure exemption from payment of tolls at the existing gates at Durgam and Kallikote.

No. 1024.—

Application of the Kankipalle Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 4,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.

The work or works for the execution of which the loan is required and the estimated cost of the work or works.	The amount which it is proposed to borrow.	The date on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.	The law or laws under which the loan shall be raised, and the mode of raising it.	The period for which the loan is required, the amount of the annual instalments if any, or, where it is proposed that the loan shall be repaid, the date proposed for repaying each instalment and the mode of repaying it, and the mode of repaying it.	The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.	A detailed statement of the revenue and expenditure of the loan authority for the last preceding year.	All existing loans of the loan authority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<p>The Kankipalle Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 4,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.</p> <p>The Kankipalle Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 4,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.</p>	Rs. 4,000 (four thousand only).	Kankipalle Municipal Council.	The Kankipalle Municipal Council, 17 of 1886, as amended by the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.	For five years. The whole amount will be repaid by the Council at five per cent. per annum, the 5,000 in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, and the balance of Rs. 1,000 in 1897.	5 per cent. per annum.	Amount of loan.	A loan of Rs. 10,000 has been repaid for the execution of a public work, the construction of a canal, and the construction of a canal.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

20. 1938.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor by Order No. 1074 declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 600 acres, to be some or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road in the Thana of Talipady and the Government of Madras, under sections 8 and 7, and the Government of Madras, under sections 8 and 7, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the land and land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Tournonensis, and may be requested at any time during office hours.

Figure 10.10.10

Description of level, and as dry, moist, or permanent, with average or probable rainfall.	Name of a river or example.	Elevation of the level required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Keith J. Arnold is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Tennessee.

Smith, J. P. 8, No. 104 B	Kanaka Earth	Smith, J. P. 104 A; and, M. No. 104 A-B; Smith, E. No. 114 C; Smith, B. No. 114 B	47-50
Do. No. 104 B	Kanaka Earth and Bangswand Earth	..	..	Smith, E. No. 114 A; Smith, E. No. 114 C; Smith, B. No. 114 B	51
Isaac, J. P. 8, No. 170 A (Duchowich Earth)	Merced and Iron	..	..	Smith, S. No. 161 B; Smith, J. P. 216 C; Smith, B. No. 170 B; and, No. 223	57
Clark, J. P. 8, No. 184 A	Kanaka Earth, Bangswand Earth, and Kanaka Earth	..	..	Smith, J. P. 114 A; and, S. No. 187; Smith, B. No. 114 B	58
Do. No. 212 A	Bangswand Earth	..	..	Smith, S. No. 114 A; and, S. No. 111 B-C; Smith, S. No. 110 A; and, Kanaka Earth	59
Do. No. 211 B	Bangswand Earth	..	..	Smith, S. No. 117 A; and, E. No. 110 B	61

Polymers and alloys

Gen., sp., & No. in	Approved Diap. specimens	No. in the No. 50 A. set, Tenthredinidae, south	
	Diap. specimens	No. 78 C; west, No. 74 A.	
Do. No. 74 A. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 A. 1; west, No. 74 A. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 B. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 B. 1; west, No. 74 B. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 C. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 C. 1; west, No. 74 C. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 D. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 D. 1; west, No. 74 D. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 E. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 E. 1; west, No. 74 E. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 F. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 F. 1; west, No. 74 F. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 G. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 G. 1; west, No. 74 G. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 H. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 H. 1; west, No. 74 H. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 I. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 I. 1; west, No. 74 I. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 J. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 J. 1; west, No. 74 J. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 K. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 K. 1; west, No. 74 K. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 L. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 L. 1; west, No. 74 L. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 M. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 M. 1; west, No. 74 M. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 N. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 N. 1; west, No. 74 N. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 O. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 O. 1; west, No. 74 O. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 P. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 P. 1; west, No. 74 P. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 Q. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 Q. 1; west, No. 74 Q. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 R. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 R. 1; west, No. 74 R. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 S. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 S. 1; west, No. 74 S. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 T. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 T. 1; west, No. 74 T. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 U. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 U. 1; west, No. 74 U. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 V. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 V. 1; west, No. 74 V. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 W. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 W. 1; west, No. 74 W. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 X. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 X. 1; west, No. 74 X. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 Y. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 Y. 1; west, No. 74 Y. 1.	10
Do. No. 74 Z. 1.	do.	South, No. 74 Z. 1; west, No. 74 Z. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 A. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 A. 1; west, No. 75 A. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 B. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 B. 1; west, No. 75 B. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 C. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 C. 1; west, No. 75 C. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 D. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 D. 1; west, No. 75 D. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 E. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 E. 1; west, No. 75 E. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 F. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 F. 1; west, No. 75 F. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 G. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 G. 1; west, No. 75 G. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 H. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 H. 1; west, No. 75 H. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 I. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 I. 1; west, No. 75 I. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 J. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 J. 1; west, No. 75 J. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 K. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 K. 1; west, No. 75 K. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 L. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 L. 1; west, No. 75 L. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 M. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 M. 1; west, No. 75 M. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 N. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 N. 1; west, No. 75 N. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 O. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 O. 1; west, No. 75 O. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 P. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 P. 1; west, No. 75 P. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 Q. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 Q. 1; west, No. 75 Q. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 R. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 R. 1; west, No. 75 R. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 S. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 S. 1; west, No. 75 S. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 T. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 T. 1; west, No. 75 T. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 U. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 U. 1; west, No. 75 U. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 V. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 V. 1; west, No. 75 V. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 W. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 W. 1; west, No. 75 W. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 X. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 X. 1; west, No. 75 X. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 Y. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 Y. 1; west, No. 75 Y. 1.	10
Do. No. 75 Z. 1.	do.	South, No. 75 Z. 1; west, No. 75 Z. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 A. 1.	do.	South, No. 76 A. 1; west, No. 76 A. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 B. 1.	do.	South, No. 76 B. 1; west, No. 76 B. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 C. 1.	do.	South, No. 76 C. 1; west, No. 76 C. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 D. 1.	do.	South, No. 76 D. 1; west, No. 76 D. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 E. 1.	do.	South, No. 76 E. 1; west, No. 76 E. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 F. 1.	do.	South, No. 76 F. 1; west, No. 76 F. 1.	10
Do. No. 76 G. 1.	do.		

No. 1877.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 40 a. m. be taken as a public work or use, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the construction of a school building; and, under sections 6 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take such steps for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Villav, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, and to day, then, or previously, with owner or previous owner.	Name of owner or company.	Particulars of the land required or to be taken up.	From to be taken up.
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David Reed Kirtley, Fellow with American Bar Association

Exp. S. No. 100-1	..	Ball toward Ball	North, S. No. 100-1, west, S. No. 100-1; north, S. No. 100-1, west, S. No. 100-1	40.0
Do. S. No. 100-2	..	Do.	..	..	North, S. No. 100-2, west, S. No. 100-2; north, S. No. 100-2, west, S. No. 100-2	40.0
					Total	80

No. 1921.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 415 of an acre, is the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school-house in Vengapattin village, Madurai taluk, Madurai district; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madurai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madurai and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or possibly, with power or panchayat lands.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Madurai district, Madurai taluk, Vengapattin village.</i>			
1 acre, 10 p.	European, Madurai, and Chinnai Madurai.	North, Tennant road; east, Chinnai Madurai Taluk's police; south, Vengapattin taluk; Pappan's property.	1 acre, 10 p.

No. 1922.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39 of an acre, is the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or possibly, with power or panchayat lands.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Madurai district, Madurai taluk, No. 1921 Vengapattin village.</i>			
Dep. S. No. 100 E. ..	European, Madurai, Kaveri, Madurai and Chinnai.	North, S. No. 100 A, village old; east, S. No. 100; south and west, S. No. 100 A.	4000 1/2

No. 1910.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38 of an acre, is the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a girls' school building; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vengapattin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vengapattin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or possibly, with power or panchayat lands.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Vengapattin district, Vengapattin taluk, Tamil village.</i>			
Revenue-free Kaveri stream, north, S. No. 100.	Vengapattin Taluk ..	North, river road; west, house at Vengapattin; south, remaining portion of S. No. 100; east, remaining portion of S. No. 100 belonging to Vengapattin Taluk.	4000 1/2
Do.	Vengapattin Taluk ..	North, river road; south, remaining portion of S. No. 100 belonging to Vengapattin Taluk; south, remaining portion of S. No. 100; west, S. No. 100.	40
Total ..			40

No. 1091.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule and measuring 185.5 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Local Road school at Choudapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinner Estate, Pongalur taluk, Choudapalli village.			
Boundaries, village limits, P. No. 11, 12.	Mangala Sathya and Mangala.	North, Local Road school, east, street, south, Mangala Sathya's house; west, Choudapalli school; east, P. No. 11.	16. 124. 100 00
	Mangala Kandasami	North, Mangala Sathya's house, east, street, south, Mangala Sathya and Mangala's house, west, Local Road school; east, P. No. 11.	100 00
		Total	200 00

No. 1092.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,412 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a street in Chinnam in D ward of the Eluru municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Eluru, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Eluru, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chinnam Estate, Eluru taluk, Eluru village.			
Byroad, dry, T.S. No. 128 E.	Mohammed Sahib and Abdul Rahman.	North, T.S. No. 128, west, T.S. No. 128 A; south, P.O. No. 127, east, T.S. No. 127.	100 00
Do. No. 128 E.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 127, east, T.S. No. 127 A; south, T.S. No. 127 C; west, T.S. No. 127.	100 00
Do. No. 128 E.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 127 E, east, T.S. No. 127 A; south, T.S. No. 127 H; west, T.S. No. 127.	100 00
Do. No. 128 E.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 127 D; east, T.S. No. 127 A; south, T.S. No. 127 and 127, west, T.S. No. 127.	100 00
Do. No. 128 E.	Mohammed Khatun	North, T.S. No. 127 A and 127 D; east, T.S. No. 127, west, T.S. No. 127; south, T.S. No. 127.	100 00
		Total	1,412

No. 1093.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.45 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a latrine and gravel quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the District Officer of Choudapalli is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer of Choudapalli taluk, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Joshi Estate, Choudapalli taluk, P. No. 11, Choudapalli village.			
Dry S. No. 75-7 B ..	Polishetty, B. Further East, Mangala, E. Eluru Estate.	North, S. No. 75-7 B; east, S. No. 75-7 B; south, S. No. 75-7 B; west, S. No. 75-7 B.	1.45

No. 1594.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 45 of an acre, by the name a 37½ acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial-ground of Andia at Kumbhuppi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gollumbepalayam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gollumbepalayam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, and its position, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Collector district, District office, Kumbhuppi village.

Revenue, 4½, No. 119 C-5.	Shankar Narayan, Madanlal Ganesha, Panna (current and Kumbhuppi) Gollumbep.	North, east and north, No. 112 C; west, No. 117 A.	45½.
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No. 1601.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 41 of an acre, by the name a 41½ acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Local Fund road at Pannar; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue District Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, and its position, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Collector district, District office, Pannar village.

Dep. S. No. 146	Shri Subbaya Chetti	North, S. No. 420 and section 146B; west, Local Fund road; north, S. No. 411, west, S. No. 412.	41½.
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No. 1606.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 416 square feet, by the name a 416 square or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of Jambh street in the Villages Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Villages, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Villages, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, and its position, with survey or plan-book number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Collector district, District office, Villages village.

Villages Municipality, 3 portions of house No. 474 of Jambh street.	Shankar Narayan Chetti and Pannababai Chetti.	South, Jambh street; north, Attaral street; north, house No. 476; west, Jambh street.	No. 474.
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No. 1047.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 58 a 0 c, more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Vengalpet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, or partly covered	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Puzospet taluk, Puzospet village.			
South, dry, S. No. 3112 P-3	Chittala Krishna Reddi	North, S. No. 1807, east, S. No. 3112 P-2; south, and west, S. No. 3112 P-1.	about 32
North, low, S. No. 1808 P-1	Do.	North, S. No. 1801, east, S. No. 1803 P-2; south, to S. No. 1803 P-1, west, S. No. 3112 P-2.	—
		Total	— 32

No. 1050.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 a 0 c, more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Nishanmashan burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kambakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kambakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, or partly covered	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kambakonam taluk, Tharu Chikilad-murugai Mudaliyar estate situated in Arandipalayam village.			
Perennial (mostly), S. No. 343 D.	Tharuppalayam Araya, T.D. 1914.	North and east, S. No. 343; south and west, dry lands of S. No. 31, Karappan village.	about 40

No. 1056.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 40 a 0 c, more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine and latrine in the Dispensary building at Vengalpet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, more or less, or partly covered	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Puzospet taluk, Puzospet village.			
Vengalpet, perennial, S. No. 1234 P-1.	Chittala Krishna Reddi	North, S. No. 1234; east, S. No. 1231 P-2; south, S. No. 1231 P-3, west, S. No. 1234 P-2.	about 40

Re 1940.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule, and measuring 3 acres, in the name of late *namo* or *nam*, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground; and, under sections 6 and 7, the Tahsildar of Palani is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

5 A place of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Paki and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Stevens L.A.

Particulars of land, well or dry, name or general title, with situation or location thereof.	Name of owner or lessee.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Water Rights, Privileges, Water & Hydropower Rights.</i>			
Box 2, No. 118	Factoring, Southern Company Corp. and Southern Railway Corp.	Water, R. No. 118, sub. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801,	

No. 1843.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land specified in the following schedule and measuring 412 acres to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Tadipatri-Pattur road; and, under sections 2 and 3, the revenue divisional officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the purposes of the provisions of the Act.

2. A plan of this level is kept in the office of the revenue department officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of insect, with its fly, from all specimens, with exception of immature specimens	Name of insects or subgenus	Number of the local specimens in the Indian up.	Extinct or taken up
<i>Antennae distinct, Tergites patch, Tergites elongate.</i>			
Iraha, dry, S. No. 558	<i>Phaenogaster Vachellia Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; west, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	500
Do. No. 877	Do.	North, No. 477 and 877; east, No. 479, south, No. 477, west, No. 477 and 877.	10
Do. No. 479	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477 and 877.	10
Do. No. 880	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 881	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 882	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 883	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 884	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 885	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 886	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 887	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 888	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 889	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 890	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 891	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 892	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 893	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 894	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 895	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 896	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 897	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 898	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 899	<i>Phaenogaster Picta Eucorys</i>	North, No. 877; east, No. 479; south, No. 879, west, No. 477.	10
Do. No. 900			

No. 1002.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Barrow-in-Council hereby authorizes the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 25 of an acre, be the same a public road or less, is needed for public purposes, to wit, for making a well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahitiako of Baradaghi is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsil-dar of Madugall and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEME.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or tenant.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Eluru district, Madugall taluk, Eluru village.</i>			
Byland, dry, 6 No. 126.	Barbari Barma	North, S. No. 126 (waste purchase); west, S. No. 126, last of Kani Gavel and Wama Gavel, boundaries of Eastern Rural Mills, with S. Nos. 127, 128, and of Madiga P. S. No. 127, last.	4000-126

No. 1043.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 30128 of an acre, be the same as here or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Ganes Street in the Deoguzan municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapatnam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapatnam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEME.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or tenant.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Tanjore district, Agapattur taluk, Agapattur village.</i>			
By, T. S. No. 22 of Sub No. 4 of west No. 5.	Leasing: Evangelical Brothers Mission, represented by Rev. H. David.	South, T. S. No. 21, west, T. S. No. 21; north, T. S. No. 119; west, T. S. No. 119.	2000-2-1024

No. 1044.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 58 acres, be the same as here or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Board school building at Nandagam; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Bobbili, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Bobbili, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEME.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or tenant.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Pongapattur district, Bobbili taluk, Pongapattur village.</i>			
Waste-land, (impair), dry	Owners, Mahalinga of Bobbili, Sengavathi, Kudi Lakshman Nayudu and Aravindappa Agastha and Thiruvengadam Lakshmanappa and Kudi Nayudu	North, (impair dry) land in the occupation of Kudi Lakshman Nayudu, Aravindappa Agastha, Thiruvengadam Lakshmanappa and Kudi Nayudu, with, margin lands of Aravind Thiruvengadam Kudi Nayudu and the dry land of Thiruvengadam Lakshmanappa, with, area lying in Rajahmundry Revenue and the margin lands of Aravind Thiruvengadam Nayudu, west, measuring portion of the present dry land under the operation of Kudi Lakshman Nayudu and Aravindappa Agastha.	1000-80

No. 1545.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 551 square feet, to be some a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a surveying line in the Town Municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed in this order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATIC.

Description of land, with or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Dindigul district, Trase taluk, Trase village.			
Trase, No. 301-6 ..	Mattarim Pillai ..	North, Nos. 301 and 302; east, No. 303-3; south, No. 302-1; west, No. 302-2.	24. 25.
Do, No. 304-3 ..	Business Agency ..	North, Nos. 301 and 302; east, No. 303; south, No. 303-3; west, No. 302-2.	25
		Total ..	210

No. 1546.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39 of an acre, to be some a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public service line between the village of Periyakulam, Periyakulam taluk, Madras district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed in this order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Periyakulam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATIC.

Description of land, with or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madurai district, Periyakulam taluk, Periyakulam village.			
Madurai, Taluk, No. 301 ..	Mattarim Pillai ..	North and east, perambled No. 301; south and west, channel.	39. 00.

No. 1547.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23 of an acre, to be some a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an elementary school in the Kaveri's street in the Periyakulam Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed in this order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEMATIC.

Description of land, with or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan and number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madurai district, Periyakulam taluk, No. 301, Periyakulam village.			
Trase, Taluk, No. 301 ..	Kanakkudai Pillai and Kanakkudai Pillai ..	North and east, Kanakkudai Pillai's survey line; west, Kanakkudai Pillai's survey line; south, Kanakkudai Pillai's survey line; and, Kanakkudai Pillai's survey line.	23. 00.

No. 1511.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 51 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a court-yard; and, under sections 3 and 7, the District Officer, Chattrap, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Chattrap, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chattrap district, Chattrap taluk, Kumbhacharya village.			
Enthoal, dry land, bearing survey No. 403	(1) Vangam, Mahapatra. (2) Bhanuachand Mahapatra and (3) Nandam Mahapatra. Nos. 3 and 4 being pieces vacant and question Bhanu Mahapatra.	North, boundaries portion of S. No. 409 (part); East of Bhanuachand Mahapatra S. No. 403; North, Local Post road bearing S. No. 440; West, remaining portion of S. No. 403	ACRES 51

No. 1512.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.28 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the public use of a well in Baryasapeta in the Comandri municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Comandri is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Comandri and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Comandri district, Comandri taluk, Baryasapeta village.			
Enthoal, dry land, No. 101 B.	Sham Bhanuachand Beryal and Raja of Paryasapeta.	North, S. No. 240; East, S. No. 241 & 242; South, S. No. 17; West, S. Nos. 17 and 210	0.28 0.12

No. 1513.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,714 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the lane leading to the channel from the old sluiceway station in the Erode municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the District Officer, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Collectorate district, Erode taluk, Erode village.			
Do. T. B. No. 100-1.	Enthoal	Yannanachand	
	Yannu and Kall Chandi	North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 417; west, No. 418.	14.20
Do. No. 416-2.	Do.	Do.	2.85
Do. No. 416-3.	Do.	Do.	4.94
		North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 417; west, No. 418.	2714
		Total ..	17.99

No. 3551.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,955 acres, to be taken as a public use or for, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a feeder road to a rubber plantation, and for the various domestic offices. To facilitate, it is proposed to purchase the land of a Collector under the Act and award is also made for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the previous defendant officer, Delichinsky, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

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FRANCIS,
how to document

Pages.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 201-P.—Whereas the Governor is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mohor in the Madaya District, and persons from the inland portions of the Madaya District, the Madaya Presidency, the Mysore and Hyderabad States and other parts inclined to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Ranganaraswami Car Festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor is Council prohibits the attendance of the said Festival from the 22nd January to 25th February 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said Festival in contravention of this notification will be taxed back.

Port St. George, December 14, 1911.

No. 202-P.—Under rule 2 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency towns the Governor in Council hereby declares the taluks of Koda and Thiruvananthapuram and the municipality of Koda in the Coimbatore District to be under observation.

Port St. George, December 18, 1911.

No. 203-P.—In modification of notification No. 189-P., published on pages 423-424 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 8th December 1911, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of publication stations are published:—

A.—PLAQUE-INFECTED AREAS.

A.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Surya Madayar Ahar.	Unvickunda Santabhimma Angamkonda Belary. Bandishikhalu. Gonchala. Jolamudi. Karyapalli. Kodagudi. Kizilpur. Korampudi. Sivarama. Vedichandu.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore. Palladam.	Bangarodla. Pellannam. Pillanpalli.
Bellary.	Bellary.		North Anant.	Thrippah- tan.	Alangupam. Pellam. Hiddaya.
Bellary.	Bellary.		Belur.	Gowd.	Achikhalipalli. Dandakurichi. Gowd. Mettipalli. Mangudiappalli. Pannappalli.
Bellary.	Bellary.		South Anant.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.
Bellary.	Bellary.		Tadipatri.	Kannur.	Kannur.

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Division.	Infected localities.		Presidency or Division.	Infected localities.	
	Districts and Taluks, and Towns of more than 10,000.			Districts and Taluks, and Towns of more than 10,000.	
I. Mysore.	The whole province. I. Madaya District— (a) District— Ahmednagar. Karnal. Kashmir. Tanna. (b) Towns and parts— Bathery. Bard.		II. Madaya District.	3. Central Division— (a) District— Alwar. Kashmir. Kashmir. Kashmir. Kashmir. (b) Towns— Panna. Panna. 4. Southern Division— (a) District— Bathery. Bathery.	
II. Madaya.					

Fast to Grow, 1944.

Ex. 264-P.—Under rule 3 of the Madras Pagar Regulations in force outside the Presidency towns the Governor in Council hereby declares the taluk of Kaveri and the municipalities of Trichinopoly and Rangoon in the Trichinopoly District to be under observation.

Est. St. George, December 11, 1814.

No. 50,7.—The following attestation of the Government of India, Department of Education (Sanitary-Wing), No. 2127, dated 4th December 1914 is reproduced:—

Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Siligoodam in the Travancopoly taluk of the Travancopoly district, Madras Presidency; if persons from the Malabar State and the cities of Bombay and Calcutta are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Varkutha Kshethra festival:

In observance of the power reduced by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1987 (II of 1987), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no notice be issued by railway to the stations of Telesangam Railway Station, Trunk-Palghat, Telesangam Fort, Senggam Road, Manganapur, Tiruchendur, Kottam, Parangudi, Palgannai, Tiruvandiyur, Marjallath, Puzhal and Suburban Stations in South India from the 4th December 2014 to 1st January 2015 which days [inclusive] coincide the Mysore State and the cities of Bhubaneswar and Calcutta. This decision, intended or believed to be intended to proceed to the Vaidya Shukla festival at Palgannai.

Fort St. George, December 10, 1834

No. 106 F.—The following valuation of the Mysore Durbar, No. 1011—Nos. 92-24-11 (General), dated 12th November 1914, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Mysore Dev. & Sagastion, II of 1947.

(Habit: Subramanyaswami; Jaina: Shivali Subramanyu, Doddaballapur taluk, Bangalore district, from 1942 to 31st December 1944 (both days inclusive).

W. FRANCHI

As Secretary to Government

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTIONS AND PRESENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1894, M.R.M. Namasivayam Rao Baghavendrarao Anagall has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Coimbatore. He is the director of Coimbatore.

Colombiere Collector's Office,
8th December 1944.

A. R. CUNNING, *Editor*

Under section 18 of the Kuchee Land Boards Act, 1961, M H.Ry. Velameti Sumanabhangya Goud has been duly elected as a member of the Effere Tribes Board.

Klein Collection's Office,
10000, December 1994.

J. M. TURNER,

Under rule 31 (a) of the Tamil Nadu Election rules, M S R. Vallabhadri Acharyulu were also to have been duly elected as a member of the Andhra Pradesh Board in the Nellore district.

Refugee Collection's Office,
115, Dornierstrasse 1914.

D. BHANACHANDRA BAO

M. R. R., Hamsami Padeguchi Nilanda Padayanti Ayeraj has been elected as a member of the Etem Tethi Board.

deputy Collector's Office,
18th December 1914.

E. W. LOEH,
Collector

Under section 28 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1924, M.M.No. 1, Gopala Ayyer Aggarwal Ayyer Ammal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Nannavudi.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
21st December 1892.

H. B. WOOD,
Director

Under section 26 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1894, M.E. Ry. Admynstrators Venkateswamy Ramayya Nayudu Gurn and M.E. Ry. Engineer Sivthayya Vennanathan Chettipir Aravargal have been elected as members of the Pattakothal Taluk board in the district of Tanjore.

Travels Collector's Office,
11th December 1919.

Under section 14 of the rules for the election of Teluk Board Members, the President, District Board, Telukop, appoints M. S. R. Wang Hockoonpoo to be a member of the Telukop Teluk Board.

Telukop District Board's Office,
15th December 1914.

A. F. S. MOSCARD,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Executive the Governor in Council under section 14a of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Chingleput, hereby appoints the undersigned gentleman to be a member of the Chingleput Teluk Board:—
M. H. R. Venkatar Venkateswara Mudaliar Ayyar Ayyangar, also M. S. R. M. Subbarama Ayyangar.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
15th December 1914.

P. S. R. SENE,
President.

The President, District Board, Chingleput, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14a of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints the Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupur, Hange, to be a member of the Chingleput Teluk Board.

Chingleput District Board's Office,
15th December 1914.

H. L. READWOOD,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14a of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Gungam, hereby appoints M. H. R. Akkumayya Pitukudi Ram, Tambalar to be a member of the Teluk Board, Gungam.

Gungam District Board's Office,
16th December 1914.

T. VENKATACHALANATHA,
President.

The President, District Board, Tiruchengode, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 14a of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M. H. R. Sivaram Pillai Solakrishnan Pillai Ayyangar, M. H. R. Theodor de Vries Pillai Ayyangar and K. S. Ignatius, Eng., to be members of the Angulur Teluk Board.

Tiruchengode District Board's Office,
16th December 1914.

L. VIERST,
President.

ERRATUM.

For "M. H. R. Muttiah Subbaraj" read "M. H. R. Muttiah Subbaraj" (page 344, Notice No. 4, Port St. George dated 24th November 1914) and "M. H. R. Muttiah Subbaraj" (page 344, Notice No. 4, Port St. George dated 24th November 1914).

Notice Collector's Office,
25th December 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.



Published by Authority.

No. 59.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914. [PART. I. N. 2.]

Part 3-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

SIGNIFICATION

Port St. George, December 11, 1919

No. 145.—Under the Indian Universities Act, 1904, section 22, the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University with effect from 1st December 1910:—

First Lt. George, December 14, 1918.

No. 150.—Under section 21, sub-section (4) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the contribution to the University of Medicine of the Medical College for Women in Group (14) of the Intermediate courses of study.

Fort St. George, December 7, 1814

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1984, the Honorable the Governor in Council hereby declares that the fund mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to \$2,000,000, be the same as the fund known as the "Fund for the purpose of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities" and the same shall be used for the purpose of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

73.0

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Description of land, acre or city, town or township, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or possessor.	Description of the land comprised in the claim or	Acreage in claim ap-
<i>Heavily timbered, heavily timbered, heavily timbered.</i>			
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Hendrickson & Son	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Hendrickson & Son	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	108
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	F. M. Johnson & Son	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	12
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Trustees of the State of Wisconsin, Treasurer	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Do, Sec. 34 and 35.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	31
Aptn, sec. 8, T. 34 N., R. 34 E.	Do	North, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35; west, 6, Sec. 34 and 35.	

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,
Secretary to Government

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS

SLAVE

ExtremeHazy from within atmosphere for eighteen days from 17th November 1824 is granted to M.R. by U. S. Kalyanaswami Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dindigul, acting in the District Range

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 30th December 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for ten days from the 1st instant to M. R. N. Krishnaiah Achari, Superintendent of Banarasi Schools (in the cadre of Sub-Additional Secretaries of Schools).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 20th December 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

The privilege here for two months from 2nd October 1914 granted to H.R. By, G. Anstey and Aggar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Srirangam Range, in the Director's notification in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 2nd November 1914, is extended by further date.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 9th December 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction

LEAVE AND ABSENCE

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 20th November 1954 to M.H.D. S. M. Venkatarao, Deputy Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, and to give M. S. R. R. Krishnaswamy, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur District, leave for one month from 20th November 1954 to 20th December 1954. The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 20th November 1954 to M.H.D. S. M. Venkatarao, Deputy Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, and to give M. S. R. R. Krishnaswamy, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur District, leave for one month from 20th November 1954 to 20th December 1954. The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from 20th November 1954 to M.H.D. S. M. Venkatarao, Deputy Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupati Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur district, and to give M. S. R. R. Krishnaswamy, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur District, leave for one month from 20th November 1954 to 20th December 1954.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 15th December 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1917.

NOTICE REGARDING EXAMINATIONS TO APPEAR.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates for the aforesaid Technical Examinations to be held in April next are not required to obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner to apply for admission to the examinations:—

I. For the Elementary Grades—

(1) Candidates who have studied up to the Seventh Standard of an elementary school and qualified for an Elementary School-leaving Certificate.

(2) Candidates who have passed the late Middle School Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but are reading in the Fourth or any higher Form in a recognized high school, or who have completed, or are pupils in education, the course of instruction prescribed for the Third or any higher Form, provided that, in the former case, they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* to the effect that they are pupils of the Fourth or Fifth or Sixth Form, from the headmaster of the school to which they belong, and in the latter case, a certificate* from the head of a recognized college or high school or from an inspecting officer of the Education Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in respect to the effect that these qualifications are up to or above the rank of Sub-Inspector in the case of candidates, however, who having completed the Third Form Standard in the late Middle School with the third or the highest form were found to, after a careful examination, be promoted to the Fourth Form, a certificate* to that effect from the headmaster of the school concerned will be accepted.

II. For the Intermediate Grades—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates who have not qualified or passed as above but have passed the Elementary Examination in the particular subject for which they wish to appear.

III. For the Advanced Grades—

(1) Candidates who hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates.

(2) Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the compulsory portion of the late Upper Secondary Examination.

(3) Candidates for the Advanced Examination in any subject who have not qualified to read the same except above should apply for admission previous to the date on which they may have passed the Intermediate Examination in that subject.

IV. For the grade—Elementary, Intermediate or Advanced—

(1) Pupils in India Government, Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Municipal Councils, Municipal Councils, who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but are required to pass in any of the subjects included in the examinations, provided they submit along with their applications for admission to the examination a certificate* from the head of the office in which they are employed to the effect that they are required to pass in that subject, the grade being specified in the certificate.

(2) Candidates who do not possess the required General Education qualifications but have appeared and failed in a particular subject for a particular grade, or were not appearing at all in a particular subject and for a particular grade, provided that they are appearing in the same subject and for the same grade, and that in the former case, they quote in their applications for admission to the examination the year in which they failed and the examination centre at which they appeared, and in the latter case, the number and date of the order of the Commissioner granting them permission.

(3) Pupils of a recognized Technical school or class, provided—

(a) they are notified by the head of the institution in which they belong to have completed the prescribed course in the subject and for the grade, and

(b) the school or class is recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for that subject and grade.

2. All other candidates who do not come under any of the above heads should obtain the previous permission of the Commissioner and should accordingly submit their applications for permission on or before the 15th January next in the annexed form, submitting along with each application a certificate* from the head of a recognized college or high school or an inspecting officer of the Education Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in respect to their general educational attainments and whether candidates* from a recognized college or high school or an inspecting officer of the Education Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in respect to their knowledge of the particular subject to which they wish to appear. The applications should be made out clearly in English. The printed copies of the form are available.

Form of application for permission to appear for the Government Technical Examinations.

1. Name of applicant.

2. Description or production of applicant, or appointment held by him.

3. Age.

4. General Education (Full course, if any, with date and page of the Certificate).

5. Technical subjects (with grade) already pursued, if any, with date and page of the Certificate.

6. Highest form in which applicant was placed, and name of school.

7. Years and subjects (with grade) for which permission is sought.

8. Address in full.

Signature _____

Name _____

(1)
(2)

(3)
(4)
(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

Subject.

Form.

School.

Grade.

Signature of applicant.

* This certificate should be submitted in duplicate and will be returned as soon as it can be returned.

NOTICES FOR EXAMINATION.

S.A. HIGHER EXAMINATION.

(Usual two Car De Lave.)

1915 and 1916.

English.

Choquer: Prologues to the Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare: Hamlet.
Milton: Sonnets, Agamemnon.
Locke: Epistles. George Eliot.
Browning: Clean. A Grammarian's Funeral.
George Eliot: Silas Marner.
Matthew Arnold: The Literary Influence of Academies, Marmion, Ancestral Footstep.

Sanskrit.

Repetitions of Ityāsaka—Part I.—Qualifying Vakādhikāra and Vākhādhikāra, edited by
Sri Sankar M. Gangadhar, M.A., Trilokya. N.E.—Vakādhikāra manuscript to be omitted.
Māhātmya, by Kāśhā, Upanishads (Ind. part).
Sāhāya Vakā, by Kāśhā: 18th Canto.
Vākhādhikāra: Sāhā with the Vākhā—omitting the Pāyādhikāra (Vākhā Vākhā
Pāyā Edition, Sāhā).
Māhātmya, by Vakādhikāra.
Māhātmya, by Vakādhikāra.

Sanskrit.

Pravāha Sāhā: Māhātmya Sāhā (Printing Company, Calcutta).
Māhātmya. Sāhātmya Sāhā (Printing Company, Calcutta).
Chāhātmya Sāhātmya: Fakir Mahā Sāhātmya (Printing Company, Calcutta).

Sanskrit.

Vakādhikāra, Part I, by G. G. Agarkar, M.A. (Bhadra's Office, Poona).
Vākhādhikāra: Vakādhikāra, Chapter XII (Sāhādhikāra Press, Bombay).
Māhātmya, Vakādhikāra, Upanishads, pages 107 to 151, and Upanishads, pages 152 to 210, by L. G. Loh.
(Sāhādhikāra Press).
Māhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra (Sāhādhikāra Press, Bombay).
Māhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra (Sāhādhikāra Press, Bombay).

Sanskrit.

Pravāha Sāhā.
Māhātmya.
Māhātmya.

Sanskrit.

Life of Sir Syed Ahmad, by H.H. (Book edition is to be studied).
Deewan: Vakādhikāra. (Only Vakādhikāra portion is to be studied).
Fakir Shāh, by Sir Syed Ahmad (Māhātmya-Ahmad, Aligarh).
Qandādhikāra.

Sanskrit.

Antiquities of India: Vakādhikāra (Hakim's-Māhātmya Press, Calcutta).
Sāhā: Vakādhikāra (Sāhādhikāra Press, Calcutta).
Deewan: Vakādhikāra. (Board of Examination: Office, 4 Park Street, Calcutta).
Māhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra.

Sanskrit.

Māhātmya: Vakādhikāra.
Sāhātmya: Vakādhikāra.
A Literary History of the Arabs, by Mr. E. A. Sāhātmya.

Sanskrit.

Māhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra.
Sāhātmya: Vakādhikāra.
Māhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra.

Sanskrit.

Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra, II.
Sāhātmya: Vakādhikāra.
Sāhātmya: Vakādhikāra, II.
Sāhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra.

Sanskrit.

Sāhātmya: Vakādhikāra: Vakādhikāra.
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German.

Reise Ueber Deutschland.
Schiller-Verbreiten.
Freytag—Der Teufels Handchrift.

Greek.

Poetry:
Epiche Strophengeist—Ephemeride Kyprian. Paphlagon 39 to 46 (both inclusive), 291.
Kinde Paphlagon—Tropaeon Paphlagon, 157.
Tropaeon—Othryon (15 adapted) with Paphlagon's commentary.
Paphlagon—Agaveide 163 to 158.
Melpomene of Paphlagon, lines 583.

Prose:

Chilo Chironis by T. A. Gipsidika Rha, &c. (Tamil Sangam Press, Madras).

Telugu.

Bhaktam—Aryabhata Parvata : Bhaktam 1 to 245 is the first Ganga.

Tamara Parvata, Ganga 111.

Sudhakar Parvata, Ganga 1, edited by Rao Babu X. Vishalakshi Parvata.

Tamara Parvata, Ganga IV, published by K. Padmanabha Chetana, Tughlak, Madras, S.E.

Neemachalavara, by Shripad Bhagavata Rao Rha (Madras).

Telugu Philosophy, pages 42 to 45, containing Sanskrit questions, etc., by Padi Venkateswara Rha (Chennai).

Kannada.

Tamara Parvata : Adhikam 1 to 2.

Sudhakar Parvata : Adhikam 1 to 2.

Kannada Parvata : Adhikam 1 to 2.

Kannada Parvata, pages 42 to 45.

Kannada Parvata, pages 42 to 45, containing Sanskrit questions, etc., by Padi Venkateswara Rha (Chennai).

Bhaktam : Adhikam 3 to the end.

Malayalam.

Poetry:

Bhaktam Chetana—Kutikal, by Kinde Varma.

Bhaktam—Vidya and Udyata Parvata (by Venkateswara Rha).

Bhaktam Nambada Chetana: Part I.

Kinde Chetana: from the beginning to the end of Kinde Markandeya.

Prose:

Chetana, Part II.

French II.

(a) (i) Kinde's Physics

Adhikam Physics

(ii) T. E. Thompson's Inorganic Chemistry, 3 Vols.

Dubois and Walker, Chemical Theory for Engineers.

Ward's Inorganic Chemistry.

Ward's Manual of Chemical Analysis.

Ward's (P.) Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

(b) (i) Warden's Physics

Ward's Elementary Treatise on Physics, revised by Warden

Blackbrook's Heat, Light and Magnetism and Electricity.

Purport and Thomson's Sound.

Warden's Statics and Dynamics.

Warden's Dynamics.

Ward's Elements of Statics and Dynamics.

(ii) T. E. Thompson's Inorganic Chemistry, 3 Vols.

Ward's Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

Ward's Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic.

W. H. Fiske and F. S. Kipping, Organic Chemistry.

Ward's Qualitative Analysis.

French III.

History of Philosophy—Hume's (Modern Philosophical Series, Bell & Co.).

History of Ethics—The Ethics of Hume (Bell & Co.).

French IV.

II. European History, A.D. 1800 to 1718.

VI. Special subjects:

(a) English History, 1800 to 1718, to be studied with the original sources or furnished in
French: English History Illustrated from Original Sources, 1800 to 1718 (A. and G.
Rice).

(b) History of British India, Vol. II.

(By order.)

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, sanction the following scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1 payable till the end of June 1915—

Serial No.	Name of pupil.	Institution in which taught.	Name of corresponding.	Date from which the scholarship is to take effect.
IF SANCTIONED				
1	Hala Vidya Dejong.	Government School, Triveling School, Bapatkote.	Haddalawa, Government School, Triveling School, Bapatkote.	1st July 1915.
2	Rajna B.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Ananya B.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	L. Sumanal.	G.M. Girls' High School, Kappila, Madras.	Miss S. K. Sankar.	Do.
5	Thirugavali.	Government Training School for Madras, Kavarattur, Tanjore.	Headmaster, Government Training School for Madras, Kavarattur, Tanjore.	Do.
6	Sarabathi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	G. V. Sengapala.	Hala Girls' School, Cochin Old Town.	M. K. R. P. Anandam Pillai.	Do.
8	E. Thevathi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	G. Krishnam.	Chetty's Girls' School, Georgetown, Madras.	M. K. R. P. Anandam Pillai.	Do.
10	Rajna B.	Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Headmaster, Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Do.
11	G. Sankar.	Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Headmaster, Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Do.
12	Santhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Sengapala.	Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Headmaster, Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Do.
14	Ananya.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	S. Sengapala.	A. A. H. Training Girls' Secondary School, Seriyi.	Miss A. S. Van Dine.	Do.
16	Kapala.	Government Girls' School, Trincomalee.	Headmaster, Government Girls' School, Trincomalee.	Do.
17	Wendell Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	P. Sankar.	Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Headmaster, Government, Mahamandala Girls' School, Madras.	Do.
19	A. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	P. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
23	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
24	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
25	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
29	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
34	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
35	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
38	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
40	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
43	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
44	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
45	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
46	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
47	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
48	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
49	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50	S. Sankar.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1. The above scholarships are to be drawn in advance for each month.

2. The above scholarships will be renewed and increased next year if the progress and conduct of the pupils are reported to be satisfactory.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Madras, 25th November 1914.

Under the Government Scholarship notification for the year 1914-15 the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, announces the following scholarships for Hindu and Mohammedan widows issuable till the end of June 1915 with effect from 1st July 1914:—

Serial No.	Name of pupil.	Institution in which taught.	Name of respondent.	Monthly value of	
				scholarship.	Grants-in-aid.
1	Wajin Begum.	Government Robert Young School, Madras.	Madras, Government Robert Young School, Madras.	Rs. 5	Rs. 5
2	Agil Umm Begum.	Do.	Do.	7	8
3	Karim Umm Begum.	Do.	Do.	7	8
4	Ashraf Begum.	Do.	Do.	5	5
5	B. Kappal Ahamad.	Government Hindu Girls' School, Madras.	Madras, Government Hindu Girls' School, Madras.	8	8

2. The above scholarships which should be drawn in advance for each month are debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—Secondary or Elementary Schools for Girls."

Madras, 24th November 1914.

G. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Under section I of the Government Scholarship notification for 1914-15, the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, announces the following scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 issuable till the end of June 1915 with effect from 1st July 1914:—

Serial No.	Name of pupil.	Institution in which taught.	Name of respondent.
Section I.			
1	Shahida B.	Government Robert Young School, Bangalore.	Madras, Government Robert Young School, Bangalore.
2	Ashraf Umm Begum.	Do.	Do.
3	Ashraf.	Government Young School, Bangalore.	Madras, Government Young School, Bangalore.
4	Kari Kammara, A.	Hindu Girls' School, Chittoor Old Fort.	M. R. R. & F. Madras Public.
5	K. Vindraswami.	Do.	Do.
6	Psychiatric Museum.	A. S. M. Ordway Girls' School, Chittoor.	Madras, T. S. W. School.
7	T. P. P.	A. S. M. Ordway Girls' School, Chittoor.	Madras, T. S. W. School.
8	T. P. P.	Government Girls' School, Tirunelveli.	Madras, Government Girls' School, Tirunelveli.

3. The above scholarships which should be drawn in advance for each month are debitable to the head "Government Scholarships—Elementary Schools for Girls."

Madras, 24th November 1914.

G. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Under section I of the Government Scholarship Notification for 1914-15, the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, announces the following scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 issuable till the end of June 1915 with effect from 1st July 1914:—

Serial No.	Name of pupil.	Institution in which taught.	Name of respondent.
Part I.			
1	Emily Begum	Widow's Hindu Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Miss L. G. Lawrence.
2	Grace Emmanuel	St. Mary's Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Miss Ruth Gordon.
3	G. B. B.	Widow's Hindu Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Miss E. A. Williams.
4	Elizabeth	Widow's Hindu Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Miss Mary M. Sturges.
5	Elizabeth	Widow's Hindu Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Miss W. H. H. H.
6	Elizabeth	Widow's Hindu Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Miss A. B. Jones.

2. The above scholarships which should be drawn in advance for each month are defensible to the head Government Schools—Secondary Schools for Girls.

3. The scholarships will be renewed next year if the progress and conduct of the pupils are reported to be satisfactory.

Madras, 14th November 1914.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A public examination for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 1st February 1915 at the stations and places noted below. Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination.

Calcutta.	Wellington.	Triplicane.
Dioptera.	Quetta.	Thane.
Alibabad.	Shillong.	Palghat.
Agre.	Poonah.	Punjab.
Lucknow.	Kanpur.	Aden.
Masoor.	Agartta.	Moray.
Bombay.	Sirma.	Karachi.
Tatoolpore.	Lahore.	Bombay.
Amboi.	Bangor.	Mow.
Lahore Government.	Madras.	Poonah.
Rewari.	Chanderpur.	Kashmir.
Rewari.	Bangor.	Moray.

The preliminary educational standard of candidates for admission to a medical college, or military medical corps, has been raised to that required by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and the course of study has been extended from four to five years.

The rate of pay of Assistant Surgeons in military employ have been revised and are as follows:—

	Per annum.
Fresh start (on completion of course of study)	Rs. 100
Third class (after seven years' service)	Rs. 150
Second class (after twelve years' service)	Rs. 200
First class (after seventeen years' service)	Rs. 250
Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant	Rs. 300
Do. with the honorary rank of Major or Captain	Rs. 400

The rates of English language pay have also been enhanced and study leave with allowances will be granted under rules similar to those prescribed for the Indian Medical Service.

Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the O.M.S. Commanding, Mysore Hospital, at these stations and from:—

- (1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.
- (2) The Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and Bombay.
- (3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Simla, November 1914.

R. SEITON, Bt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

The undersigned candidates have passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on the 16th and 17th November 1914:—

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.

Order of Register	Serial Class.	Name.
1	25	N. K. Maheswari.
2	31	G. Venkatesan Naidu.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY—over

Order of Register	Serial Class—over.	Name.
2	21	Madurai Madai Venkatesan Madurai.
2	22	Kalambalam Velayutha Madurai.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chennai, Madras, 1st December 1914.

V. HUTTON,
Sanitary Engineering Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government and
Principal, Board of Examiners.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE SALE, ARKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—JANUARY 1916.

The following is the timetable for the examination of officers of the Sale, Arkari and Customs Department to be held on the 4th January 1916 and the following days—

Date.	Time.	Subject.	Test.
Monday, 4th Jan.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 to 4 p.m.	Colonial Law Sak Manai, Volume I.	Test A—Colonial. Test B1—Sak.
Tuesday, 5th Jan.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 to 4 p.m.	Sak Manai, Volume II. The Chemistry of Sak and Adigum.	Test B2—Sak. Test B3—Sak.
Wednesday, 6th Jan.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Service Code.	Test C—Accounts.
Thursday, 7th Jan.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 to 4 p.m.	Measurement Surveying and Levelling.	Test D1—Engineering. Test D2—Engineering.
Friday, 8th Jan.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 to 4 p.m.	Fire Drawing Brickmaking.	Test D3—Engineering. Do.
Saturday, 9th Jan.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 to 4 p.m.	Native Manual Customs Law.	Test E—Finance. Test G1—Customs.
Sunday, 10th Jan.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Notes under the Customs Act.	Test G2—Customs.
Monday, 11th Jan.	12 noon	Language.	Test H—Language.

Office of the Board of Examiners,
Madras, 10th December 1915.

J. W. GUNATONK,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Candidates for the Special Test Examination of Officers of the Sale, Arkari and Customs Department to be held on the 4th January 1916 and subsequent days are hereby informed that the examination will be held at Palamcottah in the Bangalore of the Assistant Commissioner, Sale, Arkari and Customs Department, Tenasserim Sub-Division.

Office of the Asst. Commr., Sale, Arkari and Customs Dept.,
Tenasserim Sub-Div., 8th December 1915.

G. S. ROLLAND,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

SPRING TERM, 1916.

Work for all the classes will commence on Monday, the 4th January 1916, and the term attendance will count from 10 a.m. that day.

Non-attendance.—There will be no admission into any of the classes during this term.

Fees.—The prescribed term fee must be paid into the Bank of Madras, Madras, not later than Monday, the 10th January 1916, and the Bank receipts filed in the College office before that date.

Law College, Madras,
9th December 1915.

A. DAVIES,
Principal.

CERTIFICATE

In the results of the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificate (Elementary Grade) published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th October 1915, page 55.

For "2nd-class" rank—

Register number.	Certificate number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Dated at training.	Subjects in which distinction was gained.	Highes grade obtained with special honours.	Percentage of marks obtained.
200	1914	M. Venkatasubramanian	Male	April 1879	Uchi	Government Training School, Bangalore.	February 1915 or February 1916	A, B, C.	Madras School	85

Madras, 8th December 1915.

J. R. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from Secondary and Higher Elementary Grade teachers for the posts of Headmaster and First Assistant of the Municipal Girls' School, Palamcottah; salary according to qualifications. Particulars as to pension service and salary, if any, with copies of testimonials should be furnished.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Tinservely Girls' Range, Palamcottah,
15th November 1914.

R. SCHOWFIELD,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Tinservely Girls' Range.

Applications are invited from candidates holding trained teachers' certificates of the Secondary Grade for the posts of the Headmaster and the Second Assistant in the temporary model school attached to the Government Secondary Training School, Tanjore, on salaries of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively. The vacancies are at present sitting.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, South Circle,
Tanjore, 15th November 1914.

H. A. KART,
Sp. Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

Whereas an Assistant Teacher on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem for the Government Madras Girls' School, Villanuram.

None but those who possess Trained Teachers' Certificates of the Secondary Grade need apply. Information should be furnished, on the following points—

Full name, caste, age, general and professional qualifications and the present occupation, if any.

Certificates of education and character should accompany the application.

Camp Chinnai,
16th December 1914.

G. F. BRENNIE,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Applications are invited from Graduate Graduates for the post of Graduate Assistant on Rs. 60-1-10 in the Sanskrit College, Tanjore. I.V. shall be preferred. The applicants should clearly state their age, service and qualifications. All applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st of January 1915.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
26th December 1914.

P. E. WOOD,
President.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914. [PART. 2. p.m.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TESTS under which their names appear.

Notes.—Failure lists will be published in due course.

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applicants from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Number in order of preference.	Number in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest grade of previous test passed.	Post graduate of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE.

MALAYALAM.

SECOND CLASS.

		THE			
1415	C. Kunchi Krishnan Nayar.	Collector ..	35	Matriculation Do.	Clerk, District Police Office, Calicut.
1416	Pamungalath Sankar Nayar.	Do. ..	34	Do.	Third Clerk, Walpandal Taluk Office.
1417	Kidali Krishnan Menon.	Madras ..	29	R.A. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Srirangapatna.
1418	Chattampi Pattamshari Mathew Nayar.	Madras ..	30	R.A. ..	Do.
1419	A. Krishna Rao ..	Do. ..	28	Matriculation.	Clerk, Appellate Side, High Court, Madras.

TAMIL.

FIRST CLASS.

1	141	Mangalore Narasimha Venkatesaiah.	Mangalore.	29	R.A. ..	First Grade Finders, Karikal.
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How long in service of 2nd or 3rd regt.	How long in present regt.	Rank or title in service.	Place of residence.	Age.	Height and weight last year.	Designation of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE—*continued*

Case 1:13-cv-00001-UNA Document 1-1 Filed 02/27/14 Page 1 of 1

Exercises: Class.

490	Pandita Venkateshacharya	Bellary	1884	Marriage	Clerk, District and Sessions Court, Bellary.
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No regulation has passed.

THE TRANSLATION TEST—LOWER GRADE.

NEALSTHEAM.

Service Class:

716	Tankad G. Anantappa	Mangalore	30	Matriculation.	Typist, Sub-Court, Mangalore.
1026	Mangabhai Manjappa Kura	Calicut ..	23	B.A. ..	Deputy Police Officer, Thannargudi.
1068	Kodaveyaru C. Anantarama Ayyar.	Do. ..	23	Matriculation.	Fourth Clerk, District Messia's Court, Orissa.
1069	Kalyana Rama Pillai	Do. ..	23	Do.	Acting Third Clerk, District Messia's Court, Orissa.
1041	Kandathil Pannasanthan Nayar.	Do. ..	27	Do.	Clerk, District Board Engineer's Office, Malabar.
1042	Thiruvembakath Acharyan Nayar.	Do. ..	23	Do.	Typist Clerk, District Court, North Malabar, Talikavay.
1043	Pollanathil Krishna Pillai	Do. ..	29	Do.	Clerk, District Messia's Court, Orissa.
1080	Tankad Rama Ayyar	Do. ..	31	P.A. ..	Clerk, Principal District Messia's Court, Calicut.
1016	Koraji Karim ..	Do. ..	30	Matriculation.	Acting Third Clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Nedumangudi.
1071	Heck Thun Kuti.	Do. ..	18	Exempted.	Acting Revenue Inspector, Thannargudi.
1091	S. Thiruvembakath Ayyar.	Madras ..	18	Do.	Clerk, Revenue Collector's Office, Madras.
1119	C. V. Sureswara Ayyar.	Madras ..	24	B.A. ..	Clerk, Local and Municipal Secretariat, Madras.
1113	M. P. Srinivasan Nayar.	Do. ..	25	B.A. ..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Madras.
1114	Chinnathil Ramana Nayan.	Do. ..	26	B.A. ..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Revenue, Madras.

CATALISTE

SECOND CLASH.

747	Mahomed Mooja Mooja Rao	Mangalore	16	Matricula- tion.	With Clerk, Revenue's office, Mangalore.
748	Mandi Rao	Do.	13	F.A.	Head clerk, District Forest office, Mangalore.
749	Abmad Rao	Do.	17	Matricula- tion.	Revenue Inspector, Police Fich.
751	Mangalore Narayan Shah	Do.	20	F.A.	Revenue Accountant, Collector's office, Mangalore.
752	Uddi Demappa	Do.	64	Matricula- tion.	Second clerk, District Head's Court, Kannur.
753	Uddi Vijaya	Do.	16	F.A.	Fifth Clerk, Taluk office, Mangalore.
754	Mangalore Sakiram Adani.	Do.	17	Matricula- tion.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue, Commission, Party No. 111, Chit- tal.
755	Mangalore Babba Rao	Do.	19	Do	Typist, Collector's office, South Canara.
817	Kannu Rao	Bellary	35	B.A.	First grade Peon, Bellary.
818	Kannappi Rao	Do.	35	Matricula- tion.	Asst. Head Clerk, Additional Dis- trict Head's Court, Mysore.

Rank in order of proficiency.	Rank in general register.	Name of candidate.	Form of examination.	Age.	Highest school certificate passed.	Designation of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—LOWER GRADE—cont.

* CANARIE—cont.

SECOND CLASS—cont.

1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876
1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876
1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876

HINDUSTANI.

SECOND CLASS.

1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877
1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877

TULU.

SECOND CLASS.

1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877
1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877
1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Genl. Examinations,
Madras, 16th December 1914.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

-68

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 503

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914

[Price, 6 pice]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Special Test under which their names appear.

Note.—A failure list will be published in due season.

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

No. order of precedence	Name of candidate	Place of examination	Age	Highest general examination test passed	Designation of office held
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE.

TELUGU.

First Class.

No.	Rank	Name of candidate	Place of examination	Age	Designation of office held
1	3008	Peruvolu S. Dasaradhi Appa.	Madras ..	24	Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Registration, Madras.

Second Class.

No.	Rank	Name of candidate	Place of examination	Age	Designation of office held
12	3009	Palki Ramaswami Palani.	Bachampalli ..	25	Third Clerk, District Registrar's Office, Chittoor.
13	3010	Tallapragada Jagannadham.	Do.	24	Sub-Registrar, Narasimhapeta.
14	3011	Darla V. Ramasubramani.	Do.	24	Head Clerk, Principal District Munsif's Court, Berhampore.
15	3012	Kallipati Nymala Rao.	Bachampalli ..	23	Fourth Clerk, Principal District Munsif's Court, Piddipati.
16	3013	Tanga Srinivasan.	Do.	22	Stk.
17	3014	Kudunoori Krishnakumar.	Do.	26	Clerical Audit, District Court, Bachampalli.
18	3015	Kavayathi Yakkani Krishnaswami.	Guntur ..	25	Asst. Head Clerk, Stationary Sub-Registrar's Office, Ongole.
19	3016	Peddikotha Lakshminarayana.	Do.	25	Clerk, Collector's Office, Guntur.
20	3017	Duggavarapu Ramaprasada.	Do.	23	Second Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Narasimhapeta.

Number in order of preference, including general reserve.	Name of candidate.	Place of commission.	Age.	Highest general educational qualification.	Designation of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE—cont.

TELUGU—cont.

Senior Grade—cont.

			Age.		
403	Keripasa Venkata-swaraya.	Marath-petam Do.	25	B.A.	Plunder, Nellore.
404	Chaganti Sankarayya.	Do.	26	B.A.	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Kistna Collectorate.
405	Suruthi Lakshma-j Rao	Do.	25	B.A.	Id.
406	Pamada Balha Rao.	Vinaga-petam Do.	23	B.A.	Teacher, C. E. M. High School, Vinagapetam.
407	Shankipati Tan-saya Sanku.	Do.	26	B.A.	Student, Vinagapetam.
408	Vinayacham Lakshmi Nara-simha Rao	Do.	20	Matricula-tion.	Deputy Naib, District Munsif's Court, Vinagapetam.
409	Hatalakota Goria-ra Rao	Nalaju ..	22	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Adoni.
410	Kandamuri Rama-murthi Rao.	Do.	41	P.A.	Tahsildar of Serpy.
411	Ossuri Veluri Lakshmanam.	Do.	35	Matricula-tion.	Acting Third Clerk, Taluk Office, Penukonda.
412	Eandi Venkata Rao.	Do.	30	B.A.	Second Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Penukonda.
1213	Grandi Venkata-gopal Chari.	Cumbha-tura.	45	Matricula-tion.	First Assistant, Record-keeping, District Court, Cumbhatur.
1214	Iyiraya Lakshmi-narasimha Rao.	Konnel..	35	Do.	Revenue Inspector, Penukonda Range.
1215	Sakshinam Venka-ta Acharya.	Nellore ..	32	Do.	Head Clerk, District Munsif's Court, Nellore.
1216	Anasimha Rama Rao.	Do.	30	B.A.	Clerk, Collector's Office, Nellore.
1217	Kandamuri Venkata Rao.	Salem ..	34	Matricula-tion.	Deputy Naib, District Munsif's Court, Tirupattur.
1218	P. V. Kameswara Rao.	Madras ..	22	B.A.	Id.
1219	K. Sotayya Athuri.	Do.	22	B.A.	Id.
1220	B. Appa Rao ..	Do.	23	B.A.	Id.
1221	G. Venkata Reddi.	Do.	24	B.A.	Id.
1222	H. Vajjala ..	Do.	24	B.A.	Id.
1223	M. Nagabhusha-mam.	Do.	22	B.A.	Id.
1224	M. Koteswara Rao.	Do.	23	B.A.	Id.
1225	A. Lakshminara-yana-mam.	Do.	22	B.A.	Id.
1226	Kandamuri Chinnu Sankaya.	Do.	23	B.A.	Id.
1227	Machiraju Narasimha Narayana Venkatesh Venkate-saya Chari.	Do.	48	Matricula-tion Do.	Fourth Clerk, Taluk Office, Chingel-pa.
1228	Kandamuri Kanna Singh.	Do.	28	Do.	Clerk, Taluk Office, Madanapalle.
1229	Kandamuri Kanna Singh.	Do.	28	Do.	Lead Records Inspector, Siftank.
1230	Chittur Mahadevi Rao.	Do.	23	B.A.	Head Clerk, P.W.D. Sub-Division Office, Madanapalle.
1231	Kandamuri Gopal Reddi.	Do.	25	B.A.	Id.
1232	Kandamuri Gopal Reddi.	Do.	25	B.A.	Translator, High Court, Madras.

(By order.)

Officer of the Court for Civil Proceedings,
Madras, 15th December 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Scriber.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 56.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

[Price, 4 pms.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TEST under which their names appear.

[Applicants for certification should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Rank in order of preference, or order in general regard.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Examination in Law passed.	Designation at office held.
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THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—HIGHER GRADE.

Second Class.

14	Thakur Y. Sankarha-	Baran-	20	B.L.	..	Deputy Clerk, Principal District Magistrate's Court, Buxar.
1418	K. K. Gopalawami	Madras ..	24	B.L.	..	Assistant Clerk, Collector's office, Solapur.
2051A	Vinod Prakesam ..	Madras ..	22	B.L.	..	J.A.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—LOWER GRADE.

Second Class.

485	Edith Nagayya ..	Madras ..	31	B.L.	2	Plunder, Comacoda.
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(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Government Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 50]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914

[Price, 2 pms.]

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.
SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914

The following candidates are declared to have passed the SPECIAL TESTS under which their names appear.

Note—Failure lists will be published in due course.

[Applications for certificates should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Rank in order of preference (if preference given) of candidates.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest grade of marks last passed.	Description of office held.
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THE TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE.

PRIMA.

FIRST CLASS.

1	16	Selvaratna Thevar ..	Barboursport	22	Matriculation.	Clerk, Madras Collectorate, Channarayana.
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SECOND CLASS.

	18	Ayalasomayajulu Sathya Rao.	Barboursport	40	Matriculation.	Acting Head Clerk, District Magistrate's Court, Jaffa.
504		Kannappi Narayana Rao.	Vengalpet.	37	B.A. ..	Acting Translator, Collector's Office, Vengalpet.

THE TRANSLATION TEST—LOWER GRADE.

PRIMA.

FIRST CLASS.

1	24	Aramandu Jagannatha Rao	Barboursport	29	B.A. ..	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Jaffa.
2	25	Parakkalathur Panthulu.	Do.	34	S.S.C. ..	Acting Second Clerk, District Office, Barboursport.

SECOND CLASS.

	426	Balaramani Murthy Narayana Rao.	Vengalpet.	39	Matriculation.	Agency Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Channarayana.
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(By order.)

Office of the Commissioner for Special Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1914.

B. MADDOCK,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 58.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1944.

(1999, p. 416)

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Special Test under which their names appear.

None.—A feature link will be published in due notice.

[Applications for certification should be made in accordance with the notice that will be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazette in February next.]

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

Number in school of grade/year	Number in group to be given English	Name of candidate	Date of examination	Age	Right granted with notes and period	Digestion of class held
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THE HYVIND TEST—HIGHER GRADE

First Class

1	010	Fekkenen, Hago	Tanjore ..	78	B.A.	..	Sub-Registrar, Coimbatore.
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Deborah Chase

137	Indira Virabhadra- da.	English Do.	28	B.A.	..	Clark, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
143	Sundari Virabhadra- manappa.	Do.	28	B.A.	..	Clark, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
150	Pekkaneri Jagann- athan.	Do.	30	B.A.	..	Do. do.
218	Vijayaram Pachai- Sethi.	Do.	44	B.A.	..	Special, Tahsil, Pata-Saras agencies, Hyderabad District.
264	Chattapathi Van- asubramanian Rao.	Do.	37	B.A.	..	Clark, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
285A	Harshi Ram. Sany- asudhan Das.	Do.	23	B.A.	..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Assam.
289	Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	Guzerat ..	84	B.A.	..	Clark, Collector's Office, Coimbatore.
401	Pagadhi. Birvinda- raju Nayak.	Ysa. ..	37	B.A.	..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Bengal.

Number in order of preference.	Number in grade register.	Name of candidate.	Place of examination.	Age.	Highest grade obtained last period.	Designation of office held.
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THE REVENUE TEST—HIGHER GRADE—cont.

Second Class—cont.

440	Leela Venkata Narayana Reddi ..	Guntur ..	27	B.A. ..	Acting Twelfth Accountant, Collector's Office, Guntur.
441	Pada Ramappa ..	Do. ..	31	B.A. ..	Acting Fourth Correspondence Clerk, Collector's Office, Guntur.
497	Narasimha Rajanatham ..	Mangalore ..	28	B.A. ..	Revenue Inspector, Mangalore.
450	(Disputed) Nityaiah Rao ..	Do. ..	31	B.A. ..	Special Clerk, District Collector's Office, Mangalore.
452	Shree Krishna Rao ..	Do. ..	30	B.A. ..	Head Clerk, District Collector's Office, Mangalore.
508	Rameswala Ramayya Sastry ..	Vijayapattam ..	37	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Vijayapattam.
708	Narada Ramakrishna Rao ..	Do. ..	21	B.A. ..	Acting Third Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Vijayapattam.
779	Kalyanaswami Krishna Rao ..	Mangalore ..	31	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Mangalore.
898	Leela K. N. Reddi ..	Do. ..	28	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Mangalore.
902	Shyamala Ramappa ..	Bellary ..	30	F.A. ..	Acting Petty Cash Sub-Magistrate, Poonchikudi, Amargalur District.
908	Thirumalaiah Krishnaiah ..	Do. ..	24	B.A. ..	Revenue Inspector, Bellary.
1044	C. A. Sundaram ..	Calicut ..	19	B.A. ..	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.
1501	Krishna Subramanian ..	Do. ..	19	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Ponnani.
1779	Panduranga Subramanian ..	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	Clerk, Malabar District, Calicut.
1811	Mahamud Yusuf Ali ..	Calicut ..	24	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Calicut.
1818	S. Krishnamoorthy ..	Madras ..	15	B.A. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Madras.
1738	G. Maheswari ..	Do. ..	21	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Madras.
1829	P. Ramachandran ..	Do. ..	28	B.A. ..	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Palnadu.
1845	Rameswala Venkataswami ..	Kalluru ..	26	B.A. ..	Thiruvelli Correspondence Clerk, Collector's Office, Kalluru.
1878	Mahamud Abdul Qader ..	Do. ..	25	B.A. ..	Accountant, Collector's Office, Kalluru.
1877	Elumalai Mannaiah ..	Do. ..	25	B.A. ..	Nil.
1879	Tirupathi Ramakrishna ..	Do. ..	24	B.A. ..	Acting Seventh Clerk, Taluk Office, Kalluru.
1937	N. Rajagopal ..	Palanesti ..	25	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Collector's Office, Annamalai.
1938	N. R. Subramanian ..	Do. ..	25	F.A. ..	Taluk Office, Annamalai.
1914	S. Yashwanth ..	Salem ..	18	B.A. ..	Seventh Clerk, Collector's Office, Salem.
1916	B. V. Krishna Rao ..	Do. ..	18	B.A. ..	Land Revenue Inspector, Tiruchengode.
1921	S. Srinivas ..	Tanjore ..	27	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tanjore District.
1919	A. Raju ..	Do. ..	25	B.A. ..	Clerk, Collector's Office, Tanjore.
1920	G. Ramaswami ..	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	Sub.
1922	G. Rajan ..	Do. ..	28	B.A. ..	Chief Clerk, Taluk Office, North Range, Tanjore.
1923	B. R. Rao ..	Do. ..	19	B.A. ..	Acting Revenue Inspector, Tiruchengode.
1924	S. Chakravarthy ..	Tiruchengode ..	21	B.A. ..	Head Clerk, Taluk Office, Kalluru.
1925	S. V. Subramanian ..	Do. ..	22	B.A. ..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Tiruchengode.
1926	Imma Ram ..	Do. ..	24	B.A. ..	Clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Tiruchengode.

Rank in order of preference.	Rank in general register.	Name of candidate.	Place of nomination.	Age.	Height, weight and other physical record.	Description of office held.
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THE REVENUE TEST—HIGHER GRADE—cont.
Second Class—cont.

5005	E. Krishnaswami Ayyangar	Trichopoly.	34	B.A.	..	Magisterial Clerk, Collector's Office, Trichopoly.
5006	N. V. Rangachari.	Madras ..	34	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
5007	J. E. Balakrishnamurti.	Do. ..	38	B.A.	..	Nil.
5013	S. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	Do. ..	36	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Settlement Department, Madras.
5015	K. Venkatasubramanian.	Do. ..	37	B.A.	..	Clerk, Revenue Department, Madras.
5020	G. Raghavan Palani.	Do. ..	34	B.A.	..	Clerk, Revenue Department, Madras.
5022	G. Chinnaiyan	Do. ..	32	B.A.	..	Acting Tahsil Head Assistant, Chinnaiyan Taluk.
5029	V. P. Eckanai	Do. ..	32	B.A.	..	Clerk, Chief Secretariat, Madras.
5042	D. Govindaraj Venkatasubramanian.	Do. ..	31	B.A.	..	Acting Clerk, Land Revenue Department, Board of Revenue, Madras.
5043	M. E. Narayana Nayan.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Madras.
5050	Chinnaiyan Govindaraj Venkatasubramanian.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Nagercoil, Coimbatore.
5056	S. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar.	Do. ..	34	B.A.	..	Acting Clerk, Office of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
5067	G. Rangaswami Rao.	Do. ..	34	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Chittoor.
5080	H. P. Chinnaiyan	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Nagercoil, Coimbatore.
5091	V. Subramanian Ayyar.	Do. ..	39	B.A.	..	Probationary Revenue Inspector, Chinnaiyan District.
5091	T. R. Kappaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Clerk, Public Works Department, Madras.
5073	M. T. Subramanian.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Clerk, Land and Municipal Department, Madras.
5074	G. V. Subramanian.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, Madras.
5075	G. Ramakrishna.	Do. ..	34	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue (Deposits Revenue), Andhra.
5078	V. Subramanian	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue, Settlement Department, Madras.
5088	V. Rama Rao	Do. ..	37	B.A.	..	Second Clerk, Tahsil Office, Chittoor.
5083	B. Rangaswami	Do. ..	37	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.
5089	S. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	39	B.A.	..	Clerk, Office of the Board of Revenue (Deposits Revenue), Madras.
5090	H. Ayyaswami Ayyar.	Do. ..	36	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement), Madras.
5093	R. Rama Rao	Do. ..	38	B.A.	..	Nil.
5094	V. S. Ramaswami	Do. ..	36	B.A.	..	Clerk, Finance Office, Madras.
5095	P. G. Subramanian.	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Executive Inspector of Police, Litchfield District.
5015	S. Ramakrishna	Do. ..	39	B.A.	..	Second Clerk, Woodburns Station, Office of the Postmaster-General, Madras.
5021	P. Rangaswami	Do. ..	37	B.A.	..	Clerk, Board of Revenue (Settlement Department), Madras.
5025	S. Raghavadas	Do. ..	38	B.A.	..	Clerk, Revenue Department, Madras.
5026	G. W. Rangaswami	Do. ..	33	B.A.	..	Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.
5028	G. Raghava Pillai	Do. ..	38	B.A.	..	Clerk, Madras Board Office, Madras.
5029	V. Rangaswami	Do. ..	30	B.A.	..	Nil.
5030	I. S. Subba Ayyar	Do. ..	31	B.A.	..	Acting Tahsil Magistrate, Andhra.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th December 1914.G. MADDOX,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914. [PART, 5 a.m.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Assigns—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R. By. Srinivas Subramanian Tachar, from Gullandu (Kistna district) to Hoor (Salem district).

M.R. By. Srinivasgiri Kodandapani, from Uthi to Gullandu (Kistna district).

Madras, 13th December 1914.

G. M. SCHMIDT,
Superior-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

Environ—In No. 5 of the correspondence regarding promotions and reversions of District Magistrate notified to take effect from 1st August 1914, and published at page 2111 of Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st December 1914, for "Tadipatri Velankota Manayappa" read "Tadipatri Velankota Manayappa".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
11th December 1914.

C. B. MACKAY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LEAVE RELIEFS.

Leave.—Under article 268, Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave to Mr. A. A. F. Minchella, District Forest Officer, Selegie, for sixteen days from the 20th December 1914.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 24 December 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SAGE, ASSISTANT AND CHIEFS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Alexander Seaborn Tyntman, Assistant Inspector and Travelling Inspector of Machines, is granted privilege leave for two months from 24th January 1915, with permission to post to the Christmas holidays.

Appointments.—Mr. Willie George Crockett, Assistant to the Travelling Inspector of Machines, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted as Acting Travelling Inspector of Machines, and Mr. Alexander Seaborn Tyntman, Assistant Inspector and Travelling Inspector of Machines, granted leave. To join on 24th January 1915.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 24th December 1914.

Leave.—Under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Cecil Dennis Noyes Joyce, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three days from 4th January 1915, with permission to post to the Christmas holidays.

Under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. S. Ry. Adkari Venkateswami Nayudu, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 24 December 1914.

Postings, Transfers, Extensions and Appointments.—(1) M. S. Ry. Ramaswami Appayagar Saigam and Appayagar, Assistant Inspectors, is posted to the Nannamangudi Circle, via Mr. Elia Alagappa Gotti, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted.

(2) M. S. Ry. Vatta Ramaswami Ayya, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Chembur Circle, via Abdul Gaffar Khan Saib, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted.

(3) M. S. Ry. Nishala Krishnamoorti, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Ninnampati Circle, via M. S. Ry. Chavali Sargamanna, Acting Assistant Inspector, transferred.

(4) Mr. Duncan Greenfield Rogers, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Chidambaram Circle, via M. S. Ry. Mahabharata Seta Rao, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted.

(5) Mr. Cyril Alfred Holden, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Kappalparam Circle, via Mr. C. W. Hervey, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted.

(6) David Nicholas David Thomas Pidd, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Kottur Circle, via Mr. Herbert Edward Church Rose, Acting Assistant Inspector, reverted.

Numbers (1) to (6) should join their duties respectively on relief at the District School.

(7) Mr. Jeyaratnam Jeyaraj, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Chayur Circle. To join urgently, on relief at the District School, Madras.

(8) Mr. Horrold James Walker, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Chayur to the Thangapattur Circle. To join urgently, on relief.

(9) Mr. Henry John Gannon, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Thangapattur to the Nannampati Circle, via M. S. Ry. Chinnappaiah Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

(10) M. S. Ry. Ramaswami Ayya Mathuram Ayya, Assistant Inspector, on relief by Mr. George Wilson, is posted to the Kottur Circle, for temporary duty in the Madai Saltem. To join urgently, on relief.

(11) Mr. Alfred Elsie Taylor, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Chayur to the Kottur Circle. To join urgently, on relief.

(12) Mr. Samuel Herbert Clough French, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Kottur to the Chayur Circle. To join immediately, on relief at the College of Engineering, Madras.

(13) Mr. Edwin Agnew Scott, Sub-Inspector, Revenue Circle, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kottur Circle, via M. S. Ry. Paldi Ponnuswami Noddyar, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on 4th January 1915.

(14) M. S. Ry. Chavali Sargamanna, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Ninnampati to the Kottur Circle, via M. S. Ry. Adkari Venkateswami Nayudu, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

(15) M. S. Ry. Paldi Chavali Thevarasami Appayagar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Thangapattur to the Madurai Circle. To join immediately, on relief at the College of Engineering, Madras.

(16) Mr. Francis Thomas Phillips, Acting Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Madurai to the Thangapattur Circle. To join urgently, on relief.

(17) M. S. Ry. Aluri Chinnappaiah Ayyagar Saigamanna Appayagar, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Thangapattur to the Chinnappaiah Circle, via Mr. Cecil Dennis Noyes Joyce, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on 4th January 1915.

(18) M. S. Ry. Chidambaram Krishnamoorti, Assistant Inspector, is posted to the Nannampati Circle, for temporary T. L. work. To join on 4th January 1915.

The loss of the Assistant Inspector will be borne by the Thangapattur Circle from 24th December 1914 to 19th January 1915 (both days inclusive), via M. S. Ry. Aluri Chinnappaiah Ayyagar Saigamanna Appayagar, Assistant Inspector, transferred.

(18) Mr. Carl Dawson Boyer Jayes, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Rajahmundry Circle, for temporary F.T. work. To join on 15th January 1915.
 (19) Mr. David Buchanan, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Krishnapatnam to the Eluru Circle, for temporary F.T. work. To join on 15th January 1915.
 (20) Mr. Henry Clifford Stone, Clerk, Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is appointed as Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, sub. postman, with effect from date of joining duty, and posted to the Krishnapatnam Circle. To join urgently, as usual.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
 Madras, 10th December 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
 Secretary.

Leave and Appointment.—Under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. P. W. Tull, Inspector, Fourth Grade, Calicut Circle, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-two days from or after 17th December 1914.

N.B.—No substitute will be appointed. The duties of the Inspector should be attended to by the Assistant Inspector.

Tiruchirappalli, 8th December 1914

T. K. BANTER,
 Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.

Leave and Appointment.—Under article 368 of the Civil Service Regulations, Second-Grade Inspector Mr. F. E. Quinn of the Pongalur Circle is granted privilege leave for three weeks from date of relief. Temporarily Inspector Mr. B. F. Jollypur will carry on the Inspector's duties during Mr. Quinn's absence.

10th December 1914.

C. V. PALMYNPLEHAY,
 Asst. Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division.

FORWARD.

Posting, Transfer and Leave.—(1) M.R. Ry. T. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, Ranger, Third Grade, is posted to the Rajahmundry Range of Lower Godavari district on expiry of the leave granted to him.
 (2) On relief by No. (1), M.R. Ry. C. Venkatasubramanyam, Ranger, Third Grade, is transferred to the Upper Godavari district for the charge of the Hindolabalu Range.
 (3) On relief by No. (2), Mr. W. E. Thomsen, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

1st December 1914.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
 Commissioner of Forests, Northern Circle.

Leave and Appointment.—M.R. Ry. T. N. Subramanyam, Asst. Forest Ranger, Third Grade, Chittoor district, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 5th January 1915.

During his absence, M.R. Ry. B. V. Vaidyanath Ayyar, Range Officer, Chittoorgiri, will hold charge of Forest Range, in addition to Chittoorgiri Range.

Madras, 8th December 1914

H. B. SEITANI,
 Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Leave.—S. M. Kottu 'abib, Forest Ranger, Sixth Grade, Chittoor district, is granted privilege leave for three weeks in connection of Christmas holidays.

Madras, 10th December 1914

Leave and Appointment.—A. F. K. Sahibans, Ranger, First Grade, North Malabar, is granted privilege leave for two months under article 368 of the Civil Service Regulations, from date of relief.
 T. S. Haselwood, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, second as Ranger, Sixth Grade, and in charge of Chittibid Range during the absence of the above on leave.

Calicut, 4th December 1914.

G. D. MCCARTHY,
 Commissioner of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Forwards—

With effect from 20th December 1914

Sub-Collector Charles Basil Ray, Sub-Divisional Officer, No. II sub-Division, Tanjore District, Scheme Division, VI Circle, head-quarters Palamcottah, from Superintendent, Vth Circle, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, temporary rank.

12th December 1914.

S. R. MURRAY,
 Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Re posting.—Mr. C. B. S. Richardson, Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle in official notification No. 81 G.O., dated 11th November 1914, is reported to the Mysore sub-division of the Mysore Division. This entails the Assistant Engineer's previous posting to Koppal sub-division and the transfer of Mr. S. Adithyasaami Pillai, to the Mysore sub-division of the same Division.

Mysore, 4th December 1914

Engineering, Transfer and Posting.—(1) *Conductor* H. A. Farnell, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, temporary, posted to this Circle in official notification No. 2813-C, dated 15th November 1914, is re-posted to the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, as Personal Assistant for charge of the standing office as a temporary measure.

The conduct of previous postings of this office by the undersigned.

(2) Mr. M. S. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, is, on relief, transferred to the Calcutta Eastern Division for charge of the Southern sub-division.

(3) Mr. C. B. Canwell, Assistant Engineer in charge of the Southern sub-division, Godavari Eastern division, is, on relief, posted to the Hind work and Workshops sub-division of the same division, and Mr. F. T. Phipps Wright, Temporary Engineer, permitted to proceed on military duty.

H. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vijaypattanam, 15th December 1914.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Fifth Edition, Sub-Conductor H. S. Taylor, Temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Ellore Town and Water-works sub-division, is granted privilege leave for ten days with effect from the 15th December 1914, with permission to attend the Christmas holidays in his home subject to the sanction of Government.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Overman, Third Grade, is to be in charge of the Ellore Town and Water-works sub-division during the absence of Sub-Conductor H. S. Taylor or until further orders.

Tiruvadi, 15th December 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month is granted to M.R. Ry. S. K. Rameshswami Sankar Avargal, Temporary Assistant Engineer, Kanool division, with effect from the 15th December 1914 otherwise.

Bellary 15th December 1914.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. S. Venkateswami Chetti, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 48, transferred to the Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2240-C, dated 15th November 1914, is re-posted to the Tank Maintenance Scheme Division, III Circle. To join forthwith.

Bellary, 15th December 1914.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. L. S. Raghunathi Ayyar, Assistant, First Grade, temporary work, will hold charge of No. I sub-division of the Peeth Temporary Division with effect from 15th November 1914 in place of Mr. A. O. O. Bandy, Assistant Engineer, on leave leave or until further orders.

N-2212, 15th December 1914.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Extension of Leave.—M.R. Ry. Sankara Ayyar Rameswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Station Officer, No. II sub-division, Tank Maintenance Scheme, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, an extension of privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 15th December 1914, with permission to attend the Christmas holidays.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. Thevarai Rameswami Subbaray, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madras Special Division, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th December 1914 or date of relief.

Tankampally, 14th December 1914.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. S. G. Venkateswami Subbaray, First Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 25th December 1914 otherwise.

Madras, 14th December 1914.

Re-posting.—M.R. Ry. P. Arumugam Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 22, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2412-C, dated 15th December 1914, is re-posted to the Country Division to work under the Assistant Engineer in charge of Gauging works.

Madras, 15th December 1914.

A. V. RANALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

ECOLOGICAL.

Appointment.—The Rev. Christopher Frederick Wellesley Hatchell, M.A., a Senior Chaplain at the Madras Ecclesiastical District, has been appointed to officiate as Archbishop of Madras during the absence of the Venble L. E. Cox, M.A., on privilege leave.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras.)

Madras, 15th December 1914.

L. E. COX,
Archbishop of Madras and Acting Bishop's Chaplain.

MEDICAL.

Patika.—M.D. Ry. B. Venkatesh Tai, L.M. & S., is temporarily retained as a Civil Assistant Surgeon as Rs. 100 plus 25 per centum and placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, South Arcot, as Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Krishnaswamy.

Chidambaram.—Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Kalicharan, L.M. & S., from Local Fund Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Tiruchirappalli, for locum tenens duty at Namal.

Madras, 8th December 1934.

Patika.—M.D. Ry. H. N. Hanuman Ayyar, M.S. & C.M., temporarily retained as a Civil Assistant Surgeon as Rs. 100 plus 25 per centum, is placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tiruchirappalli, to fill an existing vacancy.

M.D. Ry. A. Gopalak, L.M. & S., temporarily retained as a Civil Assistant Surgeon as Rs. 100 plus 25 per centum, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Coimbatore, to fill a vacancy arising from the transfer of Civil Agency P. A. Pura from Local Fund Hospital, Udumalpet.

(By order.)

F. HEPPELMAN, Captain, I.M.S.,

Madras, 12th December 1934.

As Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and may be inspected free of charge at the Madras Patent Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Oswald House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the publication of inventions and claims are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (pages 12 and 13), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1911 (pages 2 and 3). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1910. G. Hunsford. Improvements in defenses for the heads and beds of water-cases.

1910. E. Hunsford. Employment of electrolytic currents as fuel and process of extracting same.

1911. J. J. C. Parnham. A new or improved agreeable bath for railway carriages and the like.

1911. W. P. Dechan. Improvements in portable electric lamp supports.

1911. E. E. Bernack. Improvements in lifting cars.

1912. J. S. O. Taylor and J. H. O. Cook. An improved regulating fan.

1912. T. E. Hayward, A. G. Kewley, Percy and Pearson, Ltd., and Sashy and Pearce (India), Ltd. Improvements in doorframes.

1912. E. Knappert. Improvements in ice-making machines.

1911. G. B. Hays and M. T. Sun. Improved machinery and apparatus for drying perished poultry and other grain.

1912. J. B. Pyeard. Improvements in boots and shoes and other foot-wear.

1912. A. J. Roberts. A new and improved receiver for wireless systems.

1912. F. E. Loomis. A burglar-proof alarm lock.

1912. G. Gray. Improved means for operating dollar coins of sliding cogs.

1912. W. O. Ross and J. E. Raugh. Improvements in machines for treating fax and other skins of furs.

1912. New Enterprise Coal, Ltd. Improvements relating to the extraction of bone metal from ore or siliceous material.

1912. A. A. Stoddard. A radial flow module.

1912. United Telegraph and Cable Co. Improvements in telegraphy.

1912. J. G. Lucas. Improvements in porous containers or diaphragms for voltaic cells.

1912. Continuous Zinc Furnace Co. A duplex smelting process.

1912. E. R. Frothingham. An improved device for trapping insects.

A. BUTLERWORTH,

Chief Secretary

Port St. George, 15th December 1934.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Owing to the removal of the Office of the Superintendant of Government Railway Police, from Blackie Gardens, Teynampet, to Moore's Gardens, Nungambakam, Madras, all communications intended for the Superintendant of Government Railway Police, Madras, should from the 15th instant be addressed as follows:—

The Superintendant of Government Railway Police,

Post Box No. 705, Moore's Gardens,

Nungambakam, Madras.

R. J. M. MAYNE,

Supt., Genl. Ry. Police, Madras.

15th December 1934.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that a new Post office has been opened at Morvelsham from 1st December 1914. Communications intended for the undersigned may be addressed as follows:—

The Inspector of Salt, Abkhaz and Customs Department,
Marshalltown Civil, Morvelsham,
en Route.

Office of the Lt. Col. of Salt, Abkhaz and Customs Dept.,
Marshalltown Civil, 24th December 1914.

G. APPAYAN,
Inspector.

TREASURE PROVE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of the following articles was found on August 1914 by Madiga Pukhata and Madaga Marigoda, natives of Hovonvachia Koldi in survey No. 5 of Palakusta, Kaysalung taluk, Salween district, while ploughing the land.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Salween on 18th April 1915 at Mullion in order that the matter may be required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Statement of Treasure.

	Weight. Tolas.	Value (approximate). Rs.
1. One gold thread with the head separated	14	54
2. One silver and small one round one ornament	14	70
3. One small half vase	22	12
4. Two small vases	20	10
5. Two small ear ornaments	22	28
6. One big half vase	74	8
Total of gold jewelry	44	94
7. Two small silver anklets	62	8

Salween Collector's Office,
10th November 1914.

A. P. G. BISCARDI,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on 21 February 1914, a treasure consisting of the undecomposed articles and valued at Rs. 47-1-4 was found in the Chittachandi channel bank in Kabinayalsapachyan village, Chikabok taluk, by one Aramagan Pillai, son of Kaveppan Pillai, while he was washing his clothes and bathing in the channel:—

Sixty-one pieces of gold consisting of—

- 4 crude rings,
- 1 outside piece
- 54 small bits of gold.

7. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chikabok in his office at Chikabok on Monday, the 26th January 1915, with a view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Chikabok Collector's Office,
29th August 1914.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 21st March 1914 the undecomposed treasure is said to have been found in the Police Station compound at Tumbipatti, Puduk division, by Pappai, Panayyan, Datta Subbaidu and Arulamma. Burgein all born under twelve years of age while picking up waste paper:—

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated value.
A small pot containing cup-shaped gold coins locally known as 'mudals', of which 47 have been recovered	33 tolas.	360
A silver bracelet	Ex 10.	7
An iron bracelet .. ..	.. ..	..
A brass plate .. ..	.. ..	..

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Mullion in his office at Mullion on 28th March 1915 in view to their claims being required into and the point of according to law.

Mullion Collector's Office,
2nd October 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA SAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1872 that the undermentioned treasure was found by one Srinivas Nayudu while sowing seeds in Sareey Field in 14-B, 5-Ary plot of land, in Agave Serrigagan, hamlet of Vaidikuppanayur village, Nanguneri taluk, belonging to Srirangam Nayudu.

Items.				Weight.	Value.
				SEAS. 17384.	RS. A. P.
1. Rupee ..	..	..	..	2	25
2. Lakshmana ..	..	..	..	1	32
3. Bala ..	..	..	..	1	55
4. Anjanay ..	..	..	..	4	58
5. Varadajayam ..	..	..	..	1	1
6. Prabhu ..	..	..	..	9	10
7. Bhakari ..	..	..	..	9	18
8. Narayanaswami ..	..	..	..	9	22

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 1st February 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th September 1914.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1872, that the undermentioned treasure was found by Sathu and Narmayan while working in the field, survey No. 151 west of Vilethikam-madurai village, Shiyali taluk, belonging to Srirangathandam—

Items.	Weight.	Value.
1. Golden bowl ..	.. 55 ringenatal.	RS. A. P.
2. Two pieces of gold ..	.. 3 1/2 ds.	16 1 0
3. Two left ..	.. 1 ds.	1 25 0
4. 16 small pieces of gold ..	.. 1 1/2 ds.	1 5 0
Total ..	..	30 1 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th March 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
7th October 1914.

H. E. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1872, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on 21st August 1914 the treasure mentioned below was found by one Kishor and another Ghosh, from servants of Sannalika at Desampati, Narmadapur Grama in Desampati village, Narmadapur taluk, while ploughing the pargana land of Sannalika—

Items.				Approximate val.
				RS. A. P.
74 Silver coins bearing Hindustani letters (weight 74 tolas) ..	..	..	..	57 5 5
1 Silver coin, 120 tolas ..	..	..	..	2 2 5
2 Broken pieces of silver coins (120 tolas) ..	..	..	..	1 5 5
Total ..	..	..	..	61 3 5

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the undersigned on 15th March 1915 at the Collector's office, Narmadapur and prove their claims.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
4th October 1914.

H. W. RAYNES,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1872, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that in the month of October 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Kalla Appala and Chappagala Maranna, Pylappa Kalla Rukhina and Beddi Appala of Singanapallu in the Tanjore taluk in the dry field "Kallapada" belonging to Kalla Appala in the above village.

3. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at Tanjore on the 20th April 1915 and prove their claims.

Items.					Approximate val.
					RS. A. P.
Gold coin, 1/2 ann, 29 } Do. 1/4 ann, 7 } ..	..	..	..	..	57 5 5
Do. small, 40 } Silver coin, 120 } ..	..	..	..	..	1 5 5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	59 1 0

Tanjore Collector's Office,
5th December 1914.

I. V. HARRIS,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Report showing the Burms and Deaths registered in the Hygienic form of the Muzum Pharmacy containing 50,000 inhabitants and spreads in the Government Municipality for the week ending the 10th November 1911.

Municipalities.	Population under 1000 in the Census of 1901	BURMANS.						FEVER.														Total Burms and Deaths.			
		CHOLERA.					Total Burms.	CHOLERA.					Total Burms.					Deaths as Burms.							
		Cases.	Male.	Female.	Infants.	Total.		Cases.	Male.	Female.	Infants.	Total.	Cases.	Male.	Female.	Infants.	Total.	Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Infants.	Total.			
Adams ..	124,192	2	63	3	..	78	40	12	5	..	17	32	11	1	..	13	13	6	2	1	..	35	174	508	
Cochin ..	103,200	8	14	5	..	27	12	8	11	..	19	42	11	..	..	3	13	6	2	1	..	35	174	508
Calcutta ..	78,407	7	10	15	..	24	24	..	13	5	1	33	16	37	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	30	168	355
Kanabek ..	61,661	..	28	1	..	29	30	25	..	43	3	..	34	31	45	..	..	4	5	..	..	37	156	180
Tanjore ..	40,361	3	82	8	..	93	38	62	4	24	3	..	87	28	61	3	8	..	..	..	..	30	224	285
Weymouth ..	40,100	3	15	8	..	25	34	36	5	39	3	..	24	16	80	8	4	..	..	..	..	34	107	127
Aden ..	39,125	1	50	2	..	53	28	..	72	4	..	13	19	37	..	..	2	5	3	1	..	16	105	180
Cochin ..	36,871	..	42	3	..	45	45	..	48	..	..	33	25	49	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	30	161	238
Calcutta ..	31,118	4	10	..	..	9	11	15	..	35	..	..	33	2	15	..	..	6	2	1	..	9	182	442
Cochin ..	18,941	..	37	..	..	37	29	1	20	9	..	28	17	35	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	18	124	245
Tanjore ..	18,704	..	53	7	..	60	24	1	30	8	..	31	18	29	..	..	1	2	4	9	24	37	158	359
Calcutta ..	18,427	..	25	1	..	26	14	24	34	1	..	7	3	18	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	26	104	169
Weymouth ..	18,419	..	17	1	..	18	19	27	2	19	3	..	8	11	10	..	..	1	1	3	..	11	22	125
Calcutta ..	17,407	..	14	3	..	17	27	35	4	16	1	..	38	21	40	3	..	1	1	3	..	28	1	165	
Calcutta ..	16,908	..	5	39	12	..	56	27	5	10	5	..	25	14	29	..	..	3	13	8	1	13	67	167
Tanjore ..	16,805	..	54	6	..	60	23	40	..	41	3	..	23	14	29	..	..	3	13	8	1	13	67	167
Calcutta ..	14,229	..	58	7	..	65	15	35	1	14	3	..	11	7	18	..	..	2	8	1	1	10	46	100
Tanjore ..	13,425	..	24	..	..	24	22	36	..	30	..	..	19	12	31	..	..	8	3	..	1	11	41	116
Calcutta ..	12,125	..	35	8	..	43	24	21	25	3	..	15	9	28	..	..	10	3	5	..	..	18	31	104
Calcutta ..	10,529	..	3	46	8	..	53	16	34	3	..	10	10	21	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	11	36	206
Tanjore ..	10,162	..	18	17	5	..	40	18	25	6	..	14	3	10	20	32	..	..	15	..	..	30	8	108
Calcutta ..	9,479	..	2	35	6	..	43	20	23	..	..	11	6	16	37	..	..	8	4	..	1	13	50	172
Calcutta ..	8,780	..	27	..	..	27	13	37	..	35	..	..	14	4	18	..	..	5	4	8	1	16	51	109
Calcutta ..	8,486	..	16	8	..	24	4	16	..	35	..	..	10	6	16	..	..	5	4	8	1	16	51	109
Calcutta ..	8,160	..	3	24	9	..	37	26	9	14	3	..	13	9	22	1	..	1	3	7	..	10	23	100	
Calcutta ..	7,285	..	3	52	1	..	55	10	1	20	..	..	10	13	23	..	..	5	..	..	1	10	4	104
Calcutta ..	7,165	..	10	5	..	15	12	6	18	..	8	7	..	10	8	18	..	..	1	3	..	5	10	101
Calcutta ..	6,828	..	6	22	..	28	12	16	..	23	..	7	8	15	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	10	101
Calcutta ..	5,581	..	1	24	6	..	31	17	..	33	..	7	8	15	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5	10	101
Calcutta ..	5,045	..	15	..	..	15	7	18	3	4	6	..	8	6	14	..	..	3	2	3	..	8	10	101
Calcutta ..	4,807	..	2	6	..	8	10	29	1	9	3	..	10	16	26	..	..	4	9	..	..	15	10	101
Calcutta ..	4,151	..	1	10	1	..	11	14	2	14	..	..	11	15	26	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	10	101
Calcutta ..	3,606	..	8	3	..	11	4	13	2	7	10	..	11	15	26	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	10	101
Calcutta ..	3,462	..	6	10	4	..	16	11	24	4	16	..	14	7	21	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	10	101
Calcutta ..	3,318	..	3	5	1	..	9	18	3	3	2	..	5	6	11	..	..	2	3	..	..	10	10	101
Total ..	1,092,543	72	978	100	29	1,179	587	1,200	16	100	137	12	179	311	1,067	11	16	89	149	289	55	32	824	878	3,013

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
10th December 1911.

B. ANNAM RAO, Secretary and Assistant,
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

1911

PORT OF CHENNAI, CASSETTE.

1911

SYSTEMAT showing Flugas Benzene and Health in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 10th December 1916.

[illegible]

Office of the Executive Commissioner for Madras,
14th December 1934.

J. M. FUKUNIER, Captain, I.M.S.,
for Auxiliary Commission, Malaya

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

ENVIRONMENT OF JOURNALISM

Under section 208 (K) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Amendment Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the verdicts with his own hand in the English language.

M.R. By. Hari Varma Raja Ayangal, Acting District Magistrate of Tirupattur, North Arcot District.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
11th December 1914.

G. D. MACKAY,
President

STOKES & CREDIT, PITTSBURGH

Notice is hereby given that parties having any claims in the undermentioned amounts lying in deposit for more than three years in the City Civil Court, Madras, now hereby required to appear before the said Court and establish their claims therein on or before the 31st January 1916 or that the execution of the High Court will be obtained for realising such deposits to Government on the 15th February ensuing.

Number of each or serial.	Name of parties.		Nature of the request deposited.	By whom deposited.	When deposited.	Amount de- posited.
	Father or petitioner.	Defendant or respondent.				
C.B. 108-10; Ex. 108-10.	M. Ramaswami Chett.	V. Iyyappa Gurusami and others	Sole petition.	M. Ramaswami Chett., Plaintiff, Petitioner.	1811, 1st May	Rs. 6 1/2 2 1/2
C.B. 118-10, Dis- missed; amended, Chengayur; Ex. 60-12.	Kalyanaswami Swami, by his attorney and amalgamated Amalg.	Chandrasekara Swami and others	Dismiss petition.	Kalyanaswami Swami, and others.	1811	127 8
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sole petition.	P. Kalyanaswami Swami, Plaintiff and Respondent.	1811	181 8
C.B. 419-10; Ex. 40-11.	C. V. Govindasami Mudaliappa and others, by his attorney and amalgamated Amalg.	M. Srinivas Mudali Bappa and others	Sole deposit.	P. Kalyanaswami Swami, Plaintiff and Respondent.	1811	18 8
C.B. 474-10, Dis- missed; amended, Chengayur; Ex. 60-12.	Kalyanaswami Swami, by his attorney and amalgamated Amalg.	Chandrasekara Swami and others	Dismissed, etc.	Kalyanaswami Swami, and others.	1811	20 8

[illegible]

NOTIFICATIONS.

By virtue of the powers conferred by the enactments referred to in Appendix I of the Insolvency Rules, 1921, and of all other powers thereto enabling, the High Court has made the following amendments to the said rules:—

For Form No. 2 in Appendix II of the said rules, the following is substituted:—

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Petition No. 10181.

In the matter of

an Insolvent.

To.

Take notice that on the _____ day of _____ 1921 an order was made adjourning the above-named debtor as insolvent * (and that the _____ day of _____ 1921 has been appointed for his public examination). An affidavit of proof of your status and property, if any, must be lodged with the Official Assignee of the Chamberlain in the High Court as soon as possible and if not so lodged, you will not be entitled to appear at the public examination of the insolvent and will receive no notice of his application for discharge.

The schedule of affairs of the insolvent, which may be inspected at the Registrar's office, discloses his assets at Rs. _____ his liabilities at Rs. _____ secured and Rs. _____ secured as a mortgage of his property and his source of income as _____ and it asks with you to inform the

Official Assignee if any of the statements made in the schedule are to your knowledge incorrect and to bring to his notice any facts which may assist in the recovery of the insolvent's assets.

You are warned that it is your duty to see that your name and address are correctly entered in the schedule and any change of address recorded in the copy of the schedule in the Official Assignee's office, as notices of declaration of dividend are sent only to the addresses so entered.

You are also warned that any proposal by the insolvent to enter into a composition with his creditors can only be made through the Official Assignee under section 29 of the Insolvency Act of 1920.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1921.

Insolvent's Attorney.

(Signed)	J. E. P. WARRIN,	} <i>Master/</i> <i>Chief Justice.</i>
"	C. RAMPARAN NAR,	
"	W. H. ARUNDA,	
"	P. D. P. OLSWORTH,	
"	J. H. HANAWAY,	
"	T. SARANTER,	
"	G. G. SPENCER,	
"	PAUL B. TYLER,	
"	T. V. SIVARAJAN AYYAR,	
"	C. MATHUR,	
"	G. V. KARASAMMAI SASTRI,	} <i>Judge.</i>
"	A. E. SHERRIN,	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
10th November 1921.C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

* When summary jurisdiction has been extended.

(a) The insolvent whose schedule will be called unless otherwise directed; and

(b) If directed to select the words "and" standing that he either would be admitted to a summary matter."

With the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council granted by Orders in Council, dated the 17th day of November 1916, amended 1918, Judicial, and by virtue of the provisions of section 25 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, the High Court of Judicature at Madras hereby directs that the Official Receiver appointed under section 16 of the said Act, 1920, for the district of Madras shall have and exercise the following powers, subject to the directions of the Courts concerned, namely:—

- (1) To hear and make orders of adjournment upon insolvency petitions presented by debtors in cases in which the debtors are not in prison;
- (2) To frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors;
- (3) To make interim orders in cases of urgency; and
- (4) To hear and determine unopposed or opposed applications other than applications under sections 1, 8, 12, 15 and 18 of the Act.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th December 1921.C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

All persons having any interest in cargo other than cargo engaged in on steam ships registered in port, and requiring a release of such cargo or portion of cargo, should make application at the office of the Government Submarine in the High Court Building, Port of Madras, at least 24 hours before the cargo is to be released, and pay the freight, whether paid or unpaid.

In cases where the time of British subjects or of persons domiciled in allied or neutral States, or of persons whose domicile in this country, who are interested in such cargo, is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction of the Government Solicitor, such persons or persons of cargo will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no guarantee of satisfaction arises, and subject to the adjustment of any claims, relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In more doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary.

Due notice will be given of the institution of proceedings in cases in which vessels are in the custody of the Prize Court.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
29th November 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL LITERATURE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 317 (B) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

Whereas from the facts that communications addressed to "the National Literature Publishing Society, Limited" at its registered office either remain unanswered or are returned undelivered through the Dead Letter Office and that, at the time of inspection on the 6th October 1914 there was no trace of the company at its registered office, it appears that the said company is not carrying on business or is operating, notice is hereby given pursuant to section 317 (B) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will, unless notice is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

T. K. SUNDHARA AYYAR,
District Director of Joint
Stock Companies, Madras City.

Madras, 14th December 1914.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

No. 2 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, BELLARY.

Saraswathi Goud of Bellary, Bellary taluk Plaintiff,
vs. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 13th day of November 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary.
14th December 1914.

N. B. NATESHA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 6 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, BELLARY.

M. Sankar Sankar Sankar of Bellary Plaintiff,
(1) Dhanabai, (2) Sankar, (3) Sankar, (4) Sankar, (5) Sankar, (6) Sankar, (7) Sankar, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is pending for hearing on 14th January 1915.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bellary.
14th December 1914.

K. SAMBASIVA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 13 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHINGAPOUR, COCHIN.)

Venkatarama Murthy Plaintiff,
vs. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the District Judge's Court at Chingapour to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 22nd January 1915 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Judge's Court, Chingapour.
14th December 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAN,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHINGAPOUR.

In the matter of Sankar Sankar, son of Sankar Sankar, residing at Pongur—Bellary (Insolvent).

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication of this Court, dated 22nd October 1914, against the said debtor has, on the 14th November 1914, been annulled.

District Court, Chingapour.
14th December 1914.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CHINGAPOUR.

In the matter of Sankar Sankar, son of Sankar Sankar, residing at Pongur—Bellary (Insolvent).

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication of this Court, dated 22nd October 1914, against the said debtor has, on the 14th November 1914, been annulled.

District Court, Chingapour.
14th December 1914.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of G. S. Venkata Rao, son of Shiva Rao, residing at Erode—Defender.

Maheshwar Chettyar, son of Palaniswamy Chettyar, Kallar, Erode *Petitioner (Defender).*

Notice is hereby given that the *crédit* above named has applied in this Court praying that the *debit* above named may be adjudged *insolvent*. Hearing 15th January 1914.

District Court, Coimbatore,
7th December 1913.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 2120 in the District Court of Coimbatore.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Hashim Haidji Abdul Karim of No. 82, Malabar Street, Madras, Coimbatore.

Whereas Pir Mahomed Karim of Coimbatore has filed a petition for the appointment of the assets of the above-named Hashim Haidji Abdul Karim under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1913, notice is hereby given that the said Court has adjudged the said Hashim Haidji Abdul Karim *insolvent* accordingly; and that two public meetings of the Court, to sit, on the 2nd day of December 1913 and on the 15th day of December 1914 will take place for the said *insolvent* to surrender and conform to, according to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and for the taking of the other steps as laid in the said Ordinance of which *crédits* are hereby required to take notice.

(By order.)

D. M. JAMES.

Coimbatore,
20th November 1913.

Secretary.

No. 24 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ganga Kanyal Ahmed Sahib of Adalat *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Palaniswami Narayana and three others *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named *petitioner* was adjudged *insolvent* by an order of this Court, dated the 7th day of December 1913.

District Court, Coimbatore,
19th December 1913.

V. SUBRAMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 35 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Vedappayya Peda Ramayya, son of Subbappa of Kedar, Pallampet.

.. .. . *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Gadammudi Ramayya and twenty-one others *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named *petitioner* has applied to this Court to be declared *insolvent* and that the application is posted to the 22nd day of January 1914.

District Court, Coimbatore,
7th December 1913.

V. SUBRAMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 28 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Gandhi Venkata Subbappa, adopted son of Jemmal Venkata Krish-

naiah of Vellorempet, Pallampet taluk *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Tanjavar Venkata Subbappa and twelve others *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named *petitioner* has applied to this Court to be declared *insolvent* and that the application is posted to the 22nd day of January 1914.

District Court, Coimbatore,
11th December 1913.

V. SUBRAMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Erode.

Moyanda Swamin, son of Ganga Nalaka, residing at Ramaswami Sutta.

Erode taluk *Petitioner.*
Al. Ar. Shank by agent Muthiah Chettyar and seven others *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named *petitioner* has been declared an *insolvent* by an order of this Court, dated 11th November 1914, and that the further proceedings have been transferred to the Official Receiver's Court at Coimbatore.

District Judge's Court, Erode,
7th December 1913.

S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Judge.

No. 6 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Uttaram.

Notice is hereby given that one Dukka Nagappa, son of Perumallu Galla, age 45, residing at Gollada, has been adjudged *insolvent* by an order of this Court, dated 14th December 1913.

District Judge's Court, Gollada,
7th December 1913.

R. AUDINARAYANA MATUDU,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Uttaram.

Golla Golla *Petitioner.*
Kala Thakkam and four others *Creditor-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named *petitioner* has applied to this Court for being declared *insolvent* and that his petition stands posted to 16th January 1914 for hearing.

District Judge's Court, Gollada,
7th December 1913.

R. AUDINARAYANA MATUDU,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Posten Ravi Appanna Petitioner,
 Kalligada Nellorenayudu and Sankar others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 10th January 1915 for hearing.

District Judge's Court, Guntur,
 7th December 1914.

B. ADDENARAYANA NAYUDU,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Chinna Naraiah Reddi, Siva Reddi and Mani Reddi of Deravandola,
 Patilwada taluk Petitioners.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, notice is hereby given that the petitioners named above were adjudged insolvent by this Court by order, dated the 2nd December 1914, that their creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Kurnool,
 7th December 1914.

H. B. BARDWELL,
As District Judge.

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Amral-wala of Kurnool Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above is adjudged an insolvent by this Court by order, dated 4th December 1914, that his creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Kurnool,
 7th December 1914.

H. B. BARDWELL,
As District Judge.

No. 5 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, KARUR.

Yachakannan Appay, son of Manasa Appay, Sundaragalam,
 Narasimhal Petitioner.
 Annamalai Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 14th December 1914 and his further examination takes place on 10th January 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tiruchirappalli, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

Official Receiver's Court, Tiruchirappalli,
 6th December 1914.

C. KUNARACHAKRABARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, KARUR.

Theodore Karandén, son of Theodore Karandén, Nandai Nagar,
 Ponnasali Petitioner,
 T. Mathias Chetti and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 14th December 1914 and his further examination takes place on 10th January 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tiruchirappalli, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1907.

Official Receiver's Court, Tiruchirappalli,
 6th December 1914.

C. KUNARACHAKRABARTI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Suresh Dasgupta, son of Keroop, residing at Bangalore.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudged an insolvent on the 25th November of 1914, that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Judge's Court, Coimbatore,
 12th December 1914.

G. RANGANAIKULU NAYUDU,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1914 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALTALA.

Malleppa Pedapathi	10	10	10	1	Pattanam.
Mamunthi Kallur and six others	10	10	10	1	Arundel.

Under clause 2 of section 13 of Act 10 of 1967, notice is hereby given that the above-named Nakaya Yatsuyoshi, one of Kaiti Pakiyachi, residing at Kowloon, Shingai tsak, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 12th January 1972 for hearing.

District Master's Court, Shropshire,
11th December 1914.

MUHAMMAD FUZZUDIN SAHAR,
Director, MAM

No. 56 of 1914 is the Order of the District Judge, Epsomville.

In the matter of *K. A. M. Krishna Aggar*

MARYBETH ARTER	.....	19	18	77	Fiduciary [Quadrant]
H. D. M. ELLIOTT, Attorney	.....	22	18	77	Respondent [Debit]

Notice is hereby given, under clause T of section 16 of Act III of 1937, that K. S. M. Krishna Ayyar, son of Manu Ayyar, residing at Sivasangamam Street, Vadakkai Kallidwarikal, Ambalambadi taluk, Co., by an order of this Court, dated the 27th day of November 1936, has adjudicated himself, and the creditors are requested to present their debts as soon as possible by delivery or sending by registered post to the official Receiver of this district an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1926.

Total this 2nd day of December 2014.

D. G. WALLER,
As. District Judge

No. 22 of 1914 on the Coast of the District of the Tiberian Sea.

In the matter of *Thompson's Theatre*.

Peaseweed Thalassia	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Fertilizer</i>
Red seaweed Thalassia and nine others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Condition</i>

Notes are hereby given, under date 2 of October 12 of A.D. 1937, that Ponnaswami Thakur, son of Vallabhaswami Thakur, residing at Kaddappatti attached to Aranthiatti, Sankaragudi taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 25th day of January 1938.

Any further writing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by e-filing on the said date.

Dated this 11th day of December 1878.

D. G. WALLER,
Ap. Walnut Grove

No. 34 of 1914 on the Coast of the United States, TERRAQUE.

Is the mother of *Arctostaphylos*. *Arctostaphylos*, *Arctostaphylos* Clifton.

Apocyn. Pata. Apocyn. Panchajanyam Chaitanyam *Chaitanyam*
N. P. H. M. Y. H. M. Manjuna Chaitanyam and twinkle Chaitanyam *Chaitanyam*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1937, that AVARANA, PARASUPPALAR CHETTIYAR, son of ARANGANATH CHETTIYAR, residing in Veda Thero, Tiruchirappalli, has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that his application is noted for hearing on the 12th day of January 1941.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Vakil on the said date.

Dated this 9th day of December 1964.

D. G. WALLER,
As. District Judge

No. 7 of 1914 of the Court of the Bench of Justices, Tientsin.

Dandakumari Aryyengar, son of Panchu Aryyengar, West Adiyantalaijan

Street, Selma gum	68	77	77	43	33	44	<i>Pichener.</i>
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Palaippa Chetti and others	Counter γ
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Deane is hereby given that the aforementioned passenger was adjudged as resident on 15th November 1914 and his further examinations take place on 15th December 1914. All his residents are required to prove their status, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Hearing, Trivikrupy, an Affidavit Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

U.S. District Court, Philadelphia,
July 18, 1884.

C. KUMARACHANDRAN, AYYANAR,
Chief Engineer

No. 21, as 1934 in the Court of the District School, Tennessee.

T. Dondanovskii Arter, var. of *Verholstovskii Arter*, *Mikrodonovskii*

Kalmuk	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Pelicans
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Nishikubota Asjoe and others	199	100	100	100	Country: p
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Notice is hereby given that the incarcerated prisoner was adjudged on parole on 26 December 1914 and his further confinement taken place on 26 January 1915. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, insofar as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Treblinka, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Prussian Provincial Landrecht Act, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Trishingpoly
26 December 1914.

G. KUMARASWAMY AYYANGAR,
Official Examiner

No. 15 of 1906 in the Order of the District Magistrate, Toronto.

Sethu Reddiah	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Pattinam</i>
Gandara Kaid, and five others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Coimbatore</i>

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Subin Rodd, son of Rudi Rodd, residing at Chulaville, Kootenai county, the petitioner above named, was adjudged as insolvent by this Court on 27th November 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts before the Official Receiver, Timpani, by delivering or sending by registered post a verified list Form 3 of the National Periodical Insurance Law, 1905.

District Municipal Court, Tatum, Okla.
9th December 1914.

G. J. GUZAKSKI, SAHIE,
Dobruj, Russia

No. 15 of 1914 in the Order of the German Museum, Tübingen.

<i>Aletrisappia</i> Boddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Ptilichamps</i>
<i>Sigys</i> Boddy and eleven others	..	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Crocodiles</i>

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (1) of Act 34 of 1967, that Alogampala Raddi, son of Urs Raddi, residing at Kailashakurasi, Kollupati taluk, has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 27th December 1974.

Creditors wishing to oppose the sale may request either in person or by e-mail on the said day:

District Marshal's Court, Tallahassee,
8th December 1914.

O. J. QURESHI SAHIB,
District Magistrate

CITATION

Order 10456 of Dec. 7 of 1943.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH ABBOT.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS PETITION No. 492 of 1914 (ORIGINAL PETITION No. 100 of 1914).

I hereby call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the late Krishnaswami Krishnaswami Bhaskararao, who died on 28th June 1964 at Chittoor, Channarayana wala, within the jurisdiction of this Court, to come and see the proceedings before this Court prior to the grant of probate to be executed by Krishna Bhaskar, residing at Gunguram, Channarayana wala.

The filed day of December 1914 has been fixed for the hearing of this matter.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this, the 11th day of December 1864.

P. A. HOOTY,
District Editor

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 12th DECEMBER 1914.

[illegible]

* Available on JSTOR from the University of Michigan Press.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. K. HULMEGA,
Chief Scientist,

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Wash. for Personal Consumption only.

Permuting π at \mathcal{C} in \mathcal{E} is possible and allowed, 65-17

Bank of Mexico, Mexico, 10th December 1936

EF-4

TREASURY BALANCES

Balance held in cash in the Civil Treasury of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of November :-

1912	..	..	..	..	..	Rs
1913	..	..	..	..	..	34,14,15,000
1914	..	..	..	..	..	31,98,43,000
1914	..	..	..	..	..	15,68,64,000

E. L. DATTA,
Accountant-General.

Madras, 10th December 1914.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE MADRAS HEADQUARTERS WITH THEIR DESTINATIONS, &c., on the 25th December 1914 as reported by Commanders or Agents at this Office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Chas. Matthews" ..	3605	W. Wright	Colombo ..	25th December 1914	Swan, Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Chas. Matthews" ..	3605	J. W. Taylor	London ..	12th Dec.	Do.
S.S. "Cassia" ..	3265	E. Olson	Swedia ..	17th Dec.	Swan, Fort & Co., Elmhurst.
S.S. "Cassia" ..	3265	R. J. Piggie	Colombo ..	18th Dec.	Swan, Fort & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Regina" ..	3219	Edvard Rosen	Do. ..	Unknown ..	Swan, Fort & Co.

SHIPS OF VESSEL ARRIVED at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 6th December to the 15th December 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Commander's name.	When from.	When left.
25th Dec.	S.S. "Cassia" ..	3265	R.	W. Wright	London via Colombo.	25th Dec.
25th "	S.S. "Edwards" ..	3415	"	J. Clappin	Colombo via Port Blair.	25th November.
25th "	S.S. "Edwards" ..	3415	"	G. L. Kirkby	Swanport ..	2nd December.
25th "	S.S. "Lightning" ..	3125	"	G. H. Lane	Swanport via Port Blair.	2nd "
25th "	S.S. "Chas. Matthews" ..	3605	"	J. W. Taylor	London via Colombo.	10th November.
25th "	S.S. "Regina" ..	3219	"	Edvard Rosen	Colombo ..	4th December.
25th "	S.S. "Cassia" ..	3265	"	R. J. Piggie	Swanport via Colombo.	8th November.
25th "	S.S. "Cassia" ..	3265	"	E. Olson	Colombo via Colombo.	4th December.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
11th Dec.	S.S. "Chas. Matthews" ..	3605	R.	G. W. Woodroffe	London via Colombo, Rangoon, Yokohama and San Francisco.
25th "	S.S. "Edwards" ..	3415	"	J. P. Dargill	Colombo ..
25th "	S.S. "Edwards" ..	3415	"	J. Clappin	Colombo via Port Blair and Rangoon.
25th "	S.S. "Edwards" ..	3415	"	G. L. Kirkby	Swanport ..
25th "	S.S. "Edwards" ..	3415	"	W. Rosen	Colombo ..
25th "	S.S. "Lightning" ..	3125	"	G. H. Lane	Swanport, Rangoon, Penang, Port Blair and Rangoon.

Port Officer, Madras,
15th Dec. 1914.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.N.,
Deputy Commander of the Port.

MOTION OF ANNUAL INSPECTION OF LICENSED BOATS.

Under rule 13 of the Boat Rules, framed under section 4 of the Act XV of 1908, notice is hereby given to all owners of licensed boats of the port of Madras that the annual inspection will commence on 18th December 1914. All owners of boats must notify the Boat Officer when their boats are ready for inspection either in writing to this office, or verbally between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m. on 18th 4 p.m.

2. The inspection of boats will be held between the hours 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and the owner, if new, will be registered at this office between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. The total of every boat must stand at this office with his papers. For identification and verification between the same boats.

3. Boats must be fully equipped.

4. The situation of owner is given to Boat Rules Nos. 5 and 7.

5. Owners of boats must inform the Deputy Port Commissioner in writing if there has been any change in the carrying capacity of their boats prior to inspection.

6. All boat officials and crews must be present in their respective boats at the time of inspection, with their badges on.

7. Any boat under repair will be inspected as soon as the repairs are completed and the boat is ready for service.

8. Boats passed will be allowed to ply after the owner produces a receipt from the Port Trust Authorities for payment of inspection fee, etc.

9. All boats will be inspected at the Export Wharf.

10. Any boats not reported as ready for inspection before 18th January 1915 in compliance with this notice, the owners and boats will be dealt with under the penal provision of the Boat Rules published in the Port St. George Gazette, on the 6th September 1913.

இலங்கைப்பெருந்தட்டைகளின் வருடாந்தரப் பரிசீலனை விவரங்கள்.

1. பதனடை தளத்துக்குள்ளே உள்ள இலங்கைப்பெருந்தட்டை சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு தெரிவிப்பதற்காக, 1906-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் 18-வது ஆண்டு வரையில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் பட்டைகளில் 11-வது ஆண்டிலான வருடாந்தரப் பரிசீலனை 1914-ம் ஆண்டு துவக்கத்தில் 18-ம் துவக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை மறுத்துக் காண்பதற்காக, எல்லா பட்டை சொந்தக்காரரை 18-ம் துவக்க முதல் 19-வது துவக்க வரையில், 18-ம் துவக்க முதல் 4 வரையில் வருடாந்தரமாக ஒருமுறை பட்டை ஆய்வுக்கு தயாராகவரவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துத் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

2. 18-ம் துவக்க முதல் 19-வது துவக்க வரையில் பரிசீலனைப்படும் பட்டை ஆய்வுக்கு, பட்டை ஆய்வுக்கு தயாராகவரவேண்டும். 19-வது துவக்க முதல் 4 வரையில் வருடாந்தரமாக ஒருமுறை பட்டை ஆய்வுக்கு தயாராகவரவேண்டும். 19-வது துவக்க முதல் 4 வரையில் வருடாந்தரமாக ஒருமுறை பட்டை ஆய்வுக்கு தயாராகவரவேண்டும்.

3. பட்டைகளில் பட்டை விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

4. பட்டை சொந்தக்காரர்கள் பட்டை விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

5. பட்டை சொந்தக்காரர்கள், பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் அங்கு விவரத்தில் உள்ளிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். எல்லா பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

6. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டை எல்லா பட்டைகளிலும் பட்டை ஆய்வுக்கு தயாராகவரவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

7. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

8. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

9. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

10. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

11. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

12. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

13. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

14. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

15. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

16. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

17. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

18. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

19. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

20. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

21. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

22. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

23. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

24. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

25. பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளில் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிற விதத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டும். பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் பட்டைகளிலும் பரிசீலனைக்கு வருவது தவிர பட்டைகளில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS

JANAM REGISTRATION

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1886, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janam title is No. 7/3 Tribesmen's Census No. 814 of Kozhikottam taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed in the time of settlement but which is now found to be assessed, will be held by the Tribesmen's Divisional Officer in order that the same of the jama may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 15th March 1915 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
16th December 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Deputy Collector.

The following amounts are outstanding in the books of this office from a long time as due to contractor Naga Pillai who is now reported to be deceased. If the same is not cleared by his legal heirs supported by a lawyers certificate within three months from the date of publication of this notice, the amounts will be awarded to Government.

1. Amount due to Naga Pillai on the final bill for the work "Constructing a few more Police stations at Kallakurichi"	Rs. 2. P.
2. Security deposit for the work of "Repairs to Ponnagur tank"	12 5 0
	100 0 0
Total	112 5 0

Cuddalore, 1st December 1914.

R. N. ARUNYASWAMI MUDALIAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts noted below due to the parties named against such have been outstanding in the disburse accounts of this office, as the depositors are stated to have died. The legal heirs of the deceased are requested to produce lawyers certificate from a competent authority before three months from the date of this notification, inasmuch as the amounts will be credited to Government.

(1) Adammal S. Srinivasan of Cuddalore for a cross land in Chinnai	Rs.
(2) Rayana Chinnai of Kypur for a suit trade between 2/3 and 4/3 of Sarpagan	30
shaded	8

1st December 1914.

P. V. A. LUGAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

TEAR FOR SALE.

The undermentioned logs from the Nilambur tank plantations will be sold on December 15th in public auction at the Government Forest Depot, Bangalore (Forest Railway station), in small lots. Bidding begins from depot to railway; approximately cost 2 paise per cubic foot including loading.

80 logs = 1,264 a. ft.; 122 logs = 4,382 a. ft.; 384 logs = 1,845 a. ft.; 47 short logs = 470 a. ft. and about 4,500 smaller saplings.

Nilambur, 26th November 1914.

E. BOURNE,
District Forest Officer, South Malabar.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOATS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF SALT FROM THE FACTORIES OF THE MADRAS SALT DEPOSIT.

Seamen tenders for the supply of boats for the transport of all the salt (present estimate 21 lakhs—Kattar 94,000 pounds, Vayalar 248,000 pounds, Alipatti 850,000 pounds and Vellar 450,000 pounds) that is likely to be manufactured during the seasons of 1915, 1916 and 1917 in the factories of Kattar, Vayalar, Alipatti and Vellar of the Mysore Circle to Madras Depot will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 P.M. on Tuesday, the 15th January 1915. - Specifications to companies about 1st April 1915.

2. Tenders should be for each factory separately.

3. Owners contracting tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for the supply of boats" and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes, in respect of each factory.

4. The tenderer should specify the number of boats that he will be able to supply. Boats not to be over 20 tons.

5. The tenderer should distinctly specify the rate per mile per gross that the tenderer is willing to accept in the case of each of the four factories.

6. The successful tenderers will be called on to make at once a further deposit as follows: Kattar Rs. 100, Vayalar Rs. 200, Alipatti Rs. 400, Vellar Rs. 500, and to execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week from the date on which the completion of his tender is notified to him; if he fails to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

7. The successful tenderer will be entrusted with survey boats as fixed number per ton of the boat's burden and with the necessary survey crews and equipment. On completion of transport they will have to be delivered back to the depot intact or they lose made good.

8. The department will not hold itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

9. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, Madras.

10. The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as early as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Div., Part Office premises,
South Beach Road, Madras
6th December 1914.

G. I. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING LABOUR FOR THE CONDUCT OF SALES AT THE MADRAS SALT DEPOT INCLUDING EXPENSES FOR FISH-CURING PURPOSES.

Persons tender for the privilege of supplying labour for conducting the sale of salt at the Madras Salt Depot, including times for fish-curing purposes which will be either from the salt stored at the Madras Depot or from the salt received as bags from Tondiar and kept stacked at the depot, as the case may be, during the year 1925-26 except in those exceptional cases in which merchants may be specially permitted by the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput Sub-Division, or the Inspector, Madras Depot, to supply their own cocones, will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th January 1925.

3. Cocones containing lime-juice should be represented "Tenders for the supply of labour for conducting sale, viz., of salt at the Madras Salt Depot" and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes.

4. Nature of work—

(a) Taking the load of gunnies and waggons.

(b) Transferring bags for sale or for use for fish-curing purposes when such time is made from the salt stored at the depot.

(c) Bagging salt by weightment or any other in all cases of sales, and in the case of sales for fish-curing purposes when such sales are made from the salt stored at the depot.

(d) Generally attending up the number of bags with double twice employed either (i) by the merchants or the department; (ii) by the tenderers himself, in which case the quality of the time should be such as to meet with the approval of the Inspector.

(e) Loading bags on to waggons or carts as required by merchants or the department and stowing waggons when necessary; and all other matter connected with the weightment, check-weightment and delivery of salt to merchants outside the depot premises.

(f) Passing on loaded waggons over the weighbridge for weightment or supplying labour for check-weighting cart sales and loans for fish-curing purposes.

(g) Re-forming and processing the balance of heaps opened for sale or for loans for fish-curing purposes when such time is made from the salt stored at the depot and drying up of the piles of salt or loans in such manner as may be required by the officer in charge of the depot.

5. Tenderers must state separately for different kinds of sales specified below the rate at which they are prepared to supply labour per bag (1) with twice and (2) without twice for each platform—

(a) Wagon sales.

(b) Cart sales.

(c) Fish-curing sales—

(i) From salt stored at the depot.

(ii) From salt received in bags from Tondiar and kept stacked at the depot.

Note.—In the case of (a) (b) only one rate without twice should be given.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to make a further deposit of Rs. 500 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The necessary stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

7. The department will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. If the successful tenderer, on notice given the day before removal of the number of waggons wanted by merchants subject to the limits noted below or by the department, fails to supply sufficient labour, the merchants or the department will be entitled to remove from him any man they may be charged for shortage as a result of waggons detained through his failure. On the other hand, if after due notice to the contractor waggons are detained by the merchants themselves or by the department, the charges to which the contractor would be otherwise entitled will be paid to him by them, unless the waggons detained by them leave the depot—

Platform number.	Maximum number of waggons.	Remarks.
II. North and south	15	When salt is to be removed from heaps situated within five acres of extensive area.
IV. East and west	20	In other cases.
V.	25	When salt is to be removed from heaps situated within five acres from south end of the platform.
	25	In other cases.

9. Merchants applying for salt will be required to pay into the Salt Depot treasury, along with the duty and weightage, the cost of labour at the rate accepted by the department, and the successful tenderer will be paid departmentally once a fortnight. Fortnightly payments will also be made in the case of sales for fish-curing purposes.

10. Further information, if required, may be obtained from the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

11. The deposit of successful tenderers will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on due fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Sub-Division, Post Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras.
4th December 1924

G. R. SUBBETUN,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF GUNNIES.

Bidder tenders for the supply of gunnies will be received by the Assistant Commissioner, at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot (Yards), up to 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th January 1915. The number of gunnies required is 25,000, more or less, of size 36" x 48".

5. Goggles containing tenders should be accompanied by "Tenders for the supply of gunnies" and should be accompanied by a sample of the gunnies to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100 in currency notes; samples will not be accepted.

6. Tenders must state the rate (per 100) at which they are prepared to supply gunnies to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

7. Tenders should undertake to supply the full number of gunnies required before that March 1915 at the rate of not less than 10,000 per week beginning with the third week in February 1915.

8. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 400 for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

9. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

10. The deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Salt-Div., Post Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
4th December 1914.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TARPULINS AND GUNNY COVERS.

Bidder tenders for the supply of tarpulins and gunny covers for use in boats employed in the transport of salt from the Saltworks to Madras Depot during the 1915 season will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot (Yards), up to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th January 1915. The number of tarpulins and gunny covers to be supplied is given below:—

Tarpulins 3rd size, 12' x 12'	40	Gunny covers—			
1st size, 36" x 12'	10	3rd size, 12' x 12'	40		
2nd size, 36" x 12'	10	4th size, 12' x 12'	120		
3rd size, 36" x 12'	10	4th size, 12' x 12'	120		

1. Tenders may be made for the supply of either of the articles or both.

2. Goggles containing the tenders should be accompanied by "Tenders for the supply of tarpulins" or "Tenders for the supply of gunny covers" as the case may be and should be accompanied by a sample of the articles in any of the sizes to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 50 in currency notes in each case. Samples of the successful tenders will be returned, while those of unsuccessful ones will be taken as part of the supply towards its close.

3. Tenders must state the rate per tarpulin or gunny cover of each of the sizes at which they are prepared to supply the articles to be delivered at the Madras Salt Depot.

4. Tenders should undertake to supply half the number of articles of each size required before 1st March 1915 and the other half before 31st March 1915.

5. The successful tenderer must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 in each case for the due fulfilment of the contract and execute an agreement (copy of which can be seen at the Office of the Assistant Commissioner or at the Madras Salt Depot) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender, and in case of failure to do so the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender cancelled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by himself.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the department.

7. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the fulfilment of the contract.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.,
Chingleput Salt-Div., Post Office premises,
North Beach Road, Madras,
4th December 1914.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE RAIL TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OPERATIONS.

Bidder tenders for the following work in connection with the transport and storage of salt (present estimate about 25 lakhs of maunds) to be manufactured during the 1915 season in the four northern factories (Kottur, Vayalad, Koppet and Talay) of the Eastern Circle, will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot (Yards), up to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th January 1915. Operations to commence about 1st April 1915.

At the factories.

Return of work.

Number of
wagons.

1. Filling the sack on the drying grounds into bags supplied by Government, securely stitching up the mouths of the bags with double twine to be supplied by the tenderer himself, and packing the bags so filled in the open boats provided for the purpose (rate per gross of 100 maunds to be specified in respect of each factory) in such manner as may be pointed out by the officers of the department.

At the Salt Depot, Madras.

Nature of work.

Number of
bags.

- II. Receiving the bags from the boats, stacking them on the platform of the Madras Salt Depot in such places and in such manner as may be pointed out by the Inspector or other officer duly deputed by him for the purpose. Conveying the bags and emptying them on to the quay at the depot, and receiving the salt (two bags, each containing 35 pounds or 3,500 mounds as the above-mentioned officer may direct), conveying 10 per cent. of the bags received from the depots and Vellar Pattanam to the Paddy's mounds for above-mentioned; and thence conveying and emptying them on to the quay at the depot; protecting and securing against damage by rain or otherwise any bags lying on the platform with materials supplied by the department and conveying the same for storage every morning; conveying in the afternoon to the depot for the materials supplied in this connection; also collecting the empty bags and returning them to the respective boats for their next journey, and whenever this cannot be done owing to delay in steering, unloading or other cause, conveying empty bags to the depot. (Rate per 30 given to be specified.) It will be optional to the Inspector to weigh the salt before storage either on the wharves or by means of Government's pans or Kili's pans or Paddy's or Jany's machines.
- III. Conveying the salt bags to the Madras Salt Depot except such of the bags as may be received with the above-mentioned. (Rate per 30 given to be specified of the cost of the materials to be specified).
- IV. Stacking large sized paddy leaves. (Rate per 1,000 leaves to be specified).
- V. Supplying salt rope

- VI. Supplying thickening paste for ridges
VII. Supplying good clay for ridges and bottom of salt heaps
VIII. Supplying good

Rate per 30 given to be specified for each of the works giving date of cost for each kind of material.

Note.—The materials referred to in works Nos. IV to VIII are not required for such portions of works not to be covered with materials of wet weight bags, if any, and such of the bags as may be covered with Mangalore tiles.

1. Tenders not to be made for any one or more or for the whole of the above works.
2. Covenants containing tenders should be accompanied by Tenders for works No. of the salt transport and storage operations.

3. Tenders for works should be accompanied by deposits in currency notes as below:—

Work No. I, Rs. 50 for each category.

Work No. II, Rs. 100.

Work No. III, Rs. 50.

Works Nos. IV, V, VI, VII and VIII, Rs. 50 each.

4. Successful tenders will be asked to make further deposits of Rs. 100 for work No. I, Rs. 100 for work No. II, Rs. 100 for work No. III and Rs. 100 for each of the remaining works and to execute agreements (copies of which may be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner and of the Inspector, Madras Depot and Revenue Office, with reference to the works to be done in their respective circles) within a week from the date on which the acceptance of their tenders is notified to them, failing which their deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by themselves.

5. Samples of the several articles to be tendered for and particulars of the quantity required for each heap may be seen at the said depot.

6. The department will not hold itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspectors, Madras and Madras Depot Circles, or from the works relating to their circles as mentioned.

8. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenders will be returned at once as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposits of the successful tenders will be returned on due fulfilment of their covenants.

Office of the Asst. Commr. of Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,

Chingappa Babu Chinn, Port Office premises,

North Beach Road, Madras,

11th December 1914.

G. E. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER AND OIL, KERALA.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores during the year 1915-16 will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Aramkudi, up to 12 noon on Monday, the 4th January 1915.

5. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" (L.A.F. 21125 and 21131) of the stores, for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 2 per set on application in writing, and samples of the articles to be supplied may be inspected at the Cordite Factory, Aramkudi, any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

6. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the conditions on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fractional parts of pice in rates will not be accepted. Tenders must be duly signed and completed in accordance with the instructions they contain.

7. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Facsimile Check Receipt or Government Treasury note, Facsimile or Mandate, Debit-note, or Port Trust Receipt, or correct money, at the rate of 5 per cent. on the total value of the stores tendered for, subject to a minimum of

Be 25, which deposit will be returned on acceptance or rejection of the tender. In the case of Premiums being brought forward, they must remain in the name of the depositor. No cash or currency notes will be accepted as security deposit.

6. No security or deposit which the tenderer may have furnished in connection with a previous contract or on any other account can be accepted as security.

7. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director at Orléans, Factories, Calcutta, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, or any item in a tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

8. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday, the 4th January 1915. Tenderers are invited to attend.

9. Persons tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

10. Any further information required may be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

11. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "Tender for the supply of Timber, etc.," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordia Factory, Aranchakola, and not to any office by name.

12. Tenders which do not comply with the above conditions will be rejected.

Timber required.	When required.	Quantity required.	Remarks.
Timber, Fir, 14 ft. long.	To be delivered at the Cordia Factory, Aranchakola (D.D. given) on 25th Dec. Aranchakola in the case of acceptance certificate.	Order No. 1,000.	The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from cracks, shakes, and knots of any kind. The measurements to be supplied of the following sizes— Length not under 12 feet. Breadth not under 20 inches. Thickness 1 inch, s. & 100. Do. 2 " " " 100. Do. 3 " " " 100. Do. 4 " " " 100. Do. 5 " " " 100. Do. 6 " " " 100. Do. 7 " " " 100. Do. 8 " " " 100. Do. 9 " " " 100. Do. 10 " " " 100. Do. 11 " " " 100. Do. 12 " " " 100. Do. 13 " " " 100. Do. 14 " " " 100. Do. 15 " " " 100. Do. 16 " " " 100. Do. 17 " " " 100. Do. 18 " " " 100. Do. 19 " " " 100. Do. 20 " " " 100. Do. 21 " " " 100. Do. 22 " " " 100. Do. 23 " " " 100. Do. 24 " " " 100. Do. 25 " " " 100. Do. 26 " " " 100. Do. 27 " " " 100. Do. 28 " " " 100. Do. 29 " " " 100. Do. 30 " " " 100. Do. 31 " " " 100. Do. 32 " " " 100. Do. 33 " " " 100. Do. 34 " " " 100. Do. 35 " " " 100. Do. 36 " " " 100. Do. 37 " " " 100. Do. 38 " " " 100. Do. 39 " " " 100. Do. 40 " " " 100. Do. 41 " " " 100. Do. 42 " " " 100. Do. 43 " " " 100. Do. 44 " " " 100. Do. 45 " " " 100. Do. 46 " " " 100. Do. 47 " " " 100. Do. 48 " " " 100. Do. 49 " " " 100. Do. 50 " " " 100. Do. 51 " " " 100. Do. 52 " " " 100. Do. 53 " " " 100. Do. 54 " " " 100. Do. 55 " " " 100. Do. 56 " " " 100. Do. 57 " " " 100. Do. 58 " " " 100. Do. 59 " " " 100. Do. 60 " " " 100. Do. 61 " " " 100. Do. 62 " " " 100. Do. 63 " " " 100. Do. 64 " " " 100. Do. 65 " " " 100. Do. 66 " " " 100. Do. 67 " " " 100. Do. 68 " " " 100. Do. 69 " " " 100. Do. 70 " " " 100. Do. 71 " " " 100. Do. 72 " " " 100. Do. 73 " " " 100. Do. 74 " " " 100. Do. 75 " " " 100. Do. 76 " " " 100. Do. 77 " " " 100. Do. 78 " " " 100. Do. 79 " " " 100. Do. 80 " " " 100. Do. 81 " " " 100. Do. 82 " " " 100. Do. 83 " " " 100. Do. 84 " " " 100. Do. 85 " " " 100. Do. 86 " " " 100. Do. 87 " " " 100. Do. 88 " " " 100. Do. 89 " " " 100. Do. 90 " " " 100. Do. 91 " " " 100. Do. 92 " " " 100. Do. 93 " " " 100. Do. 94 " " " 100. Do. 95 " " " 100. Do. 96 " " " 100. Do. 97 " " " 100. Do. 98 " " " 100. Do. 99 " " " 100. Do. 100 " " " 100.
Timber, white, 14 ft. long.	Do.	" 100.	The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from cracks, shakes, and knots of any kind. The measurements to be supplied of the following sizes— Length not under 12 feet. Breadth not under 20 inches. Thickness 1 inch, s. & 100. Do. 2 " " " 100. Do. 3 " " " 100. Do. 4 " " " 100. Do. 5 " " " 100. Do. 6 " " " 100. Do. 7 " " " 100. Do. 8 " " " 100. Do. 9 " " " 100. Do. 10 " " " 100. Do. 11 " " " 100. Do. 12 " " " 100. Do. 13 " " " 100. Do. 14 " " " 100. Do. 15 " " " 100. Do. 16 " " " 100. Do. 17 " " " 100. Do. 18 " " " 100. Do. 19 " " " 100. Do. 20 " " " 100. Do. 21 " " " 100. Do. 22 " " " 100. Do. 23 " " " 100. Do. 24 " " " 100. Do. 25 " " " 100. Do. 26 " " " 100. Do. 27 " " " 100. Do. 28 " " " 100. Do. 29 " " " 100. Do. 30 " " " 100. Do. 31 " " " 100. Do. 32 " " " 100. Do. 33 " " " 100. Do. 34 " " " 100. Do. 35 " " " 100. Do. 36 " " " 100. Do. 37 " " " 100. Do. 38 " " " 100. Do. 39 " " " 100. Do. 40 " " " 100. Do. 41 " " " 100. Do. 42 " " " 100. Do. 43 " " " 100. Do. 44 " " " 100. Do. 45 " " " 100. Do. 46 " " " 100. Do. 47 " " " 100. Do. 48 " " " 100. Do. 49 " " " 100. Do. 50 " " " 100. Do. 51 " " " 100. Do. 52 " " " 100. Do. 53 " " " 100. Do. 54 " " " 100. Do. 55 " " " 100. Do. 56 " " " 100. Do. 57 " " " 100. Do. 58 " " " 100. Do. 59 " " " 100. Do. 60 " " " 100. Do. 61 " " " 100. Do. 62 " " " 100. Do. 63 " " " 100. Do. 64 " " " 100. Do. 65 " " " 100. Do. 66 " " " 100. Do. 67 " " " 100. Do. 68 " " " 100. Do. 69 " " " 100. Do. 70 " " " 100. Do. 71 " " " 100. Do. 72 " " " 100. Do. 73 " " " 100. Do. 74 " " " 100. Do. 75 " " " 100. Do. 76 " " " 100. Do. 77 " " " 100. Do. 78 " " " 100. Do. 79 " " " 100. Do. 80 " " " 100. Do. 81 " " " 100. Do. 82 " " " 100. Do. 83 " " " 100. Do. 84 " " " 100. Do. 85 " " " 100. Do. 86 " " " 100. Do. 87 " " " 100. Do. 88 " " " 100. Do. 89 " " " 100. Do. 90 " " " 100. Do. 91 " " " 100. Do. 92 " " " 100. Do. 93 " " " 100. Do. 94 " " " 100. Do. 95 " " " 100. Do. 96 " " " 100. Do. 97 " " " 100. Do. 98 " " " 100. Do. 99 " " " 100. Do. 100 " " " 100.
Timber, various, 14 ft. long.	Do.	" 100.	The timber must be of good quality, thoroughly seasoned, and free from cracks, shakes, and knots of any kind. The measurements to be supplied of the following sizes— Length not under 12 feet. Breadth not under 20 inches. Thickness 1 inch, s. & 100. Do. 2 " " " 100. Do. 3 " " " 100. Do. 4 " " " 100. Do. 5 " " " 100. Do. 6 " " " 100. Do. 7 " " " 100. Do. 8 " " " 100. Do. 9 " " " 100. Do. 10 " " " 100. Do. 11 " " " 100. Do. 12 " " " 100. Do. 13 " " " 100. Do. 14 " " " 100. Do. 15 " " " 100. Do. 16 " " " 100. Do. 17 " " " 100. Do. 18 " " " 100. Do. 19 " " " 100. Do. 20 " " " 100. Do. 21 " " " 100. Do. 22 " " " 100. Do. 23 " " " 100. Do. 24 " " " 100. Do. 25 " " " 100. Do. 26 " " " 100. Do. 27 " " " 100. Do. 28 " " " 100. Do. 29 " " " 100. Do. 30 " " " 100. Do. 31 " " " 100. Do. 32 " " " 100. Do. 33 " " " 100. Do. 34 " " " 100. Do. 35 " " " 100. Do. 36 " " " 100. Do. 37 " " " 100. Do. 38 " " " 100. Do. 39 " " " 100. Do. 40 " " " 100. Do. 41 " " " 100. Do. 42 " " " 100. Do. 43 " " " 100. Do. 44 " " " 100. Do. 45 " " " 100. Do. 46 " " " 100. Do. 47 " " " 100. Do. 48 " " " 100. Do. 49 " " " 100. Do. 50 " " " 100. Do. 51 " " " 100. Do. 52 " " " 100. Do. 53 " " " 100. Do. 54 " " " 100. Do. 55 " " " 100. Do. 56 " " " 100. Do. 57 " " " 100. Do. 58 " " " 100. Do. 59 " " " 100. Do. 60 " " " 100. Do. 61 " " " 100. Do. 62 " " " 100. Do. 63 " " " 100. Do. 64 " " " 100. Do. 65 " " " 100. Do. 66 " " " 100. Do. 67 " " " 100. Do. 68 " " " 100. Do. 69 " " " 100. Do. 70 " " " 100. Do. 71 " " " 100. Do. 72 " " " 100. Do. 73 " " " 100. Do. 74 " " " 100. Do. 75 " " " 100. Do. 76 " " " 100. Do. 77 " " " 100. Do. 78 " " " 100. Do. 79 " " " 100. Do. 80 " " " 100. Do. 81 " " " 100. Do. 82 " " " 100. Do. 83 " " " 100. Do. 84 " " " 100. Do. 85 " " " 100. Do. 86 " " " 100. Do. 87 " " " 100. Do. 88 " " " 100. Do. 89 " " " 100. Do. 90 " " " 100. Do. 91 " " " 100. Do. 92 " " " 100. Do. 93 " " " 100. Do. 94 " " " 100. Do. 95 " " " 100. Do. 96 " " " 100. Do. 97 " " " 100. Do. 98 " " " 100. Do. 99 " " " 100. Do. 100 " " " 100.
Gr. Kerosine (Kerosine Burn, having proof) 11 1/2.	Do.	Gr. 1,100.	To be supplied between April and June 1915. To be supplied in the packet in cases of use and then will not be returned. Supply to be made in the rate of 100 gallons a line as required by the Cordia Factory.

Aranchakola (Nigeria),
mid December 1914.

D. M. BARRINGTON, Esq., J.P., N.A.
Superintendent, Cordia Factory.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 4. TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RICE AND MILK.

Sealed tenders for the supply of food and clothing required from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1916 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 4th Division, Orléans, up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 6th January 1915.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" (F.A.T. 2010, 2110 and 2112) of the orders for the supply of which tenders are invited are obtainable on payment of the sum of one rupee per set on application to the Office in charge Supplies at the station named, on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

3. Tenders will only be accepted in accordance with the conditions as there printed forms which should be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which each description of article named in them will be delivered. Fragmentary parts of pieces where not to be accepted. Rates should be given at so much per 100 lb. Tenders should be fully signed and dated, and should be sent in a sealed or registered cover addressed "Tender for the supply of food and clothing" and addressed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 4th Division, Orléans, and not to any office by name.

4. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 6th January 1915. Tenders sent by post should be despatched so as to reach this office the day previous to opening of tenders as registered letters are not delivered in this station before 11.40 a.m.

5. Tenderers are particularly requested to give their address in full and also their telegraphic code address if any. These should also be quoted in all correspondence.

2 agree. The remaining 10 per cent. of the sale amount must be paid by the highest bidder within a fortnight after receipt of the notice of confirmation. After the entire amount has been paid, the property will be handed over to the highest bidder.

4. In case the successful bidder fails to pay the sale amount in accordance with paragraph 3, a resale will be held at the rate and loss of such highest bidder, he will not only forfeit any deposit already furnished by him, but will also be liable for the loss of any amount by the resale. He will not be entitled to the profit of any stock may result from the resale.

7. Spending indices may climb at any time further particulars regarding the sale at the District Forest office. They may examine the plot if they like, by applying to the Forest Range Officer, Rajahmundry, who will arrange to set it up and have it ready for examination at the station (Bachchanakota) where it is kept.

Godavari Collector's Office (Furne Branch),
20th November 1914.

F. A. SEABER,
District Forest Officer, Lower Himalay Division

RECOVERY OF WRECKED

There is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1850, that the undermentioned property has been sequestrated within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should exhibit their claims within a week's time from the date of the seizure and remove the articles claimed within the space of the month on payment of the advalore charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Enumeration of articles.	State	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Gas fuel tank	PA	4th December 1914.	
Gas engine and sparking	PA	4th "	
Gas engine, pump	PA	4th "	
Gas steel cylinder, 4 ft	PA	4th "	
Gas iron pipe, 1/2 x 8 ft	PA	4th "	
Gas iron pipe, 1/2 x 12 ft	PA	4th "	
Gas water pump	PA	4th "	
Gas fuel cylinder	PA	4th "	
Three wooden cylinders	PA	4th "	
Three gas engine and pump	PA	4th "	
Three large wood planks	PA	4th "	
One large wood square	PA	4th "	
Two large wood rectangles	PA	4th "	
One large wood plank	PA	4th "	

2007年12月15日

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Pere O'Shea, Madrid,
12th December 1914.

A. B. BALDWIN, Commander, U.S.A.,
*Deputy Commissioner of the Park,
 Los Banos of Woods for the Port of Mexico*

ANSWERS AND OBSERVATIONS TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, 4th edition. 1918. No. XII. Part 2 (8 p.); S.I.I. A. 1. (8 p.); No. XIII. Part 2. (8 p.), and No. XIV. Part 2. (8 p.).

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CHIEFSHIP LIST OF FOREST AND DEPUTY FOREST OFFICERS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, continued up to 31st October 1934. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. 5. (1 ss.)

CHIEFSHIP LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS GOVERNMENT, continued up to 31st December 1934. Imperial 8vo. Anna L. (8 p.)

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REVENUE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS AND THE CHIEF OFFICERS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONERS, MADRAS. 1934. Foolcap folio, bound. 4s. 12. (7 ss.)

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(6 p.); Budyak, Anna I. (4 p.); Chikilova, G. I. (4 n.); Koltun, Anna I. (8 p.); Palya, A. I. (5 p.).

Source of Name: (Last Name)—Court of Washington

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 * PARACLETE NEW YORK 1912 (1912-13). Paraclete Soc. paper cover. 48. 2 of 56. (1 c.)

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(twice revised) 1890 June 1912, 1912-13. Madras: Gov. Press, No. 1-230. (2 pp.)

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page 100. Am. 12. (10)

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- Law No. 11 of 1913, under 31st December 1913, of AMENDMENT TO CHARTERS TO LIST OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND OFFICE. Royal Pro. 1st ed. No. 3-3. (1 s.)
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APPOINTMENTS are invited from candidates qualified under Examination rules, for long-standing acting vacancies on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 in this division. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should be prepared to join the appointment without delay.

Deputy Collector's Office, Papehat,
24th November 1914.

C. KRISHNA RAO,
Deputy Collector.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from graduates whose official language is Telugu for a Rs. 50 post in the District Office, Kullacotta. Only those who have some clerical experience in the Revenue Department need apply.

Deputy Collector's Office, Kullacotta,
24th November 1914.

P. RAMASWAMI,
Deputy Collector.

APPOINTMENTS are invited from duly qualified persons for the Typist's place, Sub-Collector's Office, Mordpal, which has been recently fallen vacant. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem. Preference will be given to applicants whose official knowledge is Telugu.

Sub-Collector's Office, Mordpal,
24th November 1914.

F. J. SOMMER,
Sub-Collector.

Wages a pica and a locker for the Office of the Special Mahala Office, Madras. Both the post and the locker will have weekly bearing work. The minimum pay of the post is Rs. 9 and the minimum Rs. 7 and the pay of the locker is Rs. 7. While on tour the usual daily allowance admissible under Civil Service regulations will be paid. The appointments are temporary.

Office of the Special Mahala Office,
71, Nungambur High Road, Madras,
20th November 1914.

T. KRISHNAYASA SAI, B.A., B.L.,
Asst. to Special Mahala Office.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for appointments of temporary draftsmen at Rs. 25 per month in this Circle.

Benavoli, 24th November 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the subordinated vacancies in this Circle :-

I. Permanent.

One Sub-Overseer, Seventh Grade, at Rs. 25 in the Cuddalore division.
One Sub-Overseer, Eighth Grade, at Rs. 25 in the Cuddalore division.
Three Sub-Overseers, Eighth Grade, at Rs. 30 in the Kanny division.
One Sub-Overseer, Eighth Grade, at Rs. 30 in the Madurai division.
Two Sub-Overseers, Eighth Grade, at Rs. 30 in the Tiruchirappalli division.

II. Acting.

One Sub-Overseer, Sixth Grade, at Rs. 44 (acting) in the Cuddalore division for one and a half months.
One Sub-Overseer, Sixth Grade, at Rs. 40 (acting) in the Cuddalore division for three months.

3. Applicants are also invited for the post of a Tracer (permanent) in the Circle office from candidates who have passed the following examinations in the Elementary Grade in the Government Technical Examinations :-

(1) Free-hand & Office Drawing, (2) Geometrical Drawing and (3) Building Drawing and Estimating.

3. Applicants should give particulars as to age and experience if any and should reach the undersigned as soon as possible.

Benavoli, 1st December 1914.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Applications are invited for the post of Minor Investigation Overseer in the Ballari District on a salary of Rs. 24-10-00. None but those who have passed the Engineer Subordinate exam in the College of Engineering, Madras, can apply. The applications should reach the undersigned before 1st February 1915, and the selected candidate should be prepared to join the appointment on 1st April 1915.

Madurai Collector's Office,
1st December 1914.

R. S. ELWIN,
Collector.

4. Applicants are invited from persons qualified under the Examination rules and who have passed the Typewriting test, elementary grade, at least, for a Clerk typist's post in the district at Rs. 20 per month. Preference will be given to persons possessing knowledge of Urdu and Telugu as well as English.

Revenue Division Office, Chittoor,
3rd December 1914.

B. UMAMAHESWARA SAI,
Revenue Division Office.

Appointments are invited from candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1910 or who held completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate for the post of Fourth Clerk, District Forest Office, Kanny, at Rs. 20-1-10 which is permanently vacant. Applicants should note their age and educational qualifications. Candidates holding Secondary School Leaving Certificate should submit along with their applications a statement showing the number of marks obtained in the school and at the Public Examinations for the several subjects together with the Presiding arrange. All applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th December 1914.

3. The selected candidate should be prepared to join at once and will be on probation for six months, after which period he will be a permanent if he gives satisfaction.

Kannur Collector's Office, West Fort Road,
24 December 1914.

T. CLEAR,
District Forest Officer, West Fort Road.

Appointments are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer, Salt and Alluvial Department. Two or three such appointments will be made at the end of February 1914, provided suitable candidates apply.

Applicants should be graduates of a recognized University, and should be not less than 17' 6" in height and 44" round the chest and under 35 years of age. Those qualifications may be relaxed, in the case of candidates who are otherwise eminently specially suitable.

Applications should be made in the prescribed form, — which may be obtained from the undersigned, — not later than 10th January 1914.

Board of Revenue (Separate Branch),
Madras, 4th December 1913.

H. M. F. M. TYLEY,
Secretary.

Appointments are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 in this district. The post is temporary.

Assistant Collector's Office,
4th December 1913.

J. MATHUR,
Collector.

The appointment of Registrar in Ceylon under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1912, the Provident Insurance Code Act, V of 1912, and the Indian Life Insurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, will shortly be vacant. The appointment is a whole-time post, permanent and pensionable one and the pay is Rs. 300—350—1,500 per annum. Candidates must be Chartered Accountants, and applications should be submitted at once to the Financial Secretary to the Government at Bengal, Warren's Buildings.

General Manager of Bengal, Financial Department,
(Company Branch),
Calcutta, 6th December 1913.

J. N. MITRA,
Registrar.

WANTED a duly qualified Draftsman on a monthly salary of Rs. 40. The post is at present on a temporary scale. It is likely that the candidate must be made permanent eventually. Those but those possessing certificates from the College of Engineering need apply. The selected candidate will be required occasionally to undertake surveying with chain or traverse compass and chain. Those already in service should submit their applications through the hand of the officer.

All applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office (Forest Branch),
6th December 1913.

A. B. MYERS,
District Forest Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower School Certificate test at Durham's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Draftsman on Rs. 35 per annum.

Applications will be received up to the 31st January 1914.

2th December 1913.

T. HART,
Assistant Engineer, Coimbatore District.

WANTED an Overseer for the Municipality of Chidambaram on Rs. 50—2—75.

None but those possessing qualifications required of a Sub-Overseer in the Public Works Department need apply.

References will be given to those possessing water-works experience. Applications will be received up to 10th December 1913 and the selected candidate should join duty on the 15th January 1914.

Municipal Council, Chidambaram,
10th December 1913.

S. S. M. M. RAMASWAMI CHETTI,
Chairman.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 3rd January 1914, I intend moving the High Court to assist me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 25th November 1913.

B. SRINIVASAN.

I intend moving the High Court, Madras, shortly, for assistance as Vakil thereof.
Kodumbar, 17th November 1913.

K. S. RAMAKRISHNAN.

On or after 1st January 1914, I intend moving the High Court to assist me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 18th November 1913.

B. SRINIVASAN.

On or after 1st January 1915, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 18th November 1914. **N. G. SARANARAYA AYYANGAR, s.s., s.d.**

I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof on or after 1st January 1915.
Mylapore, 20th November 1914. **C. VEKKARACHAVIER.**

On or after 1st January 1915, I intend moving the High Court for my residence as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 20th November 1914. **K. V. KESHA AYYANGAR.**

On or after 1st January 1915, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 20th November 1914. **T. PATTABHIRAMA AYYAR.**

On or after 1st January 1915, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Chelveloddi, 1st December 1914. **N. SUBBARATNAM.**

I intend moving the High Court on or after 1st January 1915 to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 7th December 1914. **S. RANGACHARI, s.s., s.d.**

I intend moving High Court, on or after 1st February 1915, for residence as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 16th December 1914. **R. RAJAGOPALA AYYAR.**

On or after 1st January 1915, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 16th December 1914. **P. HART KAO.**

On or after 17th January 1915, I intend moving the High Court for residence as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 17th December 1914. **K. S. ARAYAMUDA AYYANGAR.**

NOTICE

The *Act* in relation to the General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is withdrawing from the 14th December 1914 the notice of Mrs. Channing (Secretary, General's Office), Madras, under Letter of Administration granted to him on the 10th November 1914 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 1st January 1915, after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will receive in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
7th December 1914.

C. E. COOPER,
Administrator-General of Madras.

விதிகாரகன் கமிட்டிக்கு முன்பு கொடுக்க I. P. No. 3/14.

விதிகாரகன் கமிட்டிக்கு முன்பு கொடுக்க I. P. No. 3/14 க்கு தலை நிர்வாகிகளுக்கு (creditors) வரது கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதை விதிகாரகன் கமிட்டிக்கு முன்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. 1915-ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி 1-ம் நாள் வரையில் விதிகாரகன் கமிட்டிக்கு முன்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

Vidichalam,
8th December 1914.

M. G. PATTABHARATHI,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed from Friday the 12th instant to Monday the 22nd December, and from 30th December 1914 to 1st January 1915 inclusive, being general holidays under the Nagasabala Ishtarments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 14th December 1914.

G. W. BLACK,
Sec. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Mrs. H. C. Williams on his return from leave resigns his appointment as Inspector of Buildings.

Madras, 15th December 1914.

G. W. BLACK,
Sec. Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

[Price, 2 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 18 of 1914-1915, held on the 25th November 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Sprang, K.C.I.E., Chairman.

Mr. T. Butler, J.A., J.C.B.
Chowandur W. R. Thudimond, M.I.M.
Mr. J. H. Leary, A.M.S.
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh K. Fraser, M.
Mr. C. R. Simpson.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kadir
Tajbha Sahib.
M.R.Sy. Khan Bahadur F. Thangaraya Chetti
Gair, J.A.
M.R.Sy. C. Ramaswami Chetti Gair.

228. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 13th November 1914.

229. Read Jafford Department Endorsement No. 2029 C-1, dated the 8th November 1914, making for remarks on the Bengal Government's proposed amendment to the Petroleum Rules.

Resolved that Government be informed that the Madras Port Trust Board sees no objection to the adoption of the Bengal Government's amendment to the Petroleum Rules.

230. Read Messrs Shaw, Wallace & Co's letter, dated 18th November 1914, requesting for reasons stated, an exemption of petroleum, under certain conditions, for the discharge of dangerous petroleum in bulk outside the harbour area of the harbour.

Read also note by the Chairman recommending the grant of the exemption, under certain conditions proposed by him.

Resolved that Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. be informed that, so far as at present advised, the Port Trust Board sees no objection to the discharge of dangerous petroleum in bulk at a point outside the harbour area of the harbour; but that before granting any definite permission for the construction of the necessary wharves and equipment, estimates will be prepared and furnished to Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. with financial proposals.

231. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 107, dated the 12th July 1914, and 205, dated the 18th September 1914, on the subject of the provision of quarters for the Deputy Port Commissioner in proximity to the harbour.

Read G.O. No. 338, Madras, dated the 28th October 1914, revoking orders on the subject of the above Resolutions and further Resolution No. 256, dated the 30th October 1914.

Read also the Chairman's note on the same subject, dated the 7th May 1914, and a draft reply to the Government order *rescissory*, and also a draft of a letter to the General Officer Commanding the Southern Division, now submitted by the Chairman for the approval of the Board.

Resolved to adopt the Chairman's draft.

232. Read note by the Traffic Manager, supported by the Chairman, recommending, for reasons stated, the payment of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' claim for Rs. 5,144, the value of 200 bags of gunpowder misdelivered in another firm, from whom a recovery can be hoped for later.

Resolved that Messrs. Volkart's claim be paid, and that steps be taken for the recovery of the amount, if possible, from the firm to whom the bags were misdelivered.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 56.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

[Price, 6 pds.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Temperature				Rainfall in inches.	Moonlight	Winds		Depth of snow.	Cloudy days.	Height of clouds.	General weather.
		General Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.				Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.				
		Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.								
		Thermometer.	Inches.	"	"								
1st Mon.	59.607	79.0	72.8	81.8	70.0	100.0	54	S. E. by E	12.4	..	26	0.0	Fine.
2nd Tue.	59.611	77.8	72.8	81.8	70.0	114.0	70	N. E. by E	13.4	..	26	0.0	Do.
3rd Wed.	59.611	79.1	74.0	86.0	72.0	119.0	80	N. E. by N.	14.7	..	18	0.1	Do.
4th Thurs.	59.611	79.0	74.0	86.0	72.0	140.0	80	N. E. by E.	14.4	..	23	0.1	Do.
5th Fri.	59.611	79.0	74.0	86.0	72.0	147.0	80	S. E. by E.	15.1	..	26	7.7	Fine with passing clouds.
6th Sat.	59.611	79.0	74.0	86.0	72.0	144.0	84	N. E.	16	..	26	0.0	Fine.
7th Sun.	59.611	79.0	74.0	86.0	72.0	151.0	80	N. E. by E.	11.2	..	45	0.0	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the centre of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 10.01 inches, the average for the same period being 0.76 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 15th December 1914.

E. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 50.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1904. [Price, 4 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER 1904.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Jambhikunda and Tarada reservoirs 31 00 and 9 50 feet deep respectively. Sowing of gram begun. Standing crops fair. Harvested redgram, ragi and paddy; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gram begun proceeding or concluding; of ragi proceeding. Transplantation of ragi commencing or proceeding; of cotton proceeding or concluding; of tobacco concluding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested bamgrass, sugarcane, paddy, redgram, gram, cotton, ragi, groundnut and jute; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GOUDAVALI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 2 2 feet above normal. Ploughing, sowing of pulses and jaggery, transplantation of tobacco, ragi and paddy and raising of seed-beds in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to good; ragi, fair. Pasture sufficient except one division; fodder sufficient except one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KINNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kinna 1 10 feet above normal. Ploughing, sowing of cotton, preparing of seed-beds and harvesting of wet paddy progressing; transplantation of tobacco commencing. Standing crops fair, but dry crops in parts of two taluks require rain. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to average. Pasture scarce in parts of three taluks; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MORTU.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton fair; groundnut, normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but underpopulated in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Partial supply in Karaul-Cuddapah canal owing to heavy. Torpakkula 1 21 feet above normal. Sowing of bamgrass, bamgrass, paddy, cotton and cotton, transplantation of ragi and wheat proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, rice, millets, kura, gram, cotton, cotton and cotton; cotton fair to good. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but underpopulated in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge over the outlet 4 feet. Sowing and transplanting of paddy, sowing of sorghum and wheat in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, rice and ragi, cottons sown to fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CANJOUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the outlet 4 feet. Sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested groundnut, groundnut and paddy, cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Sorghum and millets sown to fair. Pasture and labour market active. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUCHOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Water-supply generally sufficient; discharge in the Poyyalar mela canal 1,500 cusecs. Planting, sowing and transplanting of paddy and sowing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, rice and ragi, cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANNAB.

Water-supply sufficient. Planting, sowing of wet and dry lands proceeding as usual, transplanting of paddy and ragi and sowing of sorghum, sowing of sorghum in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, rice, cotton and ragi, cottons fair; ragi, paddy, rice to fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of one taluk; fodder available though dear in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; millets sown to fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient; heavy rains. Many tanks and channels breached. 644 feet of water over the Government outlet. Channels stand owing to breaches. Transplanting of paddy continuing and sowing in progress, but agricultural operations suspended in parts owing to several strikes and floods. Standing crops good where not affected by floods; paddy crops damaged and killed up in parts. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Pasture, much damaged in three taluks. Condition of labouring classes and labour market active except last fortnight. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

COCHIN CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Planting, sowing and transplanting of second rice crop sowing completed. Standing crops generally good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Labour available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pastures sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, planting and sowing of second rice crop proceeding as usual. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Labour market fair. Grain-stocks sufficient.

BRASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Met on 4th 11th December 1914.—Summit heavy South Arcot and Tinnevely; good, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Southern districts except Tinnevely, West Coast except Travancore and the Nilgiris; all Circars, Kurnool, Bangalore, Anantapur and Madras; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good, but withering or withered in parts two districts; affected by floods in parts Tinnevely; require rain in parts three others. Harvests of paddy and dry crops proceeding generally; out-turn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally; agricultural operations suspended in parts of Tinnevely owing to floods. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts Coimbatore, Bevoor, Nellore and Central districts except Trichinopoly. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SERV., SOIL, L. RES. AND AGRIC.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
15th December 1914.

T. RAJAGOPALAN.

Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

District		Rainfall in inches.				Prices at Rates (No. 10) and Tons.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice		Ragi.			Chickens.			Cattle.			
		In.	Average of 40 years.	In.	Average of 40 years.			Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	
Tamil	Gudalur	..	0.5	88.5	42.5	10.5	8.5	8.5	18.5	18.1	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijayapattam	..	0.1	85.5	14.7	10.0	8.1	8.1	18.5	18.7	18.7	..	18.8	18.5	18.5	15.3	18.1
	Godavari	..	0.1	85.5	38.8	18.5	8.5	8.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	17.5	18.5	18.5	..	18.5	18.5
	Krishna	..	0.1	81.9	34.5	9.0	8.7	8.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	17.5	18.5	18.5	..	18.5	18.5
	Gandhi	..	0.2	81.5	38.4	10.1	8.5	8.5	..	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	17.5	18.5	18.5
	Kandam	..	0.1	85.5	38.5	8.8	7.5	7.5	..	17.5	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5
Daman	Bangalore	..	1.1	33.8	132.2	..	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	15.0	15.0	..	..	..
	Bellary	..	0.3	81.1	32.5	8.2	7.5	7.5	..	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.7	..	..	..
	Seelam	..	0.3	37.7	135.0	..	7.5	7.5	..	..	..	..	18.5	18.5	..	..	..
	Benapur	..	..	18.5	32.1	8.2	7.5	7.5	18.1	18.5	18.5	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Chidambaram	..	0.1	8.5	38.7	8.7	7.5	7.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Kallur	..	0.2	8.6	37.1	11.5	10.5	10.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Darnale	Chingapattam	..	0.7	8.8	45.0	45.0	8.5	8.7	18.5	18.7	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	1.1	55.5	44.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	18.7	18.5	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	0.7	8.8	52.5	11.0	8.1	7.7	18.1	18.7	18.8	..	..	..	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Chittoor	..	8.8	..	38.1	32.7	18.0	7.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	..	..	..	18.5	18.5	18.5
	North Arcot	..	1.1	8.8	34.5	10.5	8.5	7.7	18.5	18.7	18.8	..	..	..	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Belur	..	0.7	8.5	38.4	8.5	7.5	7.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	..	0.4	8.5	18.7	38.8	8.7	7.5	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Trichinopoly	..	1.0	0.3	88.4	58.7	8.5	8.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Tanjore	..	1.7	8.7	51.1	38.1	8.1	7.5	18.0	18.0	18.1	..	..	..	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Puducherry	..	1.1	8.4	58.2	135.1	..	7.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	17.5	18.5	..	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Madras	..	1.8	8.0	88.5	38.5	8.1	7.5	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Madras	..	1.0	8.7	38.2	33.4	8.5	7.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Tamilnadu	Tamilnadu	..	4.6	1.5	54.5	39.5	8.5	7.5	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Madras	..	3.1	0.5	117.9	110.7	3.2	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	..	2.8	0.3	115.2	114.7	18.5	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trichinopoly	..	1.7	8.5	..	110.3	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	..	1.8	8.2	108.5	108.4	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	3.4	8.5	88.8	63.7	7.5	8.7	18.1	18.5	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	Goa	..	1.7	8.5	51.0	110.3	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goa	..	1.8	8.2	108.5	108.4	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	..	3.4	8.5	88.8	63.7	7.5	8.7	18.1	18.5	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = 40 days. B = 10 days.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1885-1891.

† Average of the 20 years ending 1885-1891.

‡ Average of the 2 years ending 1889-1891.

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(The President; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Knave Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
 The Hon'ble DYWEE Bahadur P. RAJASOPALA ACHARYAN AVANGAL, C.E.
 The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PETERSON.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. NARASIMHAWARA SARRA GURU.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAJESWARAN RAO PANTULU GURU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KENNEDY RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAN AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA ASTAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAJAY NERUN.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. NARAYANA ACHARYAN AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. NARA AVTANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble DYWEE Bahadur V. RAMASWAMI NATHU GURU, Zamindar of
 Doddapalayakkur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHENNAIAHARATHA MURUGIAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KUNDRAMAN NARANAN.
 The Hon'ble Shri M. M. T. SASTHURAMIA SASTI BAHADUR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMED TAJIB MARRAYAT.
 The Hon'ble Sir HENRY FRANK, F.R.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. ROBINSON.
 The Hon'ble SRI FRANCIS SPEND, F.R.
 The Hon'ble RAJA SRI MADANA MONANA SINGA DEVA GURU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ROBINSON.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIAR AVANGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRIYANATH SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURUGAN, C.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. JOHN OAKENFORD ROBINSON.
 The Hon'ble DYWEE Bahadur P. RAJASOPALA ACHARYAN AVANGAL,
 C.E.
 The Hon'ble Colonel WILLIAM MONTAGUE ELLIS, R.E.

THE LATE EARL ROBERTS.

His Excellency the President:—"I will call upon the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to address the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, before the Council proceeds to the business of the day, I should like to say a few words about the loss which the Empire has suffered by the death of one who was at one time a Member of this Council—I refer to the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts. He was a Member for four years and during the last year of that period I was Secretary to the Council. Although I do not remember his taking any very active part in the legislative business of the Presidency, he did take a keen interest in the executive Government, of which as Commander-in-Chief he was a Member. It is hardly necessary for me to venture to express anything more than general admiration for Lord Roberts's great achievements and great services. He was not only a mighty warrior, but he was a kindly and courteous Christian gentleman. He will be remembered equally for his great services in the field and to the army and for what he did for India in many ways, both direct and indirect. His devotion to this country is well known to everybody and his death is mourned as much by every Indian subject of the Crown as it is by those of Great Britain. It is not necessary for me to say more except that we wish to record in our minutes this expression of the sense of loss which this Council, in common with the Empire as a whole, feels by the death of Field Marshal Earl Roberts."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, on behalf of myself and the non-official Indian Members of this Council, I beg to state that we cordially associate ourselves with the motion made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart."

(Mr. Kama Pillai; the President; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

That Lord Roberts was loved and venerated by the people of India is shown by the fact that many Rajas and Maharajas who have gone to the front accompanied his remains to the grave. It is said, Sir, that some of the Indian soldiers were wept when they heard of his sudden death. Therefore I need not add any more. We all mourn his death and we all cherish and honour his memory."

His Excellency the **PATNAJEE** :—¹ "Gentlemen, the Council will, I am sure, think it fitting that this expression of its sympathy should be recorded on its minutes and be conveyed to Lady Roberts and the members of the family of Lord Roberts. India has had a large share in the record of two achievements to which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Sturte and the Hon'ble Mr. Kama Pillai have alluded and it is surely fitting that this Council, in which Lord Roberts served, should associate itself with the great and universal grief throughout the Empire which has been expressed at the loss sustained by his death."

THE LATE MR. R. M. SAVAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—² "Your Excellency, I beg permission to refer to the loss sustained by this Council by the death of the late Mr. Savage. He came to this Presidency about twenty years ago in the capacity of an assistant in one of the local firms, and he soon won his way to independence by his business capacity, his energy and his self-reliance. He was a prominent member of the Madras Trades Association, of which he was latterly the President; and he was elected by that body to represent their interests in this Council. His activities, however, were not confined to his business or to the representation of trade interests in this Council. As a man of public spirit, he associated himself with various bodies and movements in this town. As a member of the Corporation, as a member of the standing Committee of that body, as a member of the Port Trust Board and as a member of the various other associations with which he was prominently connected, he endeavoured to serve the City and the public. I desire on behalf of the Council to express our sentiments of sorrow at his death and to convey our deep sympathy to the members of his family."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KAMA PILLAI :—³ "I beg to second this motion and I heartily sympathize with the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. The late Mr. Savage was a very cheerful figure in this Council. We miss his presence."

His Excellency the **PATNAJEE** :—⁴ "The Council will, I am sure, think it fitting that this public expression of our sense of loss at the death of Mr. Savage should be recorded in the proceedings of this Council and be conveyed to his family."

AFFIRMING THE LOYALTY OF THE PRESIDENCY IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KAMA PILLAI :—⁵ "Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution :—

"(a) That this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to convey to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor that in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing a deep and profound feeling of loyal attachment and devotion to his Person and Throne pervades the members of this Council and the people of this Presidency and that they most gratefully acknowledge, and highly value, the privileges accorded to His Majesty's subjects in India to serve the common cause of the Empire."

"(b) That this Council further recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, their most sincere and whole-hearted thankfulness to His Excellency for securing to the Indian soldiers the privilege and the honour of fighting in this great war and for selecting a Madras contingent to join the Expeditionary Force to the front."

In doing so, he said :—⁶ "Your Excellency, the privilege of moving this resolution has been very generously assigned to me by many of my Honourable friends. At

(*Mr. Karna Pillai*)

the suggestion of some, and with the approval of all, I have requested permission to move this resolution in this Council. The resolution is of very solemn import, but it is after all a feeble echo of the tremendous and marvellous outburst of the loyalty of the Indian people. When the news reached India that the British Empire was involved in a great European war, likely to result in world-wide consequences of far-reaching importance, the whole country was stirred and moved to profound depths of love and loyalty for England. The unique display of their sincere attachment to the Empire and a whole-hearted devotion to the British cause have well-nigh staggered both friend and foe. As a duly constituted body representing all classes and communities of His Majesty's subjects in this Presidency, this Council may record formally how the public have felt and feel in this crisis to the Empire and to the destinies of human kind.

"My Lord, I may be permitted to say a word or two in commending this resolution at the risk of repeating very much of what our countrymen have so often and as well said. The loyal attachment and true devotion of the people of India to the throne and person of the British Sovereign have been traditional. And the advent of their Imperial Majesties to our country and their sojourn amidst us and His Majesty's gracious and loving message of 'hope,' solemnly delivered to us in Delhi, have tended to draw India and Great Britain together in closer bonds.

"My Lord, the primary source of all this magnificent and instructive spectacle is traceable to Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, breathing feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious toleration. The people of India have observed it as their most precious heritage. Nothing could be more distinct or clear than the promise and pledge of the great Queen delivered from the throne of England to the people of India—

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories," emphasises the Royal Proclamation, 'by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations by the blessings of God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.'

"And this Royal declaration was ratified by both the Houses of Parliament. Her successors have graciously and dutifully affirmed the solemn and sacred pledge. We gratefully acknowledge that the British statesmen and administrators have striven to set up to their ideals. And the people of India never allowed their faith in 'the scrap of paper,' so solemnly given to them by the great Queen, to be dimmed, even in moments of darkness and depression, when some individual politicians, obsessed with what now passes for the German spirit, tried to explain it away as a 'mere ceremonial paper,' held out to charm the decadent peoples of this great and ancient country into willing submission.

"My Lord, we rejoice that England has entered the arena for a life and death struggle as an Empire, to maintain and uphold the sanctity of a pledged word on 'a scrap of paper,' given to the gallant little Belgium as against the capacity of a mighty power with well-trained and well-armed hosts and with a new dogmatism that the world is for the strong and the materially efficient.

"The gracious acknowledgment of India's loyalty by His Majesty, our beloved King-Emperor, has indeed gone straight to our hearts. The declaration that 'permanently regard for treaty faith and pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and of India' is so luminous and full of virtuous import that it will never be misunderstood. And noble were His Majesty's concluding words: 'Amongst the many incidents that have marked the untimely uprising of the populations of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian and English subjects and by Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. Their unflinching devotion to be foremost in conflict has touched my heart and has inspired to highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good will and fellowship which greeted my return in February 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.'

(Mr. Kerensky Pillet.)

"My Lord, Bhishma, the grandfather of the Kuru race, in his immortal discourse with Yudhishtira, mighty Emperor of old, says—

"It is difficult to describe what is righteousness. Righteousness was declared by Krishna (the Cowher) for the advancement and growth of all creatures. Therefore, that which leads to advancement and growth is righteousness. Righteousness was declared for restraining 'creatures from injuring the world. All creatures are upheld by righteousness. And a kingdom, O Yudhishtira, is won, depends on righteousness. Do you act, therefore, righteously. There is nothing superior to righteousness. The righteous King succeeds in conquering the whole earth. That King who rejects righteousness and wishes to act with brute force, falls away from righteousness and loses both virtue and profit."

"Such has been the teachings of Sanatana Dharma and it must be true. Our King treads the righteous path in his all-embracing love for his subjects without distinction of race, colour or creed and is fighting a righteous war in defence of the weak against the strong and in defence of liberty and peace for the human race. And a complete victory, we have no doubt, will crown his arms. And the King who triumphs as the weak to smite his own rulers and relies upon the prowess of his arms to achieve his unrighteous object, regardless of the dreadful carnage, widespread havoc and suffering he is causing among men, women and children, as now (guaranteeing) to fail. Therefore, this war of our Emperor is most agreeable to India, inasmuch as she is with the spirit of a brave and humane civilisation."

"One cannot but recall at this moment the true and prophetic words of our good old friend, Aliter Octavian Hume, the guide of our political aspirations. He said in his famous address to India, so long ago as 1894: "... A great European war was possible with the most disastrous consequences. If unhappily a great European war broke out and England was involved, he adjured them to give united and ungrudging support to the British people, who, with all their defects, were a

"Noble nation that has ever rendered the advance to all the Eastern peoples of the world along the path of freedom—the nation to which you owe most of what you now most highly prize: you should rally to our cause in the side of those little Isles which have been justly designated Freedom's last stronghold—Freedom's keep! Yes, in the noble sense of the word, a great war will be India's opportunity—opportunity for proving that if it is periods of peace she clamours—of times somewhat angry—for equal civil rights, in the hour of war she is ever ready and anxious to accept equal military risks."

"This has come to be true. India has risen like one man to the side of the little Isles in her danger and Indians have now a unique opportunity afforded them to demonstrate their gratitude to the English nation for the incalculable blessings they have on the whole conferred on the country by a benevolent policy of constitution and kindness and by endeavouring to earn for England 'the splendid title of just and disinterested rule,' to quote the Right Hon'ble Mr. Asquith, the Premier of England, 'by the authority not of a despot but of a trustee.'"

"My Lord, we in this province are proud to contribute our mite in bringing this gigantic struggle to a successful issue. Under your Excellency's inspiration and guidance a hospitalship has been well-equipped and sent on a mission of mercy to the scene of war. And we have reason to think that your Excellency has done this Council the honour of selecting our esteemed colleague, the Hon'ble Dr. Sayre, to serve in the hospital ship. We thank your Excellency for the choice. He is a private practitioner of great repute for surgical skill and medical experience and is sure to earn the love and gratitude of his gallant patients as an indefatigable and cheerful worker and add lustre to our Presidency."

"My Lord, with regard to the second part of the resolution it is not possible to adequately express all that the Empire, and India in particular, owes to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, for his sagacious statesmanship. He has firmly earned an abiding place in our hearts, along with some illustrious sons of England. He has the supremely divine gift of sympathy and he is always able in stress and strain to enter into our innermost feelings on all matters of moment. Now he has secured England that every man and every gun in India was available and that we can count on India's loyalty in the present crisis. The noble and chivalrous Finances of India justified his confidence by going to the front and Indian troops have loyally answered the call. And we see bearing of their dash and enthusiasm which electrified the whole army, of their valour and skill astounding the world, and of the

(*Mr. Kama Pabai.*)

outstated admiration and praise of their commanders. We have been thrilled and we feel ourselves exalted, when we hear of their heroic exploits and how they shone in the lanes and the glory of the war for human liberty and peace. Sir John French, the great Field Marshal, writes to the Viceroy that he is well satisfied with the behaviour of Indian troops, who are ably assisting their British comrades in the field and showing good fighting spirit.

"We are told that the Germans object to despise Indian Princes and soldiers and object to fight them, because of their race and colour. I have no doubt that they have discovered by this time that they are high-souled soldiers, representing an ancient civilisation, as Lord Cromer has told them. And they may soon have occasion to be thankful to them for their chivalry towards their women and their humanity and kindness to their children and magnanimity in all their conduct. India hopes that her sons will make their mothers' work resplendent for all time to come, as they have done in the days of old.

"The Indian soldiers will regret that Lord Roberts is no more to rejoice in their triumphs. He had a glorious death in the battle-field secured over by gallant Indian Princes and Indian soldiers and we add our humble tribute of homage to the beloved memory of the great soldier whom Madras had known and loved.

"My Lord, we are eagerly waiting to hear of the part played by our own Madras contingent in the greatest war of modern times. 'It has been a source of much pleasure to me,' said His Excellency the Viceroy in his message to your Excellency, 'that a field troop of the second Madras Sappers and Miners has been ordered to proceed to Europe with the Cavalry division, where I know that, fighting against the common enemy alongside our British troops, they will ever maintain the splendid traditions of the Madras Regiments.' It is so characteristically thoughtful as to make us feel proud and hopeful.

"The Madras, natives of the Madras Province,' says the writer of 'the Times History of the war', while dealing with the Indian Army, 'were a dislodging factor. Intelligent and well-educated as a class, they had impressed many of their British Officers with a high sense of their value as fighting men, but this opinion had not been reflected in the military policy of the years before.'

"This is neither the place nor the time to criticise that policy, but here we are to express our thankfulness for the honour done to our Province, to call our men to play some part in the terrible drama which is revolutionising the whole of Europe and is changing the whole future of the world.

"We are fully aware that the affectionate and frank avowal of the immense obligation and deep gratitude, felt and expressed both by the British statesmen and by the British press of all parties to India for her ready and prompt ally to the flag, and the high hopes they have unsuspectingly raised in our hearts, are due largely to the valour and indomitable bravery of our Indian brethren. 'The relations between Great Britain and India', says the *National Review*, 'have been transformed in a moment'. Mist of suspicion caused by the criminal folly of scores of individuals have, thanks to the Kaiser, entirely disappeared.

"My Lord, but for the Viceroy's broad-minded statesmanship, we should not have been able to make England feel for not trusting us becomes more generously and more fully. How we wish that the sons of the better classes of our people had been allowed military training to fight for the King and the country and add to the strength and the glory of the British Empire instead of 'India's incapacity for a military service', as a writer in the *Times of India* incisively puts it, 'for want of military training, being the weakness of the Empire.'

"However, the war is working a marvellous change in all our minds. True, as the *National Review* points out, that there are still some who will not see 'that the glebe that the educated classes do not speak for the masses has done duty long enough'. But one cannot blame them, for they are "without vision", and the habit of viewing at the 'microscopic vicinity' has become rather too strong in them to be easily shaken off. We feel, however, that a great era of peace and goodwill will dawn among men and mutual esteem and equal rights and citizenship will prevail among all the fellow subjects of His Majesty. And we share in your Excellency's hope and confidence that 'men which as comrades have fought side by side far

(*Mr. Kewara Pillai: the President; Mr. Ram-nabhaiah Sahib; Mr. Kankarwar Naysar.*)

"the cause of honour, justice and all that civilisation stands for will pass on to later generations; an understanding and comradeship which will survive when the horrors of war have passed away."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I assume from the Honourable gentleman's remarks that it may be agreeable for the Council to take the first resolution, as the expression of the feelings of this Council on the subject. It may not be necessary to discuss the other resolutions of which notice has been given at the first resolution meets sufficiently the feelings of the Hon'ble Mr. Kankarwar Naysar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ram-nabhaiah Sahib. I will therefore call upon them to speak on this resolution, if they wish to do so."

The Hon'ble Shifu-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-amen Sahib Bahadur:—"My Lord, I beg respectfully to second the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kewara Pillai. In doing so I declare, on behalf of the Muslim Community, of which I am a humble representative, its profound conviction that its happiness and prosperity are indissolubly bound up with the British Empire. Its loyalty and gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor is too deep and desperate to be shaken by anything which may happen in the changing politics of the world."

"The horrors of the war now raging in Europe enable us to realise vividly the incalculable value of the peace which we in common with Hindus and Christians enjoy in this country. And is it not the duty of every right-thinking man to see that the blessings of peace are handed down from generation to generation undisturbed and unimpaired?"

"We enjoy, moreover, perfect liberty to practise our religion and to live according to the teachings and injunctions of our Prophet. So long as this freedom of faith is secured to us, we are enjoined by all that is holy and binding upon us to live loyally, obediently and faithfully to the Government under whose care we have been placed by Providence itself."

"Moreover, we are mostly people whose prosperity depends upon commerce and, but for the peace and tolerance vouchsafed to us, our commercial prosperity would be nowhere."

"We have all been born in India, and to India we owe a duty, the duty of living in peace and harmony with the Hindus amongst whom our lot is cast. It is our duty to look upon India as our country, whose welfare we should seek first and foremost. The people of India are not only our neighbours, they are our brethren as well, and their politics is our politics. In matters of religion there are people outside India who profess the same faith and owe allegiance to the same Prophet as ourselves. To them we owe it that we should watch their career and advance with friendly interest; and see that they are wisely guided by their students and also inspire our own students to save them from any mistakes they may have made. This friendly representation we feel bound to make to Gussa, with whom rest the decisions of peace and war. In this connection our loyalty to the British Throne—a loyalty which it is an insult for anybody to question—a loyalty which is an ethical necessity of our existence—a loyalty which is as necessary for our healthy growth as pure air and wholesome food—this loyalty gives us a savings ground from which to exert a silent and restraining moral influence upon the counsels of nations. And he is a rash and foolish friend of Muhammadans who would advise Indian Muslims to throw away this unique advantage and to forfeit this valuable opportunity of serving the cause of Islam."

"For reasons like these, my Lord, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution and thus availing myself of the opportunity of testifying to the loyalty and devotion of my community before the representatives of our august 'sovereigns.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kankarwar Naysar:—"My Lord, the resolution which stands in my name is identical in spirit with those of my Honourable friends Mr. Kewara Pillai and Mr. Ram-nabhaiah Sahib. But I have a partiality for my own. My Honourable friends are both members of the legal profession. I am a husband, a villager, if you like, living among and holding daily communion with five or six villages. Besides, there is a peculiar appropriateness in my bringing forward a resolution of this kind at this meeting. Your Excellency, who has just paid us, the

(*Mr. Rudrumsen Nayyar.*)

people of the West Coast, the honour of a visit may be aware that of the various districts of this Presidency, Malabar and South Canara are the hardest hit by the present war, and I think that a resolution like this would come with singular grace and added weight from an elected representative of the inhabitants of these districts.

"This Council is the highest representative body in Southern India; and though it may not be always an exact image and mirror of the opinions of the people, still on the subject of this resolution, after the unswerving display of loyalty and enthusiasm which we have witnessed during the past three months, no one will deny to us the right to speak on behalf of the people.

"On the 4th August last, Great Britain, after earnest and repeated efforts to preserve the peace of Europe by strictly localizing the area of the conflict between Austria and Serbia, was compelled, in the interests of the public law of Europe, of justice, of civilization and of humanity, to declare war on Germany. Wise and impartial observers all the world over are now firmly convinced that she was not a day too soon in taking up arms against Prussian militarism, which, under the guise of German idealism, German culture and German science, obviously aimed at bringing the rest of the civilized humanity under its iron domination. What has happened during the progress of the forces of the Kaiser in Belgium and France has demonstrated to those that have eyes to see and hearts to understand, that were concerted action by Great Britain and her Allies delayed, German barbarism might have overrun the largest portion of the earth's surface like a destructive deluge. Germany now stands for brute force, barbarian vengeance, and for the unholiest and inhuman doctrine that German nationality has no law. Great Britain's policy has always been synonymous with justice, righteousness, benevolence, humanity, equal opportunity for all; and in a contest between the forces of light and of darkness, we know who eventually will win. To vary the words of the immortal poet, when loyalty and courage play for the kingdom of the earth, the gentler gentleman is the soundest winner.

"Within the last three months and a half, India has given the most unmistakable and unambiguous proof of her loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor, to His Throne and to his Empire. We are told that, when the Under Secretary of State for India read to the House of Commons His Excellency the Viceroy's statement describing the state of public feeling in India, the House was most deeply and profoundly impressed with it and that the scene itself was said to be alike solemn and touching; and yet we, in this country, know that no document, however authoritative, no resolution or speech, however eloquent, could adequately convey to the outside world the intensity of India's feelings of loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the British Empire at this crisis. The present war has been justly described as the greatest war known to mankind; and, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the ultimate results of it will be pregnant with proportionate good to Great Britain and her Allies and through them to all mankind. No part of the wide world would be more fully alive to this obvious truth than India; and her people have therefore even as one man not merely to assure His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Government of their whole-hearted and active sympathy and support, but their preparedness to undergo any sacrifice they are called upon to make in defence of the honour of their Sovereign and the glory of his Empire.

"India is a poor country and yet, compared with her means, the money her people have parted with spontaneously, in relief of the sick and the wounded in the war and of those that are near and dear to them, has been such as to bear absolutely no room for doubt as to the generosity and depth of their feelings and their anxiety. To those who are blessed with the good things of the earth it is easy indeed to subscribe liberally and freely for charitable objects and for patriotic purposes. But, in connection with the war, subscriptions and other forms of help have been forthcoming in abundance not only from Princes and nobles, landlords and officials, members of the House and other professions, but from the common people, the bulk of whom depend for their subsistence on the fruits of their daily toil. May I in this connection refer to a small personal experience of my own? In any part of the country, the villagers organized an open air demonstration, over which they did me the honour to write me to preside, for actively manifesting their loyalty to the King-Emperor, and for subscribing their mite in aid of the war relief funds. Some two to three thousand villagers of all ranks and of every degree of importance, not one of whom

(*Mr. Kishorram Nayar.*)

has ever been known as a professional printer or professional politician, attended the meeting spontaneously, without invitation from any body or from any quarter. Most of them had actually to stand in the open air, exposed to the burning rays of the scorching sun for hours together, as speakers after speakers to their lovely fern-enclosures, but with all the eloquence of earnestness and sincerity, dwelt upon the manifold blessings of British rule and their duty at this crisis to do their utmost, to help forward the great cause in order to ensure victory to the arms of Great Britain and her faithful allies. Of course, like speeches elsewhere, these speeches themselves would not mean much if they were not followed by other and more substantial proofs of their earnestness and sincerity; and as one having some small material stake in the land of my birth, I am happy to be able to tell this Council that at the end of the meeting, a sum of money was collected from among the vast multitude far in excess of what we expected. And yet this demonstration was but one of the hundreds of similar demonstrations held in the various outlying parts of this Presidency.

"My Lord, I beg to be allowed in this connection to say a word about the attitude of my Mappilla fellow-subjects of Malabar. I have hundreds of respectable Mappilla tenants under me, and I have also been living in terms of intimate friendship with scores of influential Mappilla gentlemen. I have had talks with them on the subject of my resolution before and after Turkey fell a victim to German designs, and I can assure this Council that they are all in hearty sympathy with my resolution.

"My Lord, I need not refer to what has been done outside this Presidency by the Princes, nobles and peoples of India to strengthen the hands of His Majesty the King-Emperor and Ministers to prosecute the war to a triumphant conclusion. The funds started by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Excellency the Viceroy have given a welcome opportunity to His Majesty's Indian subjects to prove their shining interest and deep concern in the continued existence of the honour, prestige and integrity of the great Empire of which they are privileged to form a part. In various other ways too, the people of this country have shown their readiness to do what they could in defence of their Empire. But, I think, we in this Presidency, have special reason to be proud of, and to be satisfied with, what we have done in our own humble way, apart from co-operating with the rest of India, in a very important direction; and we owe it to your Excellency's wise and timely initiative and active interest in the undertaking, that we have been able to equip and despatch a hospital ship as a small contribution to the needs of the Empire at this hour. The people of this Presidency ought to be and are indeed grateful to your Excellency for their name being thus specially and honourably associated with the form of relief to the sick and the wounded among the Indian troops in the war. No reference to the hospital ship *Madras* could be complete without expressing our joy at the fact that a distinguished member of this Council has just left as an one of its staff. I have read somewhere that 409 out of the 670 members of the House of Commons are now actively engaged in the present war. Of the 45 members of this Council only one has gone to the war; and I am proud that the Hon'ble Lieutenant T. M. Nayar is a member of my community. He and the other Malayalis of whom there are a good many, who have gone in the hospital ship and also with the Indian forces in the field, have revived in a sense the ancient military traditions and love of active and practical loyalty of the race to which I have the honour to belong.

"My Lord, the people of India cannot be too grateful to His Majesty the King-Emperor, His Majesty's Government and to His Excellency Lord Hardinge and His Government for conferring on Indian troops and through them on the entire people of this continent the signal honour of being allowed actively to participate in the campaign now in progress in the battle fields of Europe; and we in Southern India are also grateful for the fact that a Madras regiment is among the Indian troops who have gone to the front. In welcoming the Indian troops to Europe the great soldier when the British Empire has just not observed that the Indian soldiers of the King-Emperor "came to the fight for the cause of liberty and truth, upholding our Great Empire." What Lord Roberts and was as noble as the feelings that animated and cheer up every Indian heart. India feels that by allowing her sons to fight for the cause of the Empire side by side with the British soldiers in Europe and against the common enemy, her position in the Empire and outside it, among peoples and races who knew nothing about us, has been raised. We have been raised also in our own sense of self-respect; and as, day after day, testimony accumulates that our countrymen

(*Mr. Kankarman Nayyar; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.*)

in the front are not only distinguishing themselves by marvellous and soul-stirring deeds of valour worthy of their noble traditions, but have infused terror into the hearts of the forces opposed to them, our joy knows no bounds. Our future is indubitably bound up with the prosperous continuance of British rule in India; and we pray for the speedy and complete success of the arms of Great Britain and her allies.

"My Lord, may I, with all respect and humility, request your Excellency to be good enough to bear your own personal testimony to the profound feelings of loyalty and sincerity that prompted us to bring these resolutions forward before this Council for its acceptance."

The Hon'ble Diwan Balabhai V. RAMABHADRA NAVTODI:—"My Lord, I rise to support the resolution that has been just moved and spoken to by my Honourable friend. Zamindars as a class are interested in seeing through this war. They have shown to a man that their interests are bound up with those of Great Britain in this great struggle against a enemy who has lapsed into primitive barbarism. Where might is right, there is no knowing what may not be done by a nation that delights in proclaiming that doctrine from the house top, as it were. It is not merely destructive of public and private rights; it is subversive of all morality as conceived here in this ancient land. The Mahabharata, one of the great epics of this land, depicts virtue's triumph in all its glory, and the Ramayana, the other great epic of India, is the story of the triumph of right over might. Those who believe in these heroic epics and those who draw their daily inspiration from them, cannot but look with dismay on the strange doctrine that is now being held up to the admiration of the world by a nation which had at not time been mistaken as the friend of philosophy and philosophers, as the champion of progress in the material and moral spheres and as the apostle of every department of modern learning. The disillusionment has come sharply and it has been complete. Britain and her allies must win in this cause, as Rama did against Ravana, the demon-king, who propagated the theory of might in older days much as the Germans do today, and even as the Pandava was against the Kauravas, who coveted the property of their cousins and paid the penalty for doing so. My Lord, Britain deserves to win and the fact has gone forth that it shall. She stands for right, for justice and for national honour. To the last man in this country, Indians of all classes are ready to do what they can to further the just cause of Britain."

At this stage, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Kankarman Nayyar fainted and was carried out by some of the Honourable Members.

The Hon'ble Diwan Balabhai V. RAMABHADRA NAVTODI GARR, continuing, said:—"My Lord, the zamindars of this Presidency belong to a class of public men who have enjoyed a certain prestige amongst their fellow-men and with Government. They realise they have rights as well as responsibilities. If they have at times insisted on their rights more strongly, they have not, at a critical moment of Britain's history, hesitated to demonstrate that they have an adequate regard for their responsibilities as leaders of public opinion in this country. The zamindars are the natural leaders of the people in this country and they have been amongst the first to show that they believe in Britain's mission in this land and that Britain expects them to do their duty by her. My Lord, they are ready for any sacrifice for the cause of Britain in this great war, as their only desire is to see Britain win in it. That would be the success of right over might, of justice over injustice, and of morality over the reverse of it. They desire that there ought to be only one termination to this war; the vindication of Britain's position as the champion of justice and morality in the public life of nations and the firm establishment of the reign of law among them in the place of the new doctrine that is threatening now its downfall."

"In this connection, my Lord, may I draw the attention of Government to one particular topic? It is the question of giving military training to the sons of zamindars in this Presidency. The system of Cadet Corps should without delay be extended to South India. South India had its glorious days in 18th century fighting, when Lawrence, Clive, Cornwallis and a host of others, led their troops to victory. There are young men that would prove very capable officers in the cavalry regiment of the land. Every zamindar from my friend the Raja of Diamond, who pays the highest postulant to Government, to the zamindar of Kullankondra, who pays the lowest in my part of the Presidency, is anxious that some kind

(*Mr. Ramabhadra Nayaka ; Mr. Narayanaswami Sarma.*)

of military training compatible with their dignity as menials should be extended to South India. When Lord Amphilil visited Madras, I suggested the extension of the Imperial Cadet Corps to this part of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Curlew was then Collector of Madras, and he will bear me out when I say that Lord Amphilil in a way seemed to consider the suggestion and even went a step further. I think he gave the then young menials of Sholapur some sort of military training. The present position is hardly a just one either to Government or the menials. Here are a good set of young men, well born and well brought up, who could be trained to advantage in the military line, to aid Government in their hour of need. Should this corps d'élite of South India be thrown away or utilized to help Government as occasion may require? There is no question that on principle the extension of the Cadet Corps system must be extended to this Presidency. If your Excellency will consider the question now raised definitely I am sure your Excellency will readily see that there is justice in the demand now made by menials. Nothing would be a greater memorial to your Excellency's tenure here as this Presidency than the formation of such a Corps here, whereby the interest of the Government would be cemented even more strongly with those of the landed aristocracy of South India. My Lord, I commend this to your consideration.¹⁰

The Hon'ble Rao Balasudra R. Narayanaswami Sarma :—¹¹ In this dark hour of trial, tribulation and suffering, when the Empire, having drawn its sword to vindicate its sacred honour in the cause of truth, righteousness, international morality and the freedom of oppressed nationalities, is engaged in a long, bitter and arduous struggle with an unholy alliance of primitive barbarism, untame greed and earth hunger and knowledge, mystic of the secret forces of nature, it cannot but be a source of supreme satisfaction to our beloved Emperor, to our sorely tried Viceroy and the brilliant statesmen guiding the destinies of the realm to know that the heart of the Empire is with them and that all His Majesty's subjects high and low, rich and poor, man and woman, boys and girls, all unite and move by one common impulse, desire and ambition to lay all that is precious and sacred to them at the feet of the throne—their lives, property and resources—to secure victory to the Imperial arms.

¹² It is our proud privilege, Sir, as the representative of the people of Southern India to approach your Excellency with a request that you may be pleased to convey to His Majesty their humble message of unwavering loyalty and deep devotion to the Throne and the Empire and our readiness to sacrifice all that we hold dear in the noble cause. We are thankful to your Excellency for recognizing that the Madras Presidency as the oldest possession of the Empire outside the British Isles with a pedigree dating back to about the year 1619—a pedigree longer than that of South Africa, Canada or Australia—has a paramount duty of her own for guiding and helping it in the discharge of that duty. Cheerful has been the response of the public, sorely smitten as they have been by adverse trade conditions, to the call to relieve the sick, wounded and distressed and we may share with His Excellency a legitimate satisfaction and pride at the equipment of the ship christened 'Madras' bravely battling the waves and braving the perils of the sea and the enemy's mines, with a brother admiral of ours on board, to take her share in the defence of the Empire. Throughout the long history of our existence with the British Isles we have been nurtured in the traditions of truth, honour and fidelity and have stood by the Island-Kingdom in sunshine and in storm, in fair weather and in foul, and no one need wonder therefore the loud outburst of loyalty from all quarters of the land, when the alarm-bell rung the call to arms. Even the most sceptical have been convinced, the timid alarmists have been rudely but agreeably disillusioned and the misunderstanding and suspicion not openly avowed but silently operating and barring the road to all progress have been happily removed. Out of evil cometh good and this unhappy war has knit the Empire together in iron bonds of fellowship, brotherly love and esteem. But was it merely gratitude for the benefits rendered in the past for the inestimable blessings of peace, security of person and prosperity we enjoy, the dread of change and the traditional loyalty to the Raj embedded in the oriental mind that account for the universal spontaneity of expression of loyal devotion to the imperial Throne? Is there no deeper meaning behind this marvellous phenomenon? My Lord, to my mind, it is clear that it is hope, the living hope we cherish of a great future within the Empire for this beloved mother-land of ours, of perfect freedom and equality to all, that is the bed rock on which our

(Mr. Narasimhamrao Sarma; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)

loyalty is based. We know and realize that England and all things truly British can live only in an atmosphere of freedom, all else is aberrant to them: Great Britain would have been strangely unlike herself and have belied her past history if she had not championed the Belgian cause. Germany has lost caste with humanity and all honorable men by her ignoble contempt for "a scrap of paper." Where should we have been with our "scrap of paper" the Magna Charta of our rights and liberties, the glorious proclamation of Queen Victoria, if England, the guardian of honour and freedom, has silently acquiesced in the promulgation of such pernicious doctrines? Nothing could have struck the imagination of the most extremist Indian than this episode of a "scrap of paper" and the courageous confidence our esteemed and beloved Viceroy has always placed in us. The blood of our Indian heroes shed on European soil is the cement that will bind Great Britain and India and all parts of the Empire together. Confidence begets confidence, trust invites trust and I am sure that, when responsible statesmen have time and leisure to think, the whole policy governing the relations between the two countries will undergo a radical change. May we not indulge the hope, would it be vain and foolish to do so—some of my cynical friends have told me it would be foolish but I refused to believe—that His Majesty's Government would by a bold stroke of policy, true wisdom and high statesmanship separate the imagination of the people and would enable them to gain practical proofs of their valor, courage and sincerity in the defence of the Empire by enlisting themselves in the regular armies and as volunteers? The spirit of Dacca and Awantara, of Arjan and Kasse is not yet dead in this land. United together Great Britain and India can defy the world. Distracted with suspicion they become an easy prey to outside attack and internal discord. With God's help we on our part are willing and anxious to do our duty and I am confident that the rest of the Empire will do their duty by us."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Your Excellency, it is fitting that this resolution should be proposed by a non-official member and that it should be supported, in the main, by the speeches of non-official members; but I should like to say, on behalf of the officials, that we share to the full the sentiments to which the Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI and his non-official colleagues have given such eloquent expression and that we wish to associate ourselves entirely with them in their sentiments of devotion to the Throne and loyalty to the Empire. It is not much that we in Madras can do to help in this great struggle; but we have already done a great deal, so far as our limited capabilities have permitted; and I am sure that it is the intention of every subject of the King in the Madras Presidency to continue to do all he can to secure victory in this great fight for freedom.

" We cannot forget in moments like this what a very large share of the burden falls upon these 'little islands' to which the Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI referred—nearly the whole of the financing of the war amounting to many millions sterling; the provision of nearly the whole of the material; and last, but by no means least, the furnishing of an enormous force of soldiers. The population of the British Isles is only a little more than the population of the Madras Presidency; but still Great Britain is sending to the front, or hopes to send to the front by the spring, a force of not less than two million men. We should remember here what that same is sorrow and denudation to many a home, from the highest to the lowest. Bearing that in mind, I am sure that the hearts of one and all of us, whatever our race, class or community, will go out in sympathy to our Motherland; her children and her sister children will gather to support her and every effort that we can continue to make to relieve her of some part of her burden and to help her to gain the ultimate victory will be forthcoming at the hands of the people of Madras."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Gentlemen, I gather that the Council feels that this resolution has been sufficiently spoken to by representative members—by those non-official members who have spoken for their colleagues and by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who has spoken for the Government and expressed their appreciation of what has been said. No words of mine are necessary to commend the resolution to you. The words that have been spoken by the Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI who raised the resolution, by the Hon'ble Mr. KANAKUBIDDI who spoke for the non-officials throughout the Presidency, by the Hon'ble Mr. SARMA, by the Hon'ble Mr. KANAKUBIDDI NAYANAR and others have been words which have been deeply weighed and express the profound conviction that we are all proud of the

(The President.)

part which India is playing, giving of her best in this struggle, and we are all proud of the part which, among the peoples of India, the people of Madras have undertaken as their share of help. Such loyalty is the very air that we breathe down here and it is natural to us, and perhaps that makes it somewhat difficult to realise how precious it is, through every part of the Empire, as the life-blood of the struggle in which the Empire is engaged. I cherish the hope that when the occasion which has produced these feelings has passed away, the feelings will still remain, and that the unity and the comradeship so close and so evident throughout India now will be recognised as a landmark in the history of the devotion of India to the British Crown. We shall recognise in it that, imperfect as human attainment must always be, it is evidence of the great achievements of the past and will be an inspiration for the future. As directed by the Council, the Governor in Council will convey to His Excellency the Viceroy this expression of the unanimous and deep feeling of the Council on this occasion. I put the resolution to the vote.*

The resolution was then put and agreed to unanimously.

The two other resolutions* which were printed on the agenda paper on the same subject were dropped.

THE LATE HON'BLE MR. V. KUMHIRAMAN NAYANAR.

His Excellency the President:—“Gentlemen, it is my most painful duty to announce to you that our colleague, Mr. Kumbhiraman Nayanar, has passed away. The Council will no doubt desire that a fitting opportunity to record the deep feelings of regard which they entertain towards him as a friend and colleague should be given and I think it is fitting that the Council should now adjourn and defer its business until 11 a.m. to-morrow.”

The Council was then accordingly adjourned until 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st November.

W. FRANCIS,

Sec. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

* The two resolutions are as follows:—

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUMHIRAMAN NAYANAR:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following may be communicated to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

“That this Council begs to give expression to its sense of most profound and unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Person, Throne and Empire of His Majesty the King-Emperor and to assure His Majesty, His Majesty's Government and the Government of India of the whole-hearted readiness of the people of this Presidency, whom this Council has the honour to represent and who are more than ever convinced that their existence and future are indissolubly bound up with the prosperous continuance of British rule in India and with the British Empire, to make any sacrifice which they may be called upon to undergo in order to ensure success to the arms of Great Britain and her Allies in the war now going on in Europe.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. NARAYANSWAMI NAYANAR:—

This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to convey on behalf of the people of Southern India to their beloved Emperor and to His Excellency the Viceroy an expression of their profound and unswerving loyalty and sincere devotion to the Throne and to the Empire and their readiness to do all that lies in their power to secure victory for the Imperial arms.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict. C. 67, 33 & 36 Vict. C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 21st day of November 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES, Baron PRESTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
C.B.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., M.B.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD SPURRY, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARMAN, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. ROYSETTARATHI.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BATHURAY, L.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. C. C. C.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BHOOS.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. BOWMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. SCOTT, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. I. DAVIDSON, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COBBY (*Advocate General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur I. D. SWAMIKANT PILLAI Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANKS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. BRAN, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR Ayyar, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble the Hon. Mr. G. FIFTY AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAPPA SAKKA Oora.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMIA RAO PANTULU Oora.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBAYYAN RAO Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. K. AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. E. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. NARAYANA NAYUDU Oora, Zamindar of
Duddipattanam.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAR.
The Hon'ble Shih-ul-Usk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ADAM TASSI NARAYAN.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRANKS, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. HARRISON.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANKS SPURRY, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. G. SOMASUNDRAM CHETTIAR Ayyar.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURRAY, C.B.E.

(Mr. Ramon Menon.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each Interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Ramon Menon.

English-
Tamil
English
railway.

Question 1. (a) Is the proposed Railway line from Dindigul to Palacchi and from Palacchi to Palghat to be constructed as a broad gauge line or a metre gauge line?

(b) In view of the development of the Cochin harbour and in view of the proposed line having direct communication with the said harbour, will the Government be pleased to sanction or to undertake the construction of that line on the broad gauge in order to avoid break of gauge and corresponding loss and inconvenience in the transit of goods served by the said line?

Answer 1—

(a) The gauge of the proposed line will be metre gauge.

(b) The question of the gauge of this line has been fully considered by the Government and the conclusion reached is that the metre gauge is quite sufficient to deal with the expected traffic, is better suited to the country to be traversed and is to be preferred to the broad gauge as being cheaper to construct and more remunerative. The Government hold that the disadvantages of a break of gauge at Palghat have been exaggerated and are greatly outweighed by the considerations above indicated.

Calicut
municipality
electoral
strength.

Question 2. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Calicut Municipal Council at a meeting held on 30th May 1914 passed a resolution recommending to Government that the proportion of elected members be raised from 12 to 18 out of a total strength of 24?

(b) What is the total population of Calicut municipality?

(c) Has the Government vetoed the suggestion and will the Government be pleased to state its reasons for not accepting the resolution?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Mangalore municipality with a population of 48,412 persons does not elect 15 out of its total strength of 20 municipal councillors?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Channarayana municipality with a population of 23,857 persons does not elect 12 out of its total strength of 18 councillors?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the municipalities with a population of over 20,000, the total strength of their municipal councils and the percentage of elected councillors in each of them?

Answer 2—

(a) The resolution was passed at a meeting held on 13th June 1914.

(b) 18,617.

(c) Yes; no adequate reason for making any change was apparent and the Council itself was almost equally divided on the question.

(Mr. Nannan Menon; Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) Information regarding the population of all municipal towns, the maximum strength of their councils and the proportion of elected councillors to this maximum is given in Statement I, Appendix C, printed with G.O. No. 148 M., dated 24th January 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narayana Ayyar.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the article in the *Hindu* dated 3rd August 1914 headed "Racial distinctions in service";

(b) whether two nominations to fill up the headmaster's place in the Udupalat taluk board high school successively made by the Pollachi Taluk Board President were vetoed by the Coimbatore District Board President on the ground of caste;

(c) whether any particular caste is excluded from occupying the headmaster's place by any taluk board resolution or order or understanding; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel such resolution, order, etc., if any?

Headmaster-
ship of
Udupalat
board high
school.

Answer 3—

(a) The Government have perused the letter referred to.

(b) Only one nomination was vetoed and that was on the ground that the nominee was not the first in the order of preference indicated by the Inspector of Schools.

(c) & (d) No caste is excluded from holding the post.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received a memorial from a large number of the leading citizens of Thrippur, dated 28th August 1914, praying for the formation of a municipality in that town; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to grant their prayer?

Municipality
for Thrippur.

Answer 4—

(a) Yes.

(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

Question 5. With reference to my question No. 12 at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Board of Revenue have been consulted and whether the present temporary staff of draftsmen, or at least a portion thereof, will be made permanent?

Draftsmen in
Revenue Board
offices.

Answer 5—

A report on the subject has been received from the Board of Revenue, but further information has been found necessary and has been called for and the question is therefore not yet ripe for decision.

Question 6. With reference to my question No. 14 (d) and (e) about the Salem town extension scheme at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed orders and whether they will place the same on the table?

Salem town
extension
scheme.

Answer 6—

The Collector's reply to the reference made to him on the subject has been received recently and the question is under the consideration of the Government.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Heads
of
Colleges.

Question 7. With reference to my question No. 6 at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to a decision about the taking over of the Coimbatore College and, if so, to what effect?

Answer 7—

No decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

Appointment of
municipal
councillors as honorary
magistrates.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "Municipal Councillors as Honorary Magistrates" at page 3 of the issue of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 12th June 1914;

(b) in how many municipalities honorary magistrates are municipal councillors;

(c) the number of honorary magistrates in the Presidency who are also municipal councillors; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of deleting the exemption clause in rule 17, clause (d), in the rules for the election of municipal councillors?

Answer 8—

(a) The Government have now perused the letter.

(b) & (c) According to the Quarterly Civil List corrected up to 1st October 1914, 29 municipal councillors in 15 municipalities were also honorary magistrates.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Exemption of
honorary
magistrates.

Question 9. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) if there are any municipalities wherein benches of honorary magistrates do not exist and, if so, how many; and

(b) the number of places outside municipalities that have benches of honorary magistrates?

Answer 9—

(a) Seven municipalities have no bench of magistrates.

(b) Thirty-one.

Kind of dis-
tress suffered
by the war.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the *Indroette* in the *Times*, dated 14th September 1914, about relief of distress in India occasioned by the war;

(b) whether the Government have received reports from the Collectors of Coimbatore and Salem regarding the extent of such distress, especially among the weavers;

(c) whether they will be pleased to take action similar to that taken by the Local Government Board as stated in the above *Indroette*;

(d) whether, in any case, the Government will be pleased to direct the attention of their officers in the creation of funds in relief of such distress while helping on or arranging for the collection of war funds;

(e) whether they have received a memorial from the weavers of Coimbatore praying for aid in their present distress and whether final orders have been passed thereon; if so, to what effect; and

(f) if no orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to consider the application favourably?

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Answer 10—

(a) The Government have read the article referred to.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government are in receipt of regular information from all Collectors including those of Coimbatore and Salem on the subject of the state of employment in this Presidency and they will be prepared to undertake measures of relief as soon as it is shown that the necessity for such measures has arisen. At present this is not the case and the conditions in this Presidency are different from those which existed in England and which led to the action by the Local Government Board referred to. In these circumstances it is unnecessary to take the action suggested in clause (d) of the question.

(e) & (f) No such memorial has been received by Government.

Question 11. Will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been passed as to the grants to be given to improve the pay of *padhis*, a question which was reserved in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1087, Education, dated 25th November 1913?

Answer 11—

No final orders have yet been passed in the matter.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether final orders have been passed regarding the revision of pay of low-paid Government servants and the consequent abolition or modification of the grain compensation allowance; and

(b) whether any orders have been passed to improve the pay and prospects of police constables and head constables?

Answer 12—

Final orders have not yet been passed.

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the note headed "Madras Industries and the War: A criticism" by Mr. G. A. Chambers at page 8 of the *Madras Mail* dated 23rd September 1914; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to encourage and promote industrial development by giving State aid of a practical nature in some of the ways he has pointed out in his article, without confining themselves to mere "advice and information"?

Answer 13—

The Government have now passed the note referred to, but are unable to accept as the basis of a general policy any of the suggestions made therein.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to question No. 14 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910, whether, in preparing the statistics of pattadars paying kist between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 and of those paying a kist of Rs. 10 and under, in the next quinquennial statement appended to the annual famabandi report, the Government will be pleased to direct that statistics be furnished as to the number in each of these classes of pattadars who, to the best of the information of those who supply the statistics, have no other agricultural lands?

Answer 14—

The quinquennial statement mentioned does not relate to pattadars, but to *pettas*, and the village accounts do not show how much land each *pettadar* holds, as he may hold or have shares in more than one *petta* and in more than one village. The statistics suggested could not therefore be furnished from the existing village accounts; and in order to be complete and reliable their collection would involve a special inquiry while incomplete statistics would be misleading. In these circumstances the Government cannot accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Pay of *padhis* in schools and colleges.

Grain compensation allowance and revision of pay of low-paid Government servants.

Development of Industries.

Famabandi report—Number of *pettas* of small size.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Secretary
Government
Salem and
Coimbatore
Districts.

Question 15. Will the Government be pleased to state how many bad livelihood cases, under sections 110, etc., Criminal Procedure Code, have been heard within the last six months in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore in the villages of the persons charged, in accordance with the directions of Government in G.O. No. 1875, Justice, dated 18th August 1915?

Answer 15—

No cases in Salem and four in Coimbatore. Ten persons were involved in these cases.

Director of
Education,
Salem and
Coimbatore
Districts.

Question 16. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether there are any schools at Sittangaram, Bothagudi, Beemaniyánda and Kammurapuram criminal settlements for imparting education to the children living in these settlements;

(b) the number of children of school-going age living in all the criminal settlements;

(c) the number actually at school; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the advantages and feasibility of providing compulsory and free elementary education for the children in all these settlements?

Answer 16—

(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The statistics are given below:—

Name of settlement.	Number of children of school-going age.		Number of children at school.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sittangaram	18	16	21	18
Bothagudi	150	100	76	11
Beemaniyánda	12	10	20	20
Kammurapuram	12	10	20	20
Kudikudi	128	120	218	20
Karai	27	27	22	20

(d) No fees are charged and the Government believe that without actually introducing compulsion there will eventually be little difficulty in securing the attendance of practically all the children of school-going age.

Chief of
Salem and
Coimbatore
Districts.

Question 17. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any rule or order requiring the production of certificates from courts before revenue officers should grant copies of papers in their office and whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the same if any; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to have instructions issued to such officers not to insist upon the production of certificates from courts as a preliminary to the grant of copies?

Answer 17—

The rules regarding the grant of copies of official documents are printed in the Board's Standing Orders and there is no rule which requires the production of a certificate from a court of law prior to the grant of a copy. The Government therefore do not consider it necessary to issue any instructions in the matter.

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

Question 18. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they intend to open a criminal settlement in the Salem district for the Kerasas of Atur Mohamad and Atur Kilharad;

Criminal settlements in Salem district

(b) whether a sufficient extent of cultivable Government land is reserved for that purpose;

(c) whether the Government would permit any Christian, Theosophical or Hindu agencies to take up and manage the settlement or retain it under Government management;

(d) whether the district police in their investigations have traced crimes against property to the Atur Mohamad Kerasas at Mudonipatti and Elimbethpet in Salem taluk;

(e) whether the criminal tribes in those places also will be brought under the Criminal Tribes Act and restricted to those places; and

(f) the total of the amounts spent by Government on all criminal settlements last year?

Answer 18—

(a) No proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government but the Collector of Salem has been asked to outline a scheme for settling the Kerasas of the district registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, who include the Atur Kilharad Kerasas.

(b) No.

(c) The general policy of the Government is to entrust the working of such settlements to non-official agency, but each case is considered on its merits.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information as to the criminality of the Atur Mohamad Kerasas.

(f) The amount spent in aid of criminal settlements during the financial year 1913-14 was Rs. 1,71,255.

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have considered and passed orders on the question of removing restrictions now placed on Government servants on Rs. 35 and upwards in joining co-operative societies and whether they will place them on the table; and

Co-operative societies—allowance of Government servants.

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to defer passing final orders regarding the utilisation of reserve funds of, and the levy of audit fees from, co-operative societies till the receipt and consideration of the report of the Government of India's committee on co-operation?

The utilisation of reserve funds.

Answer 19—

(a) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1267, Public, dated 1st October 1914, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

(b) The Government will consider the question whether it is expedient to defer passing orders pending the report of the committee.

Question 20. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of non-official presidents of taluk boards is about the same as the number of districts in the Presidency; and

Non-official presidents for taluk boards.

(b) whether they would be pleased to appoint at least one non-official as president of a taluk board in Coimbatore district?

Answer 20—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) It is desirable to watch the results of this experiment before further extending it; but if any such extension is decided upon, the claim of taluk boards in the Coimbatore district will receive full consideration.

(Mr. Naraindas Aggar.)

New District
Court
at
Chandigarh

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether recommendations have been received from the Coimbatore District Judge and from Mr. Phillips as special commissioner for the opening of district courts at Dharsapuram and Gobichettipalayam in the Coimbatore district;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to open such courts in those places;

(c) when final orders on Mr. Phillips' report are likely to be passed by Government; and

(d) whether, with reference to their answer to my question No. 60 on the 11th November 1913, orders on the re-organisation of the Provincial service, Judicial branch, have been received from the Government of India and when final orders will be issued?

Re-organisa-
tion of the
Provincial
service,
Judicial
branch.

Answer 21—

(a), (b) & (c). The recommendation of the District Judge was as stated by the Honorable Member. Mr. Phillips recommended two courts, one at Gobichettipalayam and the other at Coimbatore. Whatever number of additional courts may eventually be sanctioned their location will be determined by the High Court under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873. The Government expect to address the Government of India shortly, but the proposals will require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(d) Proposals for the revision of the scale of salaries and an increase in the number of sub-judges and district munsifs will be forwarded to the Government of India in connection with the proposals for increasing the number of permanent courts.

Re-organisa-
tion of the
Law
Colleges.

Question 22. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether steps were taken to give effect to G.O. No. 224, Educational, dated 15th March 1913, regarding the re-organisation of the Law College and what became of those efforts; and

(b) whether full effect will be given to that Government Order in respect of the hours of work and the appointment of a reader for the library and of two professors and six assistant professors in active practice, of at least twelve years' and seven years' standing, respectively?

Answer 22—

Full effect has not yet been given to the scheme referred to in G.O. No. 224, Educational, dated the 15th March 1913. The Government are awaiting a further report from the Director of Public Instruction.

Revision of Law
College
Scheme
G.O. No. 224
Educational
dated 15th March
1913.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether a time limit has been fixed within which Mr. Golleri is to finish his special duties in connection with the amendment of Acts IV and V of 1884;

(b) what is the probable date when the Government expect to introduce Bills amending those Acts; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of putting down bribery in municipal elections, the prevalence of which is referred to in G.O. No. 1910 M., dated 2nd October 1913, by including in the proposed amendments to Municipal Acts provisions rendering bribery and other corrupt practices, offences and imposing upon municipal authorities the duty to prosecute in such cases when sufficient materials are placed before them?

Answer 23—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) About November 1915.

(c) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 72.

(Mr. Karsimha Aggar.)

Question 24. Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) by what date the report of Mr. Phillips on village panchayat organisation is expected; and
(b) by what date the Government expect to introduce legislation, if any, thereupon?

Village panchayats.

Answer 24.—

- (a) Mr. Phillips was deputed for a period not exceeding four months from 17th September 1914 to make enquiries and prepare a report regarding the extension of the jurisdiction of village courts and the amendment of the law relating to the constitution of boards.
(b) The Government are unable to say when legislation, if any, on this subject will be introduced.

Question 25. Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) whether final orders have been passed as to the levy of audit fees on co-operative societies and stores as notified in the *First St. George's Gazette*, dated 16th June 1914;

Lery of audit fees from co-operative societies and stores.

- (b) whether they have received the resolution of the general body and the letter, dated 8th August 1914, from the Secretary, Coimbatore Urban Bank and Stores, about such levy;

- (c) whether they will be pleased to lay on the table the figures given therein, and if they are incorrect, the correct figures of the annual total gross sales, net profits and reserve fund, for the last eight years, of the above-mentioned branch; and

- (d) how many communications they have received from

- (1) co-operative societies and
(2) co-operative stores

- (i) objecting to the notification about the levy of audit fees from co-operative stores,
(ii) approving of the notification, or
(iii) suggesting alterations in the notification?

Answer 25.—

- (a) Final orders have not yet been passed.
(b) The resolution and letter have been received.
(c) A statement giving the information desired is appended; the figures are those furnished by the society but the Government cannot vouch for their correctness.

Year.	Sale proceeds.			Net profits.			Reserve fund.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1901-02	7,819	11	3	357	8	0	88	4	0
1902-03	26,719	8	0	450	3	11	127	11	0
1903-04	46,563	15	10	890	13	4	179	8	7
1904-05	67,819	34	2	214	3	0	31	54	1
1905-06	22,218	7	8	31	10	4	—	—	—
1906-07	35,548	7	7	63	14	4	41	14	4
1907-08	45,373	2	—	1,548	0	0	101	0	10
1908-09	33,440	8	10	75	8	2	243	7	0

- (d) Communications have been received on the subject from nine co-operative bodies. Of these three were stores which raised objections to the notification and in the alternative suggested alterations in it. The same attitude was taken up by three co-operative societies not being stores, while two others merely proposed alterations and one confined its communication to a simple statement of objections.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Corlew.)

Technical of
the report of
the board
concerning the
Quarterly
Civil list.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will be pleased to consider the feasibility of including in the Quarterly Civil list the names of the gazetted members on each taluk board?

Answer 26—

The Government are not disposed to adopt the suggestion.

Hydro-electric
scheme for
Coimbatore
Dist.

Question 27. With reference to the answer given to question No. 143 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th November 1913, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are now in a position to make a definite statement about the proposals for providing a hydro-electric scheme for the town of Coimbatore; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to work out at least the water-supply scheme, for the present, in case the scheme for the supply of electricity be made to be over on the score of its being too costly to be worked out at once?

Answer 27—

The scheme is still under the consideration of the Government and no definite statement can yet be made.

Re-surveying
how to deal
with the
Muzari.

Question 28. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the seigniorage on leaf permits for leaves taken for manure from unreserved forests in Alur taluk, South Salem District, has been recently raised from Rs. 1 per cart to Rs. 2 per cart, and for what reasons;

(b) whether leaf manure is the most common form of manure employed in agriculture in the said taluk;

(c) whether the ryots have complained to the local authorities against such increase in seigniorage fees, urging that its tendency is to discourage manuring, impoverish the soil and diminish the annual yield; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel the present increased rate and order the restoration of the usual rate of Rs. 1 per cart-load?

Answer 28—

The Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. KARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CORLEW:—“I shall be happy to call for information if the Honourable Member will kindly communicate with me separately on the subject and satisfy me that there are sufficient grounds to call for the information that he refers to.”

Political
Division in
Kodunguripallam
reserve,
Coimbatore
District.

Question 29. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received a memorial from Irulars and the resolution of the Coimbatore District Conference held on 31st June 1914 regarding the appropriation of the Anukatti reserve;

(b) what were the reasons for such appropriation and what stage it has reached;

(c) what extent of land and what privileges have been or are proposed to be reserved for the Irulars concerned; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to make liberal or at least adequate provision for the agricultural needs of the Irulars and for the pasturage of their cattle?

Answer 29—

(a) The question is answered in the affirmative.

(b) The area in question is reported to contain good forest growth the preservation of which was reported to be desirable in order to safeguard the water-supply of Kodunguripallam, one of the main tributaries of the

(Mr. Narasimha Appar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Bharani river. The initial notification under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, in respect of the Atankatti north and south blocks was published in March 1913. The Government have not yet received proposals for the issue of a final notification under section 16. When it is received the representation of the district conference will be given due consideration.

- (c) & (d) The settlement of these claims and privileges is a matter for initial consideration by the forest settlement officer to whom representations on the subject should be addressed.

Question 30. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any final orders have been passed about Government's proposal to transfer the charge of travellers' bungalows from local boards to themselves and, if so, to place them on the table; and

(b) whether the opinions of the district boards, and not merely those of their Presidents, have been obtained in the matter and, if so, whether the majority of them are opposed to the proposal?

Grant of Travellers' Bungalows in 1920-21.

Answer 30.—

(a) No final orders have yet been passed.

(b) The opinions of the local boards were obtained and they were generally in favour of the proposal.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the difficulties of central banks in continuing to keep up co-operative work within their limits on account of the present circumstances of ryots and the tightness of the money market; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to grant each central bank a loan not exceeding two lakhs of rupees to relieve those of the pressure now placed upon them?

Grant of loans to central banks from Government funds.

Answer 31.—

(a) The Registrar has not addressed Government on the subject but they are aware that some central banks are feeling the effects of the contraction of credit.

(b) The Government are not satisfied that the assistance suggested is expedient or practicable.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Question 32. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the causes, so far as they are known, that have contributed to the collapse of the three wells of the head sluice of the Kistna Delta system at Berrada?

First damage to the Berrada sluice.

(b) Have any reports been received on the subject and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay them on the table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee of experts to enquire into the circumstances that led to the collapse of the head sluice and to suggest ways and means for preventing the recurrence of the same in future?

Answer 32.—

(a) & (b) The causes of the collapse of a portion of the head sluice of the Kistna Eastern canal are given in a note on the subject by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in G. O. No. 568 I., dated 4th November 1914, which has been laid on the Hon'ble's Table.

(c) The Government do not consider that the appointment of such a committee would serve any useful purpose.

(Mr. Basuachandra Ray.)

Floods in
Kistna and
Guntur
districts.

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether any reports have been received from local officers about the nature and extent of the damage caused by the floods in the Kistna and Guntur districts;

(b) the extent of such damage so far as it can be ascertained and also the extent of land left either uncultivated or from which the crops have been washed away by the floods in the above two districts;—

(c) whether the flood banks of the Kistna were breached during the current irrigation season, and if so at what places and under what circumstances, and also the precautions taken in such case against the recurrence of the breaches; and

(d) the amount of expenditure incurred from Provincial funds for the relief of those who suffered from floods in 1914 in the above two districts?

Answer 33.—

(a), (b) & (c) Detailed reports from the Collectors concerned have not yet reached the Government but in G.O. No. 168 L., dated 4th November 1914, the report of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division, explaining where and how the breaches in the Guntur district occurred has been placed on the Officers' Table.

(d) On the application of the officers concerned, the Government have sanctioned allocations of Rs. 1,500 to the Collector of Guntur and of Rs. 1,000 to the Collector of Kistna for expenditure in connection with the floods.

Embankment
at Polavaram
island
disrupted
district.

Question 34. With reference to my previous questions on the subject will the Government be pleased to state whether the breach in the embankment of Polavaram island, Goddvari district, has been completely closed and, if so, when it was so closed?

Answer 34.—

An estimate of Rs. 24,500 for closing breaches and for repairing the bank was sanctioned in G.O. No. 378 L., dated 23rd April 1913, and it was directed that a contribution be levied from the proprietors of the Kemankurra estate in proportion to the extent of samudhuri lands affected, which amounted to one-third of the total area. Subsequently the proprietors of the estate declined to pay any contribution and it was therefore resolved only to carry out improvements to the embankment for the first two miles and a half, which were considered sufficient to protect the interests of Government villages. The work has been recently recommenced.

Inundation of
Rajahmundry
from Goddvari
Dist.

Question 35. Is it a fact that the town of Rajahmundry is still subject to inundation by the Goddvari, notwithstanding the construction of an embankment to protect the town from the floods? Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken to remedy the present state of things and, if so, when the town is likely to be effectively protected?

Answer 35.—

The Government are aware that parts of the town of Rajahmundry are still subject to inundation. This liability to inundation was pointed out to the Council before the embankment was built, but the Council insisted that this work would afford sufficient protection.

The Sanitary Engineer is at present investigating a scheme for the drainage of Rajahmundry.

Exclusion of
certain areas
from Agency
rules.

Question 36. With reference to question No. 47 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 18th February 1913 and question No. 42 asked at the meeting held on 25th January last, will the Government be pleased to state whether any decision has been come to as regards the exclusion of certain portions of the Goddvari, Vingavolu and Ganjika Agencies from the operation of the Agency rules?

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Curlew.)

Answer 36—

Final orders have not yet been passed in the matter.

Question 37. Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of ground-rent collected under Board's Standing Order No. 31 in fasli 1322 and 1323 in each district of the Presidency?

Revenue—
Mr. B. Ramachandra
Rao; Mr. Curlew;
and others.

Answer 37—

The Government are not in possession of the information desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Curlew:—"The information which the Honourable Member's question involves would require a large amount of examination, and I am not, as at present advised, prepared to call for it; but if the Honourable Member will signify me that there are reasonable grounds for calling for it, and if he will write to me separately, I shall be happy to look into the matter."

Question 38. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement in regards

Economic
effects of the
European war.

(1) the extent to which the commerce and trade of this Presidency has been affected by the war; and

(2) whether the war has in any way effected the labour conditions of this Presidency and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in the matter?

Answer 38—

(1) The extent to which the commerce and trade of this Presidency have been affected by the war will be apparent from the following figures which show (i) the tonnage of vessels entering the port of Madras in the months of August, September and October 1914 compared with the same months in 1913, and (ii) the total value of the imports and exports passing through the ports of the Madras Presidency in the months of September and October 1913 and 1914:—

(a) Tonnage (Madras port):—

1913 August	151,533
" September	166,366
" October	156,415
1914 August	96,686
" September	47,894
" October	53,415

(b) Imports (Madras Presidency):—

Foreign trade—	Rs.
1913 September	1,35,47,363
1914 "	89,12,563
1913 October	1,34,64,543
1914 "	82,84,546

Exports (Madras Presidency):—

Foreign trade—	Rs.
1913 September	1,53,46,555
1914 "	42,17,227
1913 October	2,11,16,693
1914 "	1,17,37,621

It will be observed that there has been a great reduction both in the tonnage of ships entering the port of Madras and in the value of imports and exports passing through the ports of the Presidency since the commencement of the war. The month of October shows however some improvement upon that of September and now that the seas are apparently free from hostile cruisers, it may be hoped that further improvement will become manifest.

(2) The check which the war has caused to export has necessarily prejudiced labour conditions in this Presidency and the branches of trade which appear to be most affected thereby are the silk trade, the cotton trade and the ground-nut trade. In the silk trade the closure of markets resulted at first in considerable dislocation, but the position is improving and although

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

some unemployment has resulted from the falling off in the demand for oil, copra and coconut oil, there is reason to hope that the conditions will soon right themselves. In the meantime the Government have caused the ordinary programme of works in the Public Works Department and those for execution by local bodies to be expanded as much as possible in order to give employment to any persons thrown out of work. In the cotton trade the price of cotton has fallen but cotton can be stored for a considerable time and the next year's crop will not be in the market for some months. In regard to groundnut the war may have a very prejudicial effect upon the prospects of the crop which will be harvested towards the close of the current year. The Government have placed themselves in communication with the Secretary of State in the hope of finding additional markets and the Director of Industries is examining the possibility of finding local sales for the oil.

The stoppage of imports of gold lace and of dye stuffs has also had a prejudicial effect on employment amongst weavers. The Government have communicated with the Secretary of State with the hope that it may be possible to provide increased supplies of the dyes required for the textile industry which have hitherto largely come from Germany. They have also drawn the attention of the India Office to the importance of securing an improvement in the exchange facilities with France without which it is difficult to carry on trade either in exports or imports. They are also receiving reports regarding the general condition of the weaving community. Besides the results due to the stoppage of dyes and gold lace there appears to have been a falling off in the purchases of textile goods which has affected the weaving community to some extent. This falling off is presumably due to general contraction of credit, but with a favourable season the Government anticipate that this will gradually disappear. Certain other industries have also been affected by the war, but the above appear to be the chief directions in which its influence can be distinctly traced.

Distribution of
water in the
Godevar and
Guntur districts
systems.

Question 39. With reference to G.O. No. 7 L, dated 3rd January 1914, directing Superintending Engineers to submit a full report on the resolution moved by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 12th November 1913, will the Government be pleased to state whether the aforesaid report has been received by the Government and if so whether the Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of publishing the same in the Godevar, Kistna and Guntur district gazettes before final orders are passed thereon?

Answer 39—

The Government have not yet received complete reports on the two specific matters referred to the Superintending Engineers of the I and II circles in G.O. No. 7 L, dated 3rd January 1914.

Distribution
of lands for
irrigation
purposes.

Question 40. With reference to G.O. No. 8 L, dated 3rd January 1914, directing Superintending Engineers and the Collectors of the Kistna and Guntur districts to make an inquiry into the subject of abolishing or modifying the classification of lands into A and B classes, will the Government be pleased to state whether the reports have reached the Government and if so whether the Government will be pleased to publish the same before final orders are passed thereon by the Government?

Answer 40—

The reports called for have not yet reached Government.

Sanction
and funds,
Kistna tanks.

Question 41. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals now pending before the Government for constructing flood banks to the West Tank, Elloor tank, Kistna district, to protect the villages in the neighbourhood from floods? If not, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions for taking steps for affording such protection?

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. K. S. F. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 41—

No such proposals are before the Government nor have they any information that any works of the kind suggested are required.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. F. Krishna Rao.

Question 42. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that in the statements appended to the report on the administration of the Registration department for the three years ending 1913, statistics relating to Godavari-Vijayapatnam, Guntur-Nellore, Cuddapah-Kurnool, Comhatore-Nilgiris and Bellary-Anantapur, are clubbed together? Registration statistics arranged according to revenue districts.

(b) Will Government be pleased to order the exhibition, in the annual and triennial reports, of figures relating to each district separately hereafter, notwithstanding their amalgamation for administrative purposes?

Answer 42—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Inspector-General has already decided to exhibit the statistics of each revenue district separately in the appendices to the administrative reports of the Registration department.

Question 43. Will Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of days spent on tour by the Registrar, Godavari-Vijayapatnam district, in each of the districts during 1913 and the number of days halted by him at Vijayapatnam during the said period; Inspection and appellate work of the Registrar, Godavari-Vijayapatnam district.

(b) for how many days in 1912 the Registrars of Godavari and Vijayapatnam toured in their districts before the amalgamation scheme came into force;

(c) the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each of the Registrars of those two districts in 1912 and by the Registrar of the amalgamated districts in 1913; and

(d) the number of appeals heard by each of the two Registrars in 1912 and by the Registrar of the amalgamated district in 1913?

Answer 43—

(a) In 1912 the Registrar of Godavari-Vijayapatnam spent on tour 67 days in the Godavari district and 74 days in the Vijayapatnam district. The number of halts at Vijayapatnam was 8.

(b) In 1912 the Registrars of Godavari and Vijayapatnam spent on tour 67 days and 43 days, respectively, in their districts.

(c) The amounts of travelling allowance drawn for tours are as under:—

				1913.
				Rs. A. P.
Registrar of Godavari	..	..	..	261 4 0
“ of Vijayapatnam	..	..	..	175 9 0
Total				376 13 0

				1912.
				Rs. A. P.
Registrar of Godavari-Vijayapatnam	..	..	..	334 14 0

(d) In 1912, 21 appeals were heard by the Registrar of Godavari and 13 by the Registrar of Vijayapatnam. In 1913, of the 29 appeals presented in the amalgamated district, 21 were disposed of by the close of the year, leaving 8 pending which had been presented late in the year.

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

Does not the
Government
know?

Question 44. (a) With reference to my question No. 43 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1915, will the Government be pleased to state whether detailed lists of joint boundaries in the Godavari district have been printed as appendices to the diplot registers of the villages?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to see that such appendices are printed hereafter?

Answer 44—

The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 113 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in November last from which he will see that Godavari is not one of the districts in which printed lists of joint boundaries have been appended to the diplot registers of the villages. Such lists will be published at the next re-estimation of the district.

Village boundaries
marked on
Kistna and
Godavari
districts.

Question 45. What is the total number of village tri-junctions marked by masonry pillars which have become unserviceable during the last four years in the Kistna and Godavari districts and how many of them have been replaced by stones set in masonry bases?

Answer 45—

The Government have no information on the subject. Orders were issued in January last directing the creation of the practice of embedding theodolite tri-junction stones in masonry bases.

Interpellations
to the Legisla-
tive Council.

Question 46. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a communication entitled "Answers to Interpellations" published in the *News*, dated 19th June 1914, in which it is suggested that deferred answers to questions asked at meetings of the Legislative Council be published subsequently in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and also placed on the Editors' Table?

(b) Will Government be pleased to give effect to the above suggestion?

Answer 46—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are not prepared to lay down a hard and fast rule on the subject, but they recognize that answers to questions which are of general public interest should as a rule be made public; one method of securing this is a further question to the Legislative Council.

Supply of
printed field-
measurement
books to the
Kistna and
Godavari
districts.

Question 47. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that by the end of July 1912 no field-measurement books had been printed and supplied to karnams in five taluks of the Godavari district and in eight taluks of the Kistna District although the re-measurement of these taluks appears to have been completed by that time?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state what progress has since been made and how many villages have been supplied with the same?

Answer 47—

The Government are not supplied with information based on the field year but the latest administration report, viz., that for the official year 1914-15 shows that up to the 31st March 1914 printed field-measurement books had only been issued to the karnams of 289 villages in the taluks of Rayachoti and Peddapur and in the Polavara, Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions of the Godavari district and in 172 villages in the three taluks of Eluru, Yerragudem and Nandigama of the Kistna district.

As the delta taluks in both districts have been reserved for survey it is not proposed to print the field-measurement books of the villages in these taluks at present.

(Mr. E. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Question 48. Will Government be pleased to state the amount spent on silt clearance in main canals and major and minor distributaries in the Godavari delta during each of the five years preceding the Irrigation Commission of 1905 and in each of the subsequent years up to 1913-14?

All clearance in Godavari delta.

Answer 48—

The expenditure on silt clearance has not been separately recorded in the accounts.

Question 49. Adverting to paragraph 23 of G.O. No. 1239, Revenue, dated 21st August 1912, reviewing Mr. C. G. Meier's report on irrigation works in the Krishna district, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Public Works Department therein called for and the orders passed thereon on the expediency of transferring to the deltas the charge of village and field channels to the ryots themselves and the distribution of water among the ryots to the Revenue Department?

Agency in charge of distribution of water in the Krishna delta.

Answer 49—

A copy of G.O. No. 713, Public Works, dated 5th March 1913, containing the report referred to and the orders passed thereon will be laid on the table.*

Question 50. (a) Is it a fact that during the transplantation season of 1914, the two Assistant Engineers in charge of the Northern and Southern sub-divisions of the Godavari Eastern division were transferred and replaced by sub-divisional officers of a different grade contrary to the assurance of the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk given on 12th November 1913 that he would post to the delta as many Assistant Engineers as could be spared?

Transfer of Assistant Engineers, Godavari Eastern Division.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the circumstances which necessitated a departure from that course so soon?

(c) Adverting to letter No. 141, dated 23rd July 1914, and letter No. 146, dated 5th August 1914, from the Godavari District Association to the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the representation therein contained to keep Messrs. V. Ayyadurai Ayyar and I. Venkateswara Ayyar, Assistant Engineers in charge of the Southern and Northern sub-divisions of the Godavari Eastern delta, to facilitate the completion of certain schemes awaiting execution and solution at their hands?

Answer 50—

The facts are not correctly stated in the question. One of the Assistant Engineers was transferred after the close of the transplantation season and the other shortly before its close. The former was transferred to another delta sub-division and the latter to the Engineering College. In each case the Assistant Engineer was succeeded by a Military Sub-Engineer, who had previous experience of delta sub-divisions, in the other, by another Assistant Engineer who had also such experience. It has since been found necessary to transfer the latter officer to a more important and urgent work. The Superintending Engineer has been asked to post a suitable officer to the Southern sub-division.

These transfers were necessary in the interests of the public service and it was not possible to comply with the request of the Godavari District Association. The Government are fully alive to the importance of posting Assistant Engineers to delta sub-divisions wherever this is possible with due regard to the claims of other charges upon the services of these officers.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of officers who held charge of the Godavari Eastern, Central and Western deltas and the Godavari Controversy division from 1st January 1909 to 30th June 1914?

Officers in charge of Godavari Eastern, Central and Western Deltas and Controversy Division.

* Printed as Appendix I, pages 1938-1939 to 1940.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 51—

The following statement gives the names of officers who held charge of the Godavari Eastern, Western and Central deltas and the Godavari Conservancy division from 1st January 1909 to 30th June 1914 :—

Name of officer.	Period.	
	From	To
Godavari Eastern Division		
(Containing the Eastern and Central deltas up to November 1911, and only the Eastern delta thereafter).		
M. B. Kharegut	1st January 1909 ..	10th July 1909 ..
J. B. Way	12th July 1909 ..	11th August 1909 ..
M. B. Kharegut	12th August 1909 ..	7th April 1911 ..
U. S. Rameswari Ayyar ..	8th April 1911 ..	22nd February 1912 ..
C. L. Bethell	22nd February 1912 ..	10th October 1912 ..
M. B. Kharegut	11th October 1912 ..	22nd August 1913 ..
T. Parappa Nayudu	22nd August 1913 ..	19th December 1913 ..
M. B. Kharegut	20th December 1913 ..	18th January 1914 ..
C. B. Connel	12th January 1914 ..	To date.
Godavari Western Division		
(Containing the Western delta).		
J. M. Leary	1st January 1909 ..	24th September 1909 ..
M. Nihalrao Ayyar	25th September 1909 ..	24th October 1909 ..
A. H. Morris	25th October 1909 ..	25th March 1911 ..
V. Hari	26th March 1911 ..	1st January 1912 ..
A. H. Morris	2nd January 1912 ..	30th April 1912 ..
N. Srinivasrao Ayyar	31st April 1912 ..	17th November 1912 ..
A. H. Morris	12th November 1912 ..	21st March 1913 ..
N. Srinivasrao Ayyar	1st April 1913 ..	To date.
Godavari Conservancy Division		
(With the Central delta added to it from November 1911).		
K. Subbanna Ayyangar ..	1st January 1909 ..	24th September 1909 ..
A. C. Langdon	25th September 1909 ..	25th October 1909 ..
H. P. Davies	26th October 1909 ..	25th March 1911 ..
S. Subbanna Ayyar	26th March 1911 ..	24th February 1914 ..
S. K. Ramasubrahmanya Siva trayar	24th February 1914 ..	23rd May 1914 ..
S. Bhaskara Ayyar	24th May 1914 ..	To date.

Enquiries
regarding these
Transferred
Subbanna
Conservancy
Division.

Question 52. Adverting to my question No. 60 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd April 1913 and the answer given therein and the question No. 116 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913 and the answer given thereto, will Government be pleased to state whether the reports on the projects referred to have since been received and, if so, to lay them on the table?

Answer 52—

A preliminary report on the proposed Tuni Reservoir was received from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle; but as the report did not contain sufficient information to enable the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to form an opinion, it was returned to the Superintending Engineer. A further report on the subject is awaited.

As regards the irrigation projects in the Bheppalli taluk, it has been decided that their consideration shall be deferred till the tanks in the Agency have been put in good order.

Assessment of
backyards,
Godavari and
Kistna
divisions.

Question 53. With reference to my question No. 116 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th November 1913 and the answer given thereto, will Government be pleased to state if the report on the assessment of backyards called for has been received and, if so, to lay the same on the table?

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 53—

A report has been received but the matter is still under correspondence and the papers cannot therefore be laid on the table.

Question 54. With reference to my question No. 114 (a) asked at the meeting of the Council held on 11th November 1913, will Government be pleased to state whether inquiries have been made and information received and, if so, to lay the same on the table?

Reclamation of
paddy (Gandak)
in 1913.

Answer 54—

The notification referred to was not published at all during the five years 1909-1913 in the district gazettes of the five districts of the Northern Circars but it has been published during the current year in each of those districts.

Question 55. (a) Is it a fact that the supply channel to the large Tinamra tank, situated in the Lingampudi village of the Peddapur taluk, has not been repaired for a long time and that boulders in the bed of the channel and trees which have overgrown it have been obstructing the free flow of water to it?

Improvements
to Tinamra
tank, Godavari
District.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to order the repair of the said supply channel at an early date?

(c) Is it a fact that the villagers of Lingampudi and the other villages with access under the said tank have lately submitted memorials to the Revenue and Public Works Department authorities complaining against the interference for the benefit of his adjoining lands by the village munsif of Loddangi (who is also a mukaddam) with the removable shutters placed on a side of the supply channel to prevent the flow of the water uselessly into the Madura river?

(d) If so, will Government be pleased to order the construction of a masonry dam to prevent interference with and curtailment of water-supply to the Lingampudi tank?

Answer 55—

(a) Was Government understand that near the head of the supply channel there is an encroachment of rock in the bed which affects the supply to the tank and that the last three miles of the channel have silted up considerably.

(b) Improvements to the channel are under investigation.

(c) & (d) Memorials of the nature mentioned have been received. The best method of dealing with the interference complained of is being investigated.

Question 56. (a) Are Government aware that during the last twelve years the people of Ramachandrapuram taluk in the Godavari district have made representations to the authorities for the establishment of a separate District Munsif's court at Ramachandrapuram owing to the hardship felt by them by the villages of that taluk being placed under the jurisdiction of three District Munsif's courts at Comandla, Peddapuram and Rajahmundry?

District
Munsif's
court at
Ramachandrapuram,
Godavari
District.

(b) Is it a fact that numerous signed memorials were sent in 1912-13 from the villages of the taluk to the Government, the High Court and Mr. Phillips on special duty, requesting to remove their longstanding grievance due to want of a separate court for that taluk?

(c) Is it a fact that since then two additional Munsif's courts have been opened at Peddapuram and Rajahmundry? Will the Government be pleased to order the location of one of these two additional courts at Ramachandrapuram pending orders on the general scheme for the Presidency worked out by Mr. Phillips?

Answer 56—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) A memorial was received by Mr. Phillips in the course of his inquiry. The Government know of no other memorials.

(*Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.*)

- (c) Temporary District Mamafis' courts have been opened at the places named. The location of District Mamafis' courts is determined not by the Government but by the High Court under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1875.

Grants for tank
restoration
works

Question 57. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the grants allotted to the Superintending Engineers on account of tank restoration scheme works in the several districts for the 10 years ending 1913-14?

Answer 57—

A statement * showing the grants allotted for tank restoration scheme works in each circle for the ten years ending 1913-14 has been prepared and is laid on the table. Details by separate districts are not available.

Cultivation of
betel crop in
the taluqs in
Madras
district.

Question 58. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the suggestion of General J. F. Fawcett, R.E., that the cultivation of betel trees round the margin of all irrigated tanks in this Presidency should be encouraged as it would afford good food for cattle in hot weather and the wood be useful for many agricultural implements?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to issue orders in the Public Works and Revenue Departments for this suggestion being given effect to?

Answer 58—

The Honorable Member is referred to the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 86, paragraph 7, under which such cultivation is already permitted.

Supply of
boats to
tributaries of
Kaveri and
Nagar, in
Madras
district.

Question 59. Will the Government be pleased to supply single to the tributaries of Kaveri and Nagar taluqs, as in the case of the forest ranges of these two taluqs and the District Forest officer, Upper Ghatrani?

Answer 59—

The Government are prepared to consider the supply of boats to the tributaries mentioned, should the Collector recommend such a course as in the interest of the local administration.

Investigation
regarding
the
proposed
canals
in
the
Madras
district.

Question 60. With reference to letter No. 119, dated 17th June 1914, from the Golaeri District Association to the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, furnishing available information regarding the investigation of the Pambra and Sittipoli vada projects, referred to in my question No. 110 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 19th May 1914, will Government be pleased to state whether inquiries have been instituted regarding the same?

Answer 60—

The Government have perused the reports submitted by the officers who investigated the projects referred to and they are satisfied that there is no prospect of any financially practicable scheme being worked out. They do not propose to institute further inquiries.

Canal
works
in
the
Madras
district.

Question 61. Will Government be pleased to state whether the suggested amendment of the rules for the election of members to taluk boards contained in a communication which appeared in the *Andhra Advertiser* of Visakhapatnam, dated 18th August 1914, and to which the attention of Government was attracted by the Golaeri District Association in its letter No. 182, dated 16th *idem*, has met with the approval of the Government and orders been passed thereon?

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 51—

The suggested amendment of the rules did not meet with the approval of Government.

Question 52. (a) Are the Government aware that so far back as 1886 the Collector of Godavari, in whose jurisdiction the taluqs of the Godavari Western Delta were then included, considered that the Nakkala drain in Martapur taluk was in need of repair and that the Executive Engineer of the Godavari Western Delta and the Collector of Kistna informed in 1899 the villagers of Venkayaman, etc., that special steps were being taken to prepare an estimate for proper drainage arrangements?

Superintending
Engineer to the Nakkala
drain, Kistna
District.

(b) Is it a fact that the Collector of Kistna and the Engineering Department informed the said villagers in 1912 and 1913 that the said drain was all right throughout its length and was not in need of repair and that the submergence of lands could not be prevented by improving the drain?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain whether in giving the above reply the Executive Engineer had satisfied himself by a personal inspection of the drain or relied on the report of the sub-divisional officer No. 4 of the Godavari Western Delta?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order the execution of necessary repairs to the said drain at an early date?

Answer 52—

The Superintending Engineer reported in September last that the drain was efficient, but that submergence of some lands is unavoidable when the river rises to over 10 feet on the west coast.

Question 53. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution on the defective drainages in the Kistna and Godavari deltas, passed at the Kistna District Conference held at Ellore on the 24th and 25th October 1914, in which special stress was laid on the necessity for issuing instructions to widen the existing outlets of the Kolar lake—vide *Madras Mail*, dated 27th October 1914?

Superintending
Engineer to the Kistna
Lake.

(b) With reference to question No. 48 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th November 1905 and the reply given thereto, will Government be pleased to inform what orders were passed on the report therein stated to have been called for from the Superintending Engineer?

(c) In view of the importance of improving the outlets of the Kolar lake, will Government be pleased to order the execution of the necessary improvements?

Answer 53—

(a) The Government have seen the report in the *Madras Mail* of the resolution referred to.

(b) The report of the Superintending Engineer was ordered to be recorded.

(c) The reply given to question No. 48 referred to by the Honourable Member is still applicable to this case and no further action at present seems possible.

Question 54. (a) Are Government aware that the existing wooden trough over Teki drain near Pailipattu in the Godavari District has been a source of obstruction to thorough navigation of small cargo boats which can otherwise go up to Sangrou in the Bhamchoudrapuram taluk?

Superintending
Engineer of the Teki
drain, Godavari
District.

(b) Is it a fact that in consequence produce has to be transhipped at an additional expense to the ryot at the trough?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state how many times during the last five years and in the cultivation season of this year temporary repairs had to be made owing to the collapse of some portions of the trough?

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao, Mr. Ramaswaja Acharyar.)

(d) Is it a fact that the ryots of Pallipalem having lands on the left side of the said Teki drain made representations that, in order to ensure an uninterrupted supply of water to their fields, the adjoining Duggaturu channel should be extended to their limits and will Government be pleased to consider the matter favourably and order an early extension of the same?

Answer 54—

The Government have no information, but a report has been called for.

The Kistna
Floods

Question 55. (a) What was the amount of loss in revenue to the Government in the tracts affected by the Kistna floods in 1912?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount sanctioned and spent for clearing the branches, repairing the canals and channels, for making diversions and towards the further protection of the embankment after the above-mentioned floods?

Answer 55—

(a) The information asked for is not available, but when reporting on the floods of 1912 the Collector of Kistna stated that no loss of revenue was caused, while the Collector of Guntur wrote that the remissions on that account would not exceed a few hundred rupees at the most.

(b) The Government have no information.

Following the
Collector's
orders.

Question 56. (a) Is it a fact that certain ryots of the villages of Ramachandrapuram taluk in the Giddavari district submitted a memorial to Government bringing to notice among other things that the jurisdictions of the Public Works Department sub-divisional officers in the Giddavari Eastern delta should be reduced, that the sub-divisional officers should not be frequently transferred and that a better class of irrigation, divisional and sub-divisional officers of the grade of Assistant Engineers should be appointed in the delta tracts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to give due consideration to the representations made in the memorial at an early date?

Answer 56—

No such petition has been received.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswaja Acharyar.

Improvements
to irrigation
and drainage
system.
(Tanganyika
district)

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to their replies to my questions Nos. 10 to 14 put at the meeting of the Council on 11th November 1912,

(a) whether any progress has been made in the matter of widening Lawford's cut;

(b) whether the widening of the Mallinar has been completed;

(c) whether the estimates for improvements to the Naller and Pekuvuktal have been sanctioned;

(d) whether the question of relieving the floods in the drainage area of the Khatangar has been investigated;

(e) whether any progress has been made in the consideration of the proposal to utilize the surplus water of the Keroor at the Gopalaswamedra bridge for the irrigation of the villages of Tilharilagan and Jambhavanadu; and

(f) whether the possibility of supplying the Palmar from the Cauvery-Vinachen regulator during heavy floods has been considered?

Answer 57—

(a) The scheme is under investigation and the Superintending Engineer has reported that the investigation will be completed about March next.

(b) Yes.

(Mr. Kamasaja Acharyar; Mr. Ahmad Yashli Muradkoyar.)

- (e) An estimate for improvements to the Nalhar has been prepared by the Public Works Department and is under consideration by the local Revenue authorities.
- As regards the Pekkumalkol, an estimate of Rs. 35,000 was submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and has been returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision.
- (d), (e) & (f) All these proposals are still under investigation.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tumbi Muradkoyar.

Question 48. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) the number of Muhammadan inspectors in the Police department in 1904, and the number in each grade;
- (b) the corresponding numbers in 1914;
- (c) the number of Muhammadan sub-inspectors who are fully qualified for the post of inspector;
- (d) the number of Muhammadan sub-inspectors who were disallowed by the Inspector-General of Police, in 1913 and 1914, from appearing for examinations with a view to qualify themselves for the inspector's grade, and
- (e) the number of Hindu sub-inspectors who were in the corresponding period allowed to appear for the same examination and thus to qualify themselves?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders with a view to maintain a fair proportion of Muhammadans in the higher ranks of the Police?

Answer 48.—

- (1) (a) & (b) The figures are given below:—

Class of Inspector.	Number of Muhammadan Inspectors in	
	1904.	1914.
I	1	3
II	15	4
III	12	7
IV	14	10
Total	42	24

The total number of inspectors was 388 in 1904 and 390 in 1914.

- (c) Seven.
- (d) & (e) Two Hindu sub-inspectors were permitted to appear for the Criminal Lawer test in 1913. In 1914, eight Muhammadan sub-inspectors were recommended by Superintendents for permission, of whom three were allowed and five refused. The corresponding figures for Hindus were 89, 29 and 69.
- (2) On a population basis the Muhammadans have more than their share of the inspectorships.

Question 49. (a) Have the Government received a memorial from the Ishmaia Society, Mowbray's Road, Rajapettah, Madras, requesting an exemption of the encroachment of the Baitary mosque, situate on Peter's Road, Rajapettah?

Encroachment of the Baitary mosque, Rajapettah.

- (b) If the answer is in the affirmative, has the attention of Government been drawn to certain instances quoted in that memorial, which are exempted?
- (c) Will Government be pleased to consider favourably in respect of this mosque also and grant exemption to the same?

Answer 49.—

No such memorial from the society appears to have been received by Government who have no information on the subject referred to.

(Mr. Ahmad Yambi Marickbeyer.)

Robert's
Muslim girls' school,
Malacca.

Question 70. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article headed "Muslim Girl Education" in the *Indian Patriot*, dated 14th July 1914?

(b) Is it true that the Government received a memorial from the members of the Muslim Society, Malacca, complaining of the headmistress's interference during the proctorship of the students of the Robert's Muhammadan girls' school on the 28th March 1914?

(c) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state if any steps have been taken in regard to the headmistress who stood in the way of religious progress?

Answer 70—

(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under reference to the Director of Public Instruction.

President of the
Singapore
Municipal Board.

Question 71. (a) Are the Government aware of the various criticisms made in several newspapers recently regarding the appointment of an official president to the Malay Board of Singapore?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to restore the privileges already granted to that board or allow the board to elect its president?

Answer 71—

(a) The Government have seen certain criticisms of their order referred to.
(b) They are not prepared to alter it at present.

Corrupt
practices in
Singapore
municipal
elections.

Question 72. With reference to G.O. No. 1910 M., dated 3rd October 1914, will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in regard to the remarks passed by the Collector of Tanjong in his endorsement on the Singapore municipal administration report regarding the bribery prevalent at municipal elections?

Answer 72—

The necessity of legislating to check corrupt practices at elections generally is now under the consideration of Government.

Representatives
of Mohammedans
from local
bodies.

Question 73. With reference to the answer given by Government to my question No. 32 (a), dated 19th May 1914, will Government be pleased to state whether the views of the Government of India regarding the special representation, by setting apart elective seats of Mohammedans, as local bodies have been received?

Answer 73—

The views of the Government of India on the subject have not yet been received.

Commission of
Meyyappa State
prisoners.

Question 74. With reference to my question No. 58 and the answer given thereto by the Government at the Council meeting held on 19th May 1914, will Government be pleased to allow the Meyyappa State prisoners to return to their places, and keep them under police surveillance till such time as Government think it proper to release them?

Answer 74—

The Government are not prepared to permit any of the Meyyappa State prisoners to return to Malacca at present.

Education
for Muham-
madian boys
in private
schools.

Question 75. With reference to my question No. 57, dated 19th May 1914, and the answer given thereto, regarding the levy of half school-fee for Mohammedan boys, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter and are the Government aware that private schools and colleges are still insisting upon payment of full school-fee for Mohammedan boys?

(Mr. Ahmad Faizul Munkhlagar.)

Answer 75—

No further action appeared to be called for with reference to the question and answer referred to by the Honorable Member and same was therefore taken by the Government. Under rule 93 of the Madras Educational Rules, the rates and levy of fees in institutions under private management are largely left to the discretion of the managers.

Question 76. With reference to the rules fixing the levy of a fee of Rs. 10 for advice on local inspection by the Department of Industries, will Government be pleased to exempt *bank fee* applicants for advice provided such applicants are recommended by a Revenue Divisional Officer or Collector?

For the advice charged by the Department for Industries.

Answer 76—

The Honorable Member is referred to the note to rule 2 (i) of the published rules for the levy of fees for work done by the Department of Industries, which authorizes the Director to remit fees wholly or in part in cases where the levy of fees is likely to operate as an undue burden on the slender resources of applicants. The Government do not consider it necessary to make any further provision for exemption from the payment of the prescribed fee.

Question 77. In view of the increased demand for mechanical sections and laborers and the large openings available in the local workshops and in the district, will the Government be pleased to open an industrial school at Negapatam for the training of boys?

Technical school for Negapatam.

Answer 77—

There is at present a Government technical institute at Madurai, a scheme for the development and reorganization of which has been approved by the Government and will be introduced when the new buildings, which are shortly to be constructed for the institute, are completed. The Government have also under consideration a proposal to develop the St. Francis Xavier's Industrial school at Tanjore. More schools for the southern districts are set, for the present, contemplated. The institutes at Madurai and Tanjore should serve the needs of Negapatam also.

Question 78. With reference to my budget speech, dated 2nd April 1915, will Government be pleased to state if the programme of Public Works Department works for a period of five years has been ordered to be made out?

Programme of public works.

Answer 78—

The Government were unable to accept the Honorable Member's suggestion.

Question 79. (a) Is it a fact that the inhabitants of Kilakkurai submitted a memorial to Government on 31st October 1914 praying for the formation and maintenance of a road from Nuzvid to Kilakkurai?

Opening of a road from Nuzvid to Kilakkurai.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to issue necessary orders so the inhabitants of Kilakkurai are put to much inconvenience and loss on account of the want of a good road?

Answer 79—

(a) The memorial referred to has been received.

(b) The Government cannot move in such a matter, which is one for the local board concerned to deal with.

(*Mr. Somanahara Chettyar ; Mr. Kanbireman Nayanar*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. C. Somanahara Chettyar.

Income-tax
revision
petitions,
Bamanki
district.

Question 80. Will the Government be pleased to call for a statement showing the number of income-tax revision petitions preferred to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) by the taxpayers of Bamanki district during the years 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14, showing the number of cases in which reductions were either wholly or partially made, with their respective amounts, from the assessments imposed by the Collector?

Answer 80—

The statement required by the Honourable Member is given below :—

Year.	Total number of income-tax revision petitions referred to the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, by the taxpayers of the Bamanki district.	Cases in which the tax was			
		wholly reduced.		partially reduced.	
		Number.	Amount of reduction.	Number.	Amount of reduction.
1911-12	27	2	1,284 8 8	5	594 2 2
1912-13	23	..	..	1	88 11 0
1913-14 (up to 30th Sept. 1914)	18	1	246 2 8	2	512 2 2

Income-tax
revision
petitions
to Board of
Revenue.

Question 81. Will the Government be pleased to arrange through the Board of Revenue to fix and communicate to applicants in income-tax revision cases the date of posting of their revision petitions and also to allow them to appear and represent their cases in support of their petitions either personally or by their authorized agents or vakils?

Answer 81—

Section 27 of the Income-tax Act which deals with petitions for revision does not contemplate that the Commissioner should give a hearing to petitioners, their agents or their vakils. The suggestion is not practicable.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kanbireman Nayanar.

Effect of the
European war
on prices of
necessaries of
life.

Question 82. With respect to the influence of the present war on prices, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of food-stuffs and other necessities of life of the poorer and the lower middle classes throughout the Presidency have gone up; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what exactly are the percentages of increase under their chief articles of food and clothing; and what measures the Government have taken or intend to take to relieve the stress?

Answer 82—

The information at the disposal of Government does not indicate any such rise in the cost of the necessities of life as would justify State intervention. Generally speaking, the prices of the staple food-grains of the country have not advanced since the beginning of August and they are now at a lower level than at the corresponding season of last year with a tendency to further decline. In parts of the Presidency there has been a rise in the price of sugar and jaggery since the declaration of war but, as prices vary from place to place and from day to day, it is impossible to state the exact percentage of increase. The Government have no reason to believe that the price of clothing has risen, while the price of cotton has fallen considerably.

Effect of the
European war
on importation
of rice.

Question 83. Are the Government in a position to state whether the importation into this Presidency of rice from Burma and other places has been affected by the war, and, if so, to what extent?

(Mr. Khabbraz Nigumar.)

Answer 83—

The quantities of rice imported into this Presidency from Burma and other places have been as shown below :—

	During September and October.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Quantity imported from Burma	77,296	605,777	491,115
Quantity imported from places other than Burma	109,741	8,189	8,028

Question 84. (a) Are the Government aware that widespread distress has been caused by the collapse of the coconut industry in South Canara and Malabar owing to the war?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to give details of such relief measures as have been decided upon in view of ascertaining the prevalent distress?

(c) Is it a fact that the deepening of the Coosally Canal is being undertaken as a relief work, and if so, will the Government be pleased to undertake the deepening of the Sultan Tola as a continuation of the work on the Coosally Canal?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to investigate the possibility, as relief works, of other waterways or irrigation works in these two districts?

Answer 84—

(a) The Government do not consider that it is a fact that widespread distress has been caused in South Canara and Malabar owing to the war, but they are aware that some amount of unemployment has arisen owing to the interruption in the coir trade. Conditions however, are now improving.

(b) In order to provide employment, the Government have expanded and expedited the execution of the programme of ordinary works carried on by the Public Works Department and the local bodies have taken similar action.

(c) The Coosally Canal has been deepened in places, but the Government are advised that work on the Sultan Tola is not necessary.

(d) The Government will consider whether it is necessary to carry out any further works.

Question 85. (a) Are the Government aware that a petition has been submitted to the authorities by the inhabitants of Tiruvangudi in Tanjore praying for the construction of an embankment across the Kottalocher river with the view of preventing ingress of salt water into their paddy fields and of enabling growers of paddy land to raise a third crop; and are the Government aware whether the Collector has inspected the locality?

(b) If the answer to the previous question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been arrived at in the matter?

(c) If no decision has been arrived at, will the Government consider this project as falling within the scope of the promise made to me on a previous occasion in this Council, that they would bestow their attention on the feasibility of any specific proposals brought to their notice?

Answer 85—

The Government have no information that such a petition has been presented.

Question 86. (a) Are the Government aware that a large number of inhabitants of Ponnani lately submitted a petition to the Collector of Malabar praying that, for reasons given, the railway might be extended a length of nine miles to either Ponnani town or its suburb Pannur?

Subject of distress in Malabar caused by the European war.

Embankment across the Kottalocher river.

Railway extension to Ponnani.

(Mr. Kankarasa Nagam,)

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how the petition has been disposed of?

(c) If the question of this suggested branch line has not come before the Government in any form, will the Government be now pleased to institute a local enquiry and act on the results?

Answer 86—

The Government have made enquiries and learn that the merchants of Pondicherry sent a petition to the Collector asking for an extension of the railway line from Tiru to Punalur but that the railway authorities do not favour the scheme as it will not compete successfully with the existing backwater communication between Tiru and Pondicherry.

Police
Inspection in
South Canara.

Question 87. (a) Is it a fact that while sub-inspectors of police are freely brought in from outside to fill circle inspectorships in South Canara, no South Canara officer of the rank of sub-inspector has been selected to serve as circle inspector in any other district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that in future, as far as the exigencies of the service allow, South Canara men, who know the district and its language, should be preferred to outsiders?

Answer 87—

(a) The promotion of sub-inspectors from the South Canara district to inspectorships elsewhere is infrequent, because the men do not usually know Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam and the vacancies in the Canara-speaking circles outside South Canara are comparatively few. It is true that three officers serving in other districts have been given inspectorships in the South Canara district. The appointments were made in the public interests.

(b) The Government do not consider it expedient to issue any order of the kind suggested.

Cholera in
Kalinai.

Question 88. With respect to the outbreak of cholera last month in the city of Madras, will the Government be pleased to give information on the following points:—

(a) the cause or causes of the outbreak;

(b) the exact extent of the mortality up to the present time due to cholera alone;

(c) the nature and extent of the measures adopted to stamp out the disease; and

(d) whether it is a fact, and if so why, that cholera often appears in the city during the first half of the last six months of every year?

Answer 88—

(a) The causes cannot be given with any certainty but an important contributing factor is believed to have been the introduction of infection from outside the limits of the city.

(b) There were 2,110 attacks and 1,571 deaths between 15th August and 7th November last.

(c) A special staff of nine cholera inspectors and 47 menials was employed in addition to the ordinary sanitary staff to attend to the following duties:—

(1) Isolation of infected persons,

(2) supply of medicines and disinfectants,

(3) supply of drinking water in barrel-carts where water was scarce,

(4) destruction of unwholesome fish and suspicious food-stuffs exposed for sale in markets or elsewhere and the proper conveyance of

(Mr. Kankarwan Nayyar.)

(5) disinfection of wells, latrines, dustbins and drains and of houses where there were attacks, and

(6) destruction of rubbish.

(d) Cholera frequently appears in the city between July and September, but the Government are unable to say with certainty why this is so.

Question 88. Will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of the communities whose mother-tongue is Malayalam in the appointment of University Fellows by His Excellency the Chancellor?

Representation of Malayalam-speaking people in the Senate of the Madras University.

Answer 88—

The claims of St and proper persons whose mother-tongue is Malayalam always receive due consideration in connection with the nomination of Fellows.

Question 89. With regard to the registered graduates of the Madras University empowered to vote at the election of Fellows to the University, will the Government be pleased to give information on the following points:—

Registered graduates and Fellows of the University elected by them.

(a) total number of such registered graduates;

(b) how many of them are Brahmins and how many non-Brahmin Hindus and members of other communities;

(c) the total number of Fellows elected to the University by the graduates of the University during the last ten years; and

(d) how many of such Fellows are Brahmins and how many non-Brahmin Hindus and members of other communities?

Answer 90—

The information asked for by the Honourable Member can be gathered from the University Calendar. According to the calendar for 1914, the total number of registered graduates is 650, of whom 452 appear to be Brahmins, 124 non-Brahmin Hindus, and 74 belong to other communities. Election by registered graduates began only in 1907. Twelve Fellows have been since so elected, 11 of them being Brahmins and one a non-Brahmin Hindu.

Question 91. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Malabar District Board was consulted in regard to the construction and financing of the Dindigul-Palghat line?

Malabar District Board and the Dindigul-Palghat railway.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the views of the Malabar District Board in regard to participating in the construction and financing of the Dindigul-Palghat line?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state why, when other district boards are encouraged in the construction and financing of railways, Malabar was not invited to levy the railway cess?

Answer 91—

(1) & (2) The Government did not consult the Malabar District Board on the subject. It was, however, within the knowledge of the Government that that body's views were ascertained by the Coimbatore Board, which in March 1913 addressed the Malabar and Madras Boards in view to obtaining their co-operation. In its resolution No. 15, dated 5th May 1913, the Malabar Board expressed itself in favour of any scheme which would tend to expedite the construction of the line, in the event of there being no hope of getting the project financed from State funds in the near future. It reserved its opinion as to whether the Dindigul-Palghat line ought to be entrusted to the particular agency—the Madras District Boards Railway Company—under discussion and expressed itself unable to co-operate in the sanction as no railway cess was levied in Malabar.

(Mr. Kankaran Nayanar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The District Board saw further no objection to the line being financed by a separate company or by the proposed South Indian British Lines Company. Its resolution was communicated to the Government in the President's letter No. D. 404/L.P., dated 10th May 1912.

- (3) The Government have always left it to the boards themselves to take the initiative in the matter of jerrying the railway zone and undertaking railway projects.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Rama Ayyangar.

Re-organisation
of the Province
(a) portion,
Tuticorin.

Question 92. With reference to the reply given by the Government to question No. 40 at the meeting of this Council held in November 1912 regarding the re-organisation of the Provincial Judicial Service, will the Government be pleased to state (1) if the proposals referred to in the reply have been sent by the Government, (2) if so, what the recommendations have been and when they are likely to be given effect to?

Answer 92—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to clause (d) of question No. 21 put by the Hon'ble Mr. S. V. Narsimha Ayyar.

Water-supply
scheme for
Palancessah
and Tuticorin.

Question 93. (a) Is it a fact that a water-supply scheme for Palancessah and the Bridge ward of Tuticorin was investigated and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner before the combined scheme for Tuticorin, Tuticorin and Palancessah municipalities was taken up for investigation?

(b) In view of the abandonment of the latter scheme, will the Government be pleased to take up immediately the original scheme and start work, making the necessary special grants as far as possible from the Provincial funds?

Answer 93—

(a) Yes.

(b) The financing of the original scheme is now under correspondence with the municipal council.

Tuticorin
water-supply
scheme.

Question 94. (a) Has the Government been pleased to consider the water-supply scheme in Tuticorin suggested by interpellation No. 77 at the meeting of the Council, dated 20th January last?

(b) Is it a fact that Tuticorin suffered badly from want of water during the last summer season?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to treat this scheme as urgent and if so advised to take up as a temporary measure the diversion of the Karampalam surplus to supply water to Tuticorin?

Answer 94—

(a) The suggested scheme was examined and pronounced unlikely to be of any practical benefit to the town.

(b) There was no scarcity of water there up to the middle of June. The Government have no later information.

(c) The Government have already sanctioned an alternative scheme; the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to G.O. No. 1652 M., dated 27th August 1914, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Water-supply
for Tuticorin
scheme.

Question 95. (a) Are the Government aware that there is considerable scarcity of water in the hot weather in Srivilliputhur municipality?

(b) Will they investigate the possibility of utilising the springs rising near the Western Ghats to remedy this defect?

Answer 95—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Sanitary Engineer has already been requested to investigate this question.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the President; Mr. Gillman.)

Question 96. (a) Is it a fact that the ryots of Pottangudi and other villages in Srivilliputhur (Pochai Kone, son of Karappa Kone and others) petitioned the District Forest Officer, Madurai district, and the Collector of Madurai in the month of August last and before that month praying that the grazing grounds allotted to them in the Marumparam, Bengar Koil, and other compartments may be so modified as to give enough grazing to their cattle and sheep and so as to permit sheep to graze in the Bengar Koil compartment also?

Grading grounds for cattle in the Srivilliputhur forests.

(b) Is it a fact that the district authorities have disposed of the petitions saying that the alterations had been made by the Board of Revenue? If so, was such arrangement made before or after the Forest Committee's report?

(c) Is it a fact that for the same cattle more than one fee per annum is paid?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report and modify the grazing area as suggested by the petitioners or in other convenient ways?

Answer 96—

The Government have no information on the subject and do not consider it necessary to call for a report. In the facts are as stated, it is open to the ryots concerned to seek redress by the ordinary course of appeal to the Board of Revenue and it is not shown that they have availed themselves of this opportunity.

Question 97. (a) Is it a fact that one Venkatarao Ayyar, a copyist in the taluk office, Srivilliputhur, was dismissed from service as he had not conditionally withdrawn a suit he had instituted against Government in O.D. No. 483/12 on the file of the Srivilliputhur District Munsif's court?

Dismissal of a copyist in Srivilliputhur taluk office.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for the papers connected with the dismissal and restore him to office and order that servants of Government ought not to be punished if they pursue remedies in other capacities in court of law?

Answer 97—

The Government have no information on the subject and do not think it necessary to call for the papers, as the copyist has the ordinary right of appeal to the supervising authority if he has any cause of complaint and it is not stated that he has availed himself thereof. They are not prepared to lay down the general rule suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—“The Divisional Officer dismissed the copyist on the proceedings of the District Collector to the effect that if the copyist did not unconditionally withdraw the suit, he ought to be dismissed. The Collector on appeal confirmed that order of the Divisional Officer.”

His Excellency the President:—“I may remind the Honourable gentleman that he is asking a statement, but not asking a question.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman:—“I may say, your Excellency, that the appeal has been entertained by the Board of Revenue and is pending disposal.”

His Excellency the President:—“The Honourable Member may perhaps prefer to postpone this question; he may refer to it at a later meeting if necessary.”

Question 98. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they propose to extend the trial scheme of vaccination throughout the Presidency as contemplated in G.O. No. 1425 L., dated 25th October 1911?

Extension of the trial scheme of vaccination and in the Presidency.

(b) If so, when is the scheme expected to come into force?

(c) If not, will the Government give effect to the improved scale of pay to the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination as contemplated in G.O. No. 1833 L., dated 7th December 1908, without further delay?

Answer 98—

The Government have since decided to abandon the “trial scheme” of vaccination and have asked district boards to submit proposals for the employment of better trained vaccinators and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination on enhanced scale of pay. The proposals are awaited.

(Mr. Ramu Jagannagar.)

Allowances and
subsidies for
Deputy
Inspectors of
Vaccination.

Question 99. (a) Is it a fact that Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination have not bulky records and articles of furniture to preserve and have to deposit them in the district and taluk board offices?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and grant them house-rent allowances as in the case of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools?

(c) Is it a fact that these Deputy Inspectors were allowed a clerk by the district board for scripitory work and that the same has been discontinued?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to allow them a clerk each, to meet the increase of work due to the transfer of the control over vaccination from the district to the taluk boards?

Answer 99.—

(a) & (b) The Government have more than once declined to grant Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination house-rent allowances and they are not prepared to resume the question.

(c) The Government have no information on the point.

(d) The Government see no necessity to do so.

Sanitary
officers parties
and their work

Question 100. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the parties of sanitary officers referred to in G.O. No. 1283 L., dated 5th August 1913, have been entertained and, if so, from what date?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what work these parties have been entrusted with and over what area each, with the sub-divisions formed, if any?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to have a trained establishment of a few menials at least for each inspector to help the sanitary officers, leaving the rest to be engaged temporarily as the occasion requires?

Answer 100.—

(a) The two parties began work on the 24th March and the 1st April 1914 respectively.

(b) The nature of the work to be done by them is explained at length in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 22 L., dated 3rd January 1913, paragraph 1 of G.O. No. 1283 L., dated 5th August 1913, and in the correspondence dealt with in G.O. No. 55 L., dated 8th January 1914, all of which have been placed on the Editors' Table. These show that no sub-divisions will be formed.

(c) The suggestions have already been negatived in the above orders and the Government are not prepared to reconsider their decision.

Improvements
in Palyakayal
tank. Some-
what detailed

Question 101. (a) Is it a fact that the Palyakayal tank in the Timmavelli district has an apudal of 500 acres of cropped double crop wet lands and that the water supply to the tank is precarious, resulting in failure of crops?

(b) Is it a fact that a contribution of Rs. 1,420 was levied from the ryots holding lands under the said tank for providing a new source of supply from sluice No. 4, Peykulam tank?

(c) Have the ryots holding lands under the Peykulam tank by the extension of cultivation under that channel practically rendered that source useless for the Palyakayal tank?

(d) Have no provisions been made to enhance the supply to the tank in accordance with the endorsement of the Collector of Timmavelli, dated 15th December 1910, and that of the Superintending Engineer, dated 12th February 1909, that steps were being taken to augment the supply?

(e) Have the ryots of the Palyakayal tank petitioned to the Chief Engineer and other officers suggesting the closure of the weirs in the Velvetil weir in Aranganam tank and the opening of a new channel to them near the Palyakayal bridge and between it and the "Double Dam" in the North main channel?

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

(f) Will the Government be pleased to make a thorough inquiry into the matter and order immediate steps to be taken to improve the water-supply of the Palayakal tank?

Answer 101—

The Government are not in possession of complete information but have called for a report.

Question 102. (a) Is it a fact that Bachelors of Engineering are entertained as Upper Subordinates and promoted, superseding the claims of Upper Subordinates who are above them when they are subordinated?

Upper Subordinate in the Engineering Department.

(b) Is such suppression similarly made when they are promoted as Sub-Engineers and Engineers?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to arrange to have separate cadre for the E.K.s and reserve a certain proportion of Sub-ordinate Engineer's places for them as far as is found necessary?

Answer 102—

(a) It is a fact that men who have passed the H.E. and the Engineer's test are given preferential treatment in the matter of their first appointment either to the temporary or to the permanent upper subordinate establishment. At present the first student is given a guaranteed appointment in the Engineer establishment; the remaining passed Engineers who apply for appointment commence their service as temporary upper subordinates as Rs. 100, and after trial in that capacity for some time two of them are subsequently appointed annually to the permanent establishment as Oversee, first grade, or Supervisor, second grade, as vacancies permit.

(b) No.

(c) The course suggested does not appear to the Government to be expedient.

Question 103. (a) Is it a fact that for the Madras District Board the vice-president was appointed by designation when last it was announced?

Vice-President of the District Board.

(b) If so, when was this appointment made and under what designation and for what period?

(c) How many different persons have held office in that capacity since that date?

(d) Is it a fact that no effect could be given to the Government Order recommending non-official vice-presidents for that District Board because of this last appointment by designation?

(e) Will the Government rectify matters there and in other places where a similar difficulty occurs?

Answer 103—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, was appointed with effect from 8th June 1911; no period was fixed.

(c) Five, including two in temporary charge for short periods.

(d) & (e) The appointment in question does not prevent the nomination of a non-official Vice-President.

Question 104. (a) Is it a fact that even after G.O. No. 145, dated 3rd February 1914, the appointment of civil assistant surgeons are made by the Surgeon-General and published in Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette?

Appointment of civil assistant surgeons.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to discontinue this practice, if it exists, and see that appointments are made direct by the Government as in the case of the Provincial gazetted officers of other departments?

(Mr. Rama Appangar.)

Answer 104—

(a) Yes.

(b) The matter will be further considered.

Constitution of
the Medical
Department.

Question 105. (a) Is it a fact that even after G.O. No. 346, Financial, dated 12th August 1918, counter-signature of assistant bills for items exempted under appendix B to the said G.O. under 24 Medical is insisted on and is required under clause 3, paragraph 465, Civil Medical Code?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to give effect to that Government Order in full, so far as the civil assistant surgeons in the Presidency are concerned?

Answer 105—

The Government have no reason to think that the order in question has not been obeyed.

Scale of pay
of civil
assistant
surgeons.

Question 106. Will the Government be pleased to start civil assistant surgeons on a higher pay than at present in the re-organization now under consideration?

Answer 106—

The enhancement of the emoluments of civil assistant surgeons is under contemplation, but the proposals do not include any increase in their initial salary.

Feeding of
pilgrims at
Tirupathi and
other
places.

Question 107. (a) Is it a fact that the chattram near Kodandaramaswami Koil in Tirupathi, District dindigul, is not feeding traveller pilgrims now as before?

(b) If so, when was the practice discontinued and why?

(c) What was the original trust?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order the continuance of the feeding on a scale sufficient to help the traveller pilgrims?

Answer 107—

The Government have no information regarding the subject, but the attention of the President of the Taluk Board, Dindigul, to whose charge the management of the chattram was transferred in 1908, will be drawn to the question and he will be asked to state whether the allegation in clause (a) is correct and, if so, why the feeding of pilgrims has been stopped.

Survey of
villages.

Question 108. (a) Is it a fact that applications have been made under the Madras Estates Land Act for a survey as preliminary to the settlement and preparation of a record of rights with regard to several villages in estates in this Presidency?

(b) If so, what are the villages that have applied for such survey?

(c) Was such an application made to survey the village of Yagukulam in Ambasamudram taluk and, if so, when?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order the survey of such villages as early as possible?

Answer 108—

The Government have received applications for the survey of many estate villages and in some cases the correspondence makes it plain that this process is preliminary to the settlement and preparation of a record of rights; but the applicants' intentions in this respect have not been specified in every instance. The statement laid on the table^a furnishes as complete a list as can be compiled of the applications which have reached Government. The Honourable Member will observe that it does not include the village of Yagukulam mentioned in clause (c) of his question. The arrangements made already provide for the survey of such villages as early as practicable.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Sivanami Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Question 109. (a) With reference to my question No. 25 in the Legislative Council meeting of the 19th May last, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have passed orders on the reports of the Collector of North Arcot?

Supplies to
the Collector of
North Arcot
District.

(b) If so, will they be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Collector regarding the supply of ducks for sewage, referred to in my question No. 45 in the Council meeting of 2nd April last, as well as the order passed thereon?

Answer 109.—

(a) Yes. The Government disposed of the matter by directing the Collector to see that the manager of Tinsamankuppam was paid what was due to him for supplies or services. The claim for compensation made by the manager of Kadappari was rejected by the Divisional Officer and it was then open to him to appeal to the Collector but he did not do so.

(b) The Government do not think that the details of this report are of sufficient public interest to justify their being printed.

Question 110. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the President, District Board, North Arcot, on the subject of my interpolation No. 23 in the Legislative Council meeting of 19th May last regarding the method of nomination of members of the Tiruppur Taluk Board, as well as the order passed thereon by Government?

Formation of
District Board,
North Arcot,
Tiruppur.

Answer 110.—

The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing the report in question on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai:—“Have the Government any objection to publish the order, if not the report?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivanami Aiyar:—“I do not think it is of any use to publish the order. My recollection of it is—I am not quite sure, and I will verify the point—that the order simply records the report.”

Question 111. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have come to any conclusion as to the advisability of opening a District Court for the North Arcot district at Vellore and, if so, will they state what the conclusion is?

Opening of a
District Court
at Vellore,
North Arcot
District.

Answer 111.—

The Government, after consulting the High Court, have come to the conclusion that there are not sufficient grounds for the establishment of a District Court at Vellore.

Question 112. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is under consideration to extend railway facilities to the Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks of North Arcot, which are urgently in need of opening up?

Extension of
railways to
Cheyyar and
Wandiwash
Taluks, North
Arcot District.

Answer 112.—

There is no such proposal before the Government. In 1902 an investigation was made into the merits of a line from Peddam to Kankarabai via Wandiwash, but the traffic prospects were not promising and the matter was dropped.

Question 113. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform the number of forest panchayats already constituted and the number of forest panchayats proposed to be constituted with the names of the districts where they have been established and are proposed to be established?

Forest
panchayats.

(b) With a view to accelerate the introduction of this remedial measure recommended by the Forest Committee to mitigate a serious grievance of the ryot population, will the Government appoint a full-time officer to choose proper and useful forest areas, constitute panchayats and guide their working?

(Mr. Kanna Palai.)

Answer 113—

- (a) The Board issued orders for the introduction of the forest panchayat system in eight districts in the first instance, namely, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, North Vellore, South Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Central Coimbatore; but instructions were subsequently given to the Collectors of other districts to propose its introduction wherever circumstances are favourable. A list of panchayats already constituted or proposed is furnished below :—

Name of District.	Number of panchayats already constituted.	Number of panchayats proposed to be constituted.
Kistna	15	..
Arundel	5	..
Nellore	1	1
Chingleput	8	..
Central Coimbatore	14	..
South Coimbatore .. .. .	..	1
South Salem .. .. .	..	6
Trichinopoly .. .. .	..	1
Tanjore .. .. .	..	1
Total	29	10

- (b) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Delegation of
Agricultural
Justice in
Districts.

Question 114. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether they have received a memorial signed by the people of the Telugu country following the professions of goldsmith, silversmith, ironsmith and carpenter who claim the religious status of Vaisnavahsan objecting to the G.O. No. 456, dated 28th May 1913, directing the Tamil "Avali" to be used after their names instead of the Sanskrit "Ashari" as they used to do?

- (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to modify the order?

Answer 114—

- (a) Yes.

- (b) The question is under consideration.

Lease of
grass in forest
reserves,
Bhargava
district.

Question 115. Will the Government be pleased to state.

(a) whether Mr. Howes, a retired sergeant, was given free in 1910, for two years, the monopoly of collecting grass in the Bellary, Nizambad, Hubballigundi and other reserves for his services as the pioneer in the grass industry;

(b) whether he was given in 1912 a lease for five years on an annual payment of Rs. 980 to dispose of grass in certain reserves near Bellary and, if so, the names and extent of the reserves so leased out;

(c) whether any of the people of Bellary petitioned that the lease-right might be sold in public auction; whether the lease-right was so sold; and, if not, why not;

(d) whether a number of reserves near Hospet and Tornagali have been assigned for the use of the military department;

(e) whether in the circumstances facilities have been provided for people living in Bellary and other places adjoining the reserves so leased out to Mr. Howes, and so assigned for military purposes to get grass supply for their cattle; and

(f) whether any conditions have been made in the lease given to Mr. Howes as to the fee he may levy for a head-load or cart-load and, if so, the rules as to whether to be collected by him and his obligation, if any, to provide for local needs before exporting fodder to distant places like Bangalore?

Answer 115—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for but will call for a report.

(Mr. Kewar Pillai.)

Question 116. Will the Government be pleased to state

Whether admin-
istration and
sanitation
is considered

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the remarks of Lord Crewe, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in a White Paper on Indian excise administration issued on July 23 by the India Office with reference to the proposals laid before his Lordship, by a temperance deputation headed by Sir J. Herbert Roberts, M.P.;

(b) whether they have already ordered the limitation of hours of sale in certain localities in the Presidency and, if so, the hours of sale so fixed and the number of shops where the limitation is enforced;

(c) whether, if the Government have introduced the limitation of hours in some localities, they will take steps to extend it further;

(d) whether, in view of the Secretary of State's hope, this Government are taking steps to extend the system of advisory committees, to introduce non-official majorities into these committees wherever possible and to enlarge their functions so that they may serve as a channel through which local opinion may be conveyed to the mother of empires;

(e) whether the Government will try the experiment of disposing of licensing according to the fixed fee system, in preference to the auction system; and

(f) whether the Government are taking steps to carry out the suggestion of the Secretary of State as to the adaptation for schools in India of the syllabus of lessons on temperance approved by the British Medical Association?

Answer 116—

(a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to Lord Crewe's remarks referred to in this clause.

(b) & (c) Orders have been issued forbidding, as an experimental measure, with effect from 1st April 1915 the sale of liquor in the City of Madras in foreign liquor taverns and country spirit-shops earlier than 9-30 A.M. The question of extending this experiment to other parts of the Presidency is under the consideration of Government.

(d) The Advisory Committee system is now in force in all the municipalities of the Presidency. Orders have been issued extending the system to 56 unions of an urban character in the Presidency. While the Government have decided to have at present an official majority on the committee, they have under consideration the question of the enlargement of the functions of the committee.

(e) The Government are not prepared to alter the existing system of disposal of shops by auction.

(f) The question is under consideration.

Question 117. Will the Government be pleased to state

Whether the
Indian passen-
gers to Ceylon.

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to rules Nos. 55 and 56 of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Ceylon Government in 1914 and the two letters of a "traveller" on the ill-treatment of Indian subjects by the Ceylon Government on Indian staff in the *Madras Standard* of the 1st May and the 9th May and also to an article on "branding and over-charging" in the same paper of the 28th July;

(b) whether they are aware that first- and second-class Indian passengers are subject to seven days' quarantine observation at Matigama and made to deposit Rs. 50 each with the Madras Company or with the authorities at Colombo to ensure their appearance before the Medical Officer in Ceylon for a number of days;

(c) whether they are further required to give one rupee and a half-rupee in addition, for the benefit of the Ceylon Government and the Madras Company respectively;

(d) whether the third-class Indian passengers and cattle are subject to 15 days' quarantine at Matigama and 7 days at Yettapalai (near Tuticorin), whether they go from an infected area or not, before they are allowed to sail for Ceylon;

(Mr. K. S. P. P.)

(e) whether vessels sailing from Indian ports are prevented from communicating with the Ceylon ports for eleven days before they can land goods or passengers, though the distance from a port like Point Calvoire to Ceylon is about 40 miles and the voyage takes only six hours;

(f) if so, whether they are aware of the hardships caused to the passengers for want of accommodation and proper water-supply at Mantapam, and to the sailors and passengers in the vessels kept outside Ceylon ports for eleven days by lack of sufficient water and provisions; and

(g) if they are so aware, whether they have taken any steps to mitigate the rigours of the rules and regulations of the Ceylon Government and the sufferings of the Indian people going to Ceylon or trading with it?

Answer 117—

(a) The Honourable Member is apparently referring to the rules issued by the Ceylon Government under their Quarantine Ordinance, 1897, and published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of the 31st July 1914. The Government have passed these rules, as well as the letters and the article that appeared in the *Madras Standard* newspaper referred to by the Honourable Member.

(b) & (g) The Government have called for reports from the District Magistrates of Ramanath and Tirunelveli.

The quarantine
of Ceylon.
Plague rules
and regulations
as laid on
passengers.

Question 118. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have been in correspondence with the Ceylon Government on the hardships entailed by the plague rules and regulations of that Government as announced by the Hon'ble Mr. F. B. D. in his reply to a motion raised by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramanathan at a meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council held on the 20th July last?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the result of such correspondence?

Answer 118—

There has been no correspondence between this Government and the Government of Ceylon upon the subject.

Quarantine
rules for
passengers
and goods
from
Ceylon.

Question 119. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they are aware that parts of Ceylon, including Colombo, have been infected with plague and rinderpest; and

(b) if so, whether this Government considered it necessary to have an observation camp of their own located at the Ceylon ports of communication to impose quarantine upon the first- and second-class passengers (Europeans and others) and third-class passengers coming from Ceylon to India, and also on cattle and goods imported from that island; and if so, the number of days of quarantine so enforced?

Answer 119—

(a) The Government are aware that there have been cases of plague in parts of Ceylon including Colombo since the beginning of the year. They do not know whether rinderpest prevails in any portion of the island.

(b) The question of special precautions against the importation of plague was considered last March and the Government were of opinion that the Marine Plague Regulations provided sufficiently for the segregation and surveillance of passengers from foreign infected areas and that an observation camp in Ceylon was not necessary. As very little livestock is imported from Ceylon and there is no evidence so far as the Government are aware of rinderpest's being imported from that island, the Government do not think it necessary to undertake special measures for the inspection and detention of Ceylon cattle.

(Mr. K. S. Pillai; Mr. Chidambaram Nadaswamy.)

Question 120. Will the Government be pleased to state when they intend opening a district and sessions court at Arantaper? District court at Arantaper.

Answer 120—

The Government expect to address the Government of India shortly but the proposal will require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Question 121. Will the Government be pleased to state where and when they intend opening the college mentioned for the benefit of the Ceded districts? Opening of a college in the Ceded districts.

Answer 121—

The Government have approved generally the proposals for the establishment of a college in the Ceded districts, but have reserved for further consideration the question of the location of the college pending receipt of certain additional information called for from local bodies and others. The college will, if possible, be opened in July 1915.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Nadaswamy.

Question 122. With reference to the answer to my question No. 174 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913 stating that the question of improving several of the minor ports in the Presidency was under consideration, will the Government be pleased to state what exactly has been done in the matter and lay on the table the papers connected therewith? Improvements in minor ports in the Presidency.

Answer 122—

A statement* giving a programme of schemes, which was generally approved by the Government last year, and showing the progress made to date, is laid on the table.

Question 123. Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) the number of villages in which section 6 of Act I of 1858, the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, was called into operation during the years 1913 and 1914;
- (b) the number of village panchayats assembled;
- (c) the amount collected on the whole; and
- (d) the amount referred to the panchayats for determination in each district of the Presidency?

Working of Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858.

Answer 123—

- (a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.
- (d) The Board's administration reports show the aggregate amounts of contribution in lieu of labour levied under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, towards the execution of works carried out from the minor irrigation grant during the financial years 1912-13 and 1913-14 were Rs. 20,837 and Rs. 19,974 respectively.

Question 124. Is it a fact that expenditure from the Provincial grant for the Amravati tank at Kinner in the Yandev district has been prohibited on the ground that the preservation of a public tank used for bathing purposes alone is not a sanitary measure? If so, will the Government be pleased to modify their order and permit expenditure for the preservation of such tanks? Grants for improving bathing tanks.

Answer 124—

No orders of the kind have been issued by Government in regard to the tank referred to; a grant of Rs. 4,000 for improving it was made to the District Board in 1912-13.

(Mr. Chidambaram Subbalipar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Question 125. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the expenditure incurred on minor irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, and the expenditure incurred on the works in charge of the Revenue Department with their respective savings in each district of this Presidency during the last ten years;

(b) the rule or rules regarding the repair and maintenance of such minor works;

(c) if it is a fact that, while a certain percentage of the revenue derived should be spent annually in keeping works in charge of the Public Works Department in proper repair, there is no such rule in regard to the works in charge of the Revenue Department; and

(d) if the Government will consider the desirability of laying down definite rules for the repair and maintenance of both the classes of works and publish them for the information of the public?

Answer 125—

(a) Four statements* are laid on the table, viz.—

Statement No. I giving by Public Works Division the expenditure on minor works incurred in the Public Works Department. Particulars by districts are not available.

Statement No. II showing the outlay on minor irrigation works incurred by officers of the Revenue Department.

Statement No. III exhibiting the area irrigated by minor works in charge of the Public Works Department.

Statement No. IV giving the area irrigated by minor works in charge of the Revenue Department.

(b) There are no definite rules on the subject of the character to which the Honourable Member apparently refers, but instructions as to the procedure to be followed with reference to the maintenance of minor irrigation works are embodied in chapter VIII of the Board's Standing Orders.

(c) No such limit as that referred to by the Honourable Member has been fixed for works in charge of the Public Works Department, or of the Revenue Department.

(d) The Government have more than once considered the feasibility of prescribing a definite scale of expenditure on the upkeep of minor irrigation works, but the conclusion arrived at, to which the Government adhere, was that no general scale is practicable and that each case must be decided on its merits.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIAR :—“ May I know why the figures in Appendix V are not available for the year 1912-13 ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ I believe they have not yet been received. ”

Question 126. Will the Government be pleased to state briefly the nature of the work, and the amounts spent in each year, on the improvement of drainage in each taluk in the delta of the Conavery, from the year 1889 to the year 1912 ?

Answer 126—

Information by taluks is not available.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. B. Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu,
Sardar of Doddapattanamayakkenur.

Question 127. Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of exempting personally sardars, who pay one-half of the land-tax in their areas to Government, from the payment of fees at local fund toll-gates ?

Answer 127—

The Government are not prepared to consider the suggestion.

Repair and maintenance of minor irrigation works.

20

Drainage ?
improvements
in the Conavery
delta.

Exemption of
sardars
from payment
of fees at local
fund toll-gates.

(Mr. Rana Bahadur Nayak; Mr. Subbarajulu Reddy.)

Question 128. (a) Are Government aware that free railway passes are given to all members of the Legislative Council in Coimbatore when they travel on business connected with their duties as members of that body?

Free railway passes to members of Legislative Council (Coimbatore)

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to introduce a similar system in this Presidency to facilitate the work of Legislative Councils, official and non-official?

Answer 128—

(a) The Government have no information on the point.

(b) The Government prefer to continue the existing system of granting travelling allowance for such journeys.

Question 129. Will Government be pleased to make a grant towards the creation of suitable rooms near the Council Chamber for the use of non-official members of the Legislative Council while on duty at Madras, if they agree to subscribe a moiety of the total cost to be incurred for the same?

Accommodation for non-official members of the Council.

Answer 129—

The Government will be willing to consider any more specific suggestions which are designed to meet the convenience of non-official members during the meetings of the Legislative Council.

Question 130. (a) Will Government be pleased to inquire into the great inconvenience caused to Indian ladies and gentlemen at Kodikantal Road station by the want of accommodation in the waiting room there?

Waiting room for ladies at Kodikantal Road station.

(b) Will Government see their way to impose on the South Indian Railway authorities the great necessity there is for extending that room without further delay before next April with necessary rooms?

Answer 130—

The Government would suggest that any complaints on this subject should be addressed to the Agent of the Railway Company.

Question 131. (a) Have Government seen the letter headed "Elections to local bodies in Coimbatore" in the Indian Patriot of 17th October 1914?

Electric works in local boards.

(b) Will Government be pleased to modify the existing rules in this behalf so as to prevent village officers and landlords contesting the seats reserved for elected members on town and district boards?

Answer 131—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government see no sufficient reason to modify the rules in the manner suggested.

Question 132. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "Registration Department" in the Hindu dated 13th October 1914?

Pre-licensing election among persons in revenue districts.

(b) Will Government direct that separate statistics for the new amalgamated registration districts shall be given in the annual reports furnished to Government by the Inspector-General of Registration to Government?

Answer 132—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 42.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbarajulu Reddy.

Question 133. (1) Are the Government aware that the out-patients in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, are being attended to by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon?

Treatment of out-patients in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

(2) In view of the nature and importance of that work, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing an Assistant Surgeon to attend to the work in preference to a Sub-Assistant?

(Mr. Subbarajulu Reddyar; Mr. Caxson.)

Answer 132—

The Government are informed that for some time past the out-patients are being attended to by an Assistant Surgeon. The question whether this should be made a rule of the hospital will be considered.

Appointment
of honorary
surgeons at the
Ophthalmic
Hospital,
Madras.

Question 124. Will the Government be pleased to state if steps have been taken to give effect to their intention to appoint honorary surgeons at the Government Ophthalmic Hospital as expressed in answer to a proposal from the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar on the subject in 1913?

Appointment
of honorary
and consulting
physicians and
surgeons

Question 135. Is it a fact that in Bombay the scheme of appointing honorary physicians and surgeons and consulting physicians and surgeons is in operation and giving satisfaction? If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of introducing the same in Madras?

Answers 134 & 135—

The Government understand that honorary and consulting surgeons and physicians have been appointed in some of the hospitals in Bombay but they have no information whether the system gives satisfaction. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the employment of house-surgeons and physicians at the Ophthalmic Hospital and other hospitals in this Presidency and have therefore decided not to appoint honorary surgeons or physicians.

The Hon'ble San Bahadur A. SUBBARAJULU REDDYAR:—“Is it true, may I ask, that the house surgeons and physicians referred to are men fresh from the college?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAXSON:—“I believe that the answer is substantially in the affirmative.”

The Hon'ble San Bahadur A. SUBBARAJULU REDDYAR:—“Considering that the honorary surgeons referred to in question No. 134 are men of experience and proved ability, will the Government be pleased to re-consider their answer to questions Nos. 124 and 125?”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAXSON:—“I am afraid I must answer that in the negative.”

Statistics
respecting
girls' schools
and schools
in general.

Question 136. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the following particulars:—

- (1) the number of girls' schools, elementary and secondary, in the Presidency, districts, both aided and under public management;
- (2) the number of teachers employed in those schools, with details as to how many of them are men-teachers and how many women;
- (3) the number of training schools for school-mistresses, both aided and under public management, districts; and
- (4) the number trained out trained from each of the above training schools consecutively during the last three years?

Answer 136—

The statements asked for are placed on the table.*

Additional
training schools
for school-mistresses.

Question 137. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state if they consider the present supply of school-mistresses from the existing training schools adequate and sufficient to meet the demands of each girls' school?

(2) If the supply is inadequate, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of adding to the number of training schools and of opening one in each district?

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddy.)

Answer 137—

- (1) The number of qualified teachers in girls' schools under public management was 68 per cent of the total number on the 31st March 1914; and the supply of trained teachers is not adequate to the demand.
- (2) It is hoped that the proportion of unqualified teachers will gradually diminish as a consequence of the additional training schools for untrained opened at Mangalore, Karavattugudi and Triplicane. The question of opening further training schools is engaging the attention of the Director of Public Instruction.

Question 138. (1) Is it a fact that from 1906 to 1915 the karnams of the Tiruvanchikul taluk were in addition to their usual revenue work assigned the survey work of re-measurement of fields?

Survey work of karnams, Tiruvanchikul taluk

(2) Is it a fact that recently for failure to complete the re-measurement work assigned to them the karnams were punished by their pay or a good portion thereof being withheld from them and credited to Government and if so, will the Government be pleased to state what amount has been so withheld?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the karnams in the district of South Arcot who were assigned the same re-measurement work in 1906 in addition to their revenue work and whose pay was withheld for failure to turn out the assigned quantity of work were subsequently relieved from performing the re-measurement work and were allowed to draw the pay that had been withheld?

(4) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to grant similar relief to the karnams of Tiruvanchikul?

Answer 138—

(1) It is a fact that in some parts of the South Arcot district when it included the Tiruvanchikul taluk the karnams were required to re-measure survey fields, certain special remuneration being granted for this special work.

(2) & (4) The Government are not in possession of information on the points here raised.

Question 139. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the karnams of Tiruvanchikul have complained to the authorities of their detention for unnecessarily long periods of time at the head-quarters of the taluk for second settlement or the preparation of No. 12 accounts after the completion of the first part of the jamaabandi of the last fiscal year, and if so, whether any redress has been granted to the karnams?

Detention of karnams at head-quarters of taluk

Answer 139—

The Government are not aware whether the karnams mentioned have made such a complaint or whether any redress has been granted, but no appeal against any orders that may have been passed appears to have reached the Government.

Question 140. (a) Has the attention of Government been called to an article in the *Indian Patriot* of the 13th August 1914 headed "Mr. Sykes again"?

Attention of Government to article in *Indian Patriot* about Mr. Sykes

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire and ascertain, if they have not already done so, if the statements made therein regarding the treatment accorded to the pleader by the magistrate are correct?

Answer 140—

(a) The Government have perused the article.

(b) The Government have already inquired into the matter. They found that there had been nothing improper in Mr. Sykes' conduct up to the time of the delivery of the judgment and suitable notice has been taken of his conduct subsequent thereto.

(Mr. Sairangala Reddy; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)

Partial
demonstrations
in agriculture.

Question 141. With a view to acquaint the ryots with the latest improvements in agriculture, will the Government consider the desirability of having practical demonstrations held at estates which will be within easy access of the neighbouring ryots?

Answer 141—

Demonstrations of the nature suggested have for some time past been conducted by the Agricultural department and form an important and extending branch of its work. Some account of recent demonstrations will be found in G.O. No. 245, Revenue, dated 21st January 1914, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja.

Head quarters
of the Special
Forest Officer,
Chattrapur,
Parliskimedi.

Question 142. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the head-quarters of the Special Forest Officer for the Malakke of Guntur district have been transferred from Parliskimedi to Chattrapur and, if so, when?

(b) How long has the head-quarters of the Forest Officer been located at Parliskimedi and what necessitated the removal to Chattrapur?

(c) What was the average travelling allowance and batta for a month when the office was located at Parliskimedi and what has it been since the removal of the head-quarters from that town?

Answer 142—

(a) & (b) Parliskimedi is the permanent head-quarters of the Special Forest Officer, but he was temporarily transferred to Chattrapur in May 1913 because he received notice to quit the bungalow which he had been occupying as a residence and using as an office and no other suitable accommodation was available nearer than Chattrapur. As soon as a building now in course of construction is completed he will return to Parliskimedi.

(c) The Government have no information.

Special
Subsidies for
land acquisition
work of local
bodies.

Question 143. (a) Are the Government aware that local bodies are unable to utilise the special grants for the construction of school buildings and the removal of congestion, etc., on account of delay in land acquisition proceedings?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing special subordinates for one or two districts to do land acquisition work for the local bodies?

Answer 143—

(a) In some cases the utilisation of the grants has been retarded owing to the delays inseparable from land acquisition.

(b) Special officers have been appointed in several cases where large extents of land within a limited area have had to be acquired, but where numerous scattered sites are concerned this step is of no advantage.

Reorganisation
of civil courts.

Question 144. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the proposals of Mr. Phillips regarding civil courts and to state when his proposals will be given effect to?

Answer 144—

The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to question No. 124 put by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar on the 11th November 1913 and to the reply given to-day to question No. 21 put by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Land revenue
remissions and
exemptions on
irrigation
works in
Sarasiddhi
Taluk,
Vijayanagar
District.

Question 145. Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of remission of land revenue granted each year in the Sarasiddhi taluk of Vijayanagar district within the last ten years and also the amount spent by the Public Works Department on repairs and improvement of irrigation works in that taluk?

(Mr. Naranbhai Raju.)

Answer 145—

Information regarding the remissions of land revenue granted in the Savariddhi taluk of Vinayapatnam district is readily available only for the last six years. The figures as supplied by the Board of Revenue are given below:—

Year.	Amount of remission granted
1908-09	Rs. 24,319
1909-10	25,025
1910-11	25,025
1911-12	25,025
1912-13	25,025
1913-14	25,025

The Government have called for information regarding the amount spent by the Public Works Department in recent years on repairs and improvements of irrigation works in the same taluk.

Question 146. (1) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a tabular statement of the qualifications and the period of service of each of the district board engineers and assistant engineers in the Presidency?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of providing the engineering establishment of the local boards after consulting the wishes of the local boards on the subject?

Qualifications and service of district board engineers and assistant engineers. Periodical review of local board engineering service.

Answer 146—

(1) A statement showing the qualifications and service of the district board engineers is placed on the table.* The Government have not complete information in the case of assistant engineers as only three on a maximum salary of Rs. 250 and upwards are appointed by them, the others being appointed by the Presidents of the District Boards.

(2) The Government are not prepared to consider the proposal.

Question 147. Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts steps have already been taken and in what districts steps are being taken to give effect to the order of the Government on the report of the Forest Committee?

Answer 147—

As regards the progress in the formation of forest panchayats, the Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 115 (a). The orders of Government on the other matters dealt with in the Forest Committee's report apply to all districts in the Presidency.

Progress in giving effect to the Forest Committee's recommendations.

Question 148. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken in this Presidency to give effect to the resolution of the Government of India No. 801, dated 21st February 1913, Educational, regarding vernacular continuation schools and how many such schools exist now and how many have been started since 1913?

Vernacular continuation schools.

Answer 148—

The vernacular continuation schools referred to by the Honourable Member are known as higher elementary schools in this Presidency. His attention is invited to paragraph 76 of the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium which ended on the 31st March 1913, from which it will be seen that there is not much demand for higher elementary instruction in the vernacular. No particular steps have been as yet found practicable to encourage this class of schools, especially those for boys.

The number of public higher elementary schools for boys and girls with standards above the fourth rose from 181 and 223 in 1912-13 to 207 and 239 respectively in 1913-14.

* Printed as Appendix VII, page 1957, infra.

(Mr. Narasimha Raya; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Intention of
"day" for
training
officers
program.

Question 148. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is a rule in other departments of the Government similar to the one existing in the Educational Department that a tour day means a day spent away from head-quarters from mid-night to midnight and will the Government be pleased to modify this rule?

Answer 149—

The Government are not aware of the existence of a rule in other departments of Government similar to that in article 95 of the Madras Inspection Code. In regard to the modification of the latter rule, the attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer to question No. 93 asked at the Council meeting of the 11th November 1913.

Survey
training of
karnams.

Question 150. (a) Is Government aware that karnams are being made to undergo survey training more than once?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state how many karnams were ordered each year in Kistna district within the last five years to undergo training in survey again?

(c) Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing certificates of proficiency in survey to qualified karnams in order to avoid unnecessary repetition of training?

Answer 150—

(a), (b) & (c) The Government are aware that karnams are liable to be required to undergo a further course of survey training when they are found unfit to perform the survey work which they have to do, but as this liability applies only to the incompetent, the issue of certificates of proficiency to qualified karnams could not affect it. The Government are not in possession of information as to the number of karnams who were required to undergo further survey training in the Kistna district during each of the last five years.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Exchequer
control
in the
Frontiers.

Question 151. With reference to the suggestions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated 29th May 1914, on Indian excise administration, will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take in respect of the following matters:—

- closure of shops;
- restriction of the hours of sale of excisable articles;
- extension of the system of advisory committees and the enlargement of their powers and functions; and
- adoption of the Excise system?

Answer 151—

(a) The question of the reduction of the number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs has been engaging the attention of the Government for some years past and a very considerable reduction has already been effected, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Year	Number of shops for the sale of			
	Cum gratia	Toddy	Opium	Heavy drugs
1906-07	11,490	10,000	1,171	698
1907-08	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1908-09	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1909-10	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1910-11	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1911-12	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1912-13	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1913-14	11,419	10,000	1,171	691
1914-15	11,419	10,000	1,171	691

It is the policy of the Government to restrict the number of shops to far as is compatible with the prevention of illicit practices.

(b) & (c) The Additional Member is referred to the answer to clauses (b) to (c) of question No. 116.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Question 152. With reference to the statement of the Government at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 12th November 1913 that the question of prohibiting officials from voting at elections to district boards and the question of prohibiting subdivide and village mamots from standing for election to district boards would be considered by the Government, will the Government be pleased to state if they have come to any and, if so, to what finally in the matter?

Official
subdivisions
and mamots
of district
boards
electoral?

Answer 152—

The Government decided that there was no sufficient reason to modify the rules in the manner suggested.

Question 153. With reference to the provision in the budget for 1914-15 for the maintenance of three veterinary hospitals, will the Government be pleased to state

if opening of
veterinary
hospitals.

(a) whether any veterinary hospitals have been started during the current year and, if so, at what places; and

(b) if any of them have not been opened, what were the reasons for the delay?

Answer 153—

Three new veterinary hospitals have been opened during the current year at Coimbatore, Gundur and Chidambaram. Minor dispensaries have also been opened recently at Adoni, Kappilpet and Sivilligattur.

Question 154. With reference to the statement on behalf of Government made at the time of the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15, that proposals for increasing the pay of the clerks of the Registration department were under consideration and that the proposals might take effect during the current year, will the Government be pleased to state

Increased pay
to clerks in the
Registration
Department.

(a) what orders have been finally passed in that matter; and

(b) when those orders are likely to come into effect?

Answer 154—

(a) Proposals for the revision of the clerical establishments in registration offices have been submitted to the Government of India; they require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(b) The Government are unable to give the information asked for.

Question 155. Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred on account of the District Registrar's charges in the following groups of districts during the years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

Charges of
District Regis-
trars of various
districts.

(a) Vijaynagar-Chidambaram,

(b) Nellore-Coimbatore,

(c) Kurnool-Chidambaram, and

(d) Coimbatore-Nilgiris?

Answer 155—

The Honourable Member will find the information for which he asks in Appendix III to the annual notes on the statistics of the Registration department and to the triennial administration reports. These papers have been placed on the Table.

Question 156. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) in what districts and in what places forest panchayats have been established; and

Forest
panchayats.

(b) in what other districts forest panchayats are likely to be started during the current year?

Answer 156—

(a) & (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 113 (a).

IV-10

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

For the purpose
of the
Madras
and
Madras
in the
Madras
Madras
Madras

Question 157. (1) With reference to question No. 95 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 37th January 1914 and the answer given thereto, are the Government aware that the Board of Revenue declined to interfere with the orders of the Collector of Aclere withdrawing the rights and privileges of the Matherichin and Madigas who settled on the Udayagiri hill several generations ago?

(2) Is it a fact that they again submitted a memorial to the Government on the subject?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to consider their memorial favourably and redress their grievances?

Answer 157—

The Government are aware that the orders passed by the Collector in the case were confirmed by the Board of Revenue. They have since received a memorial from the persons affected and are inquiring into the matter.

APPENDIX I.

[This Answer to Question No. 49 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Parvati at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1914, page 543 supra.]

G.O. No. 113, Public Works, dated 5th March 1915.

Read—the following papers:—

(i)

G.O. No. 1229, Revenue, dated 21st August 1912.

Abstract.—Reviewing Mr. G. G. Mader's report on irrigation works in Kistna district.

(ii)

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 6th January 1913.

In paragraph 23 of the Order of Government, Revenue Department, dated 21st August 1912, No. 1229 the consideration in the Public Works Department of the question "whether the transfer in the delta of the charge of village and field channels to the ryots themselves, and the distribution of the water among the ryots in the Revenue Department, is expedient" is directed.

2. I have read paragraph 20 of Mr. G. G. Mader's report on the Kistna delta, the opinion expressed in the late Mr. Beavel's letter, paragraph 3, forming Appendix A of the report, and paragraph 36 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue reviewing the report, and I do not feel certain whether the promise in the Kistna delta differs from that in the Godavari, or whether rather it may not be a want of forethought on the part of the ryots as to what the Public Works Department undertakes to do which may have led to the idea that a change of arrangements is desirable.

3. Exactly what the present practice is is nowhere stated, but I am under the impression that ryots have long since attempted to keep field channels in repair, while village channels have been left to decay. Circumstances differ in the Northern Delta, in Nellore, Tadipatri, and the south and a precisely similar rule is not, therefore, applicable to each. In the Kistna the inadequacy of the labour supply must have rendered it impossible generally to attend to village channels, even if such a duty has in any degree been recognised in principle, and here and in most other districts agricultural repairs funds could not at any time have sufficed for such work.

4. It appears to me that the duty of the Public Works officers is, or should be, confined really to regulation, which includes, of course, distribution in bulk, if I may so term it, but not distribution in detail. The regulation of the water supply in the Kistna, the Godavari, and in all systems of irrigation in which any such regulation at all is practicable, should, down to the channels which supply the lands of one village only, be vested in the Public Works officers. It appears to be essential that such should be the case as far as possible, because an independent authority is required to manage the supply until it passes into the hands of the village community. If a channel supply two villages, it would not do to let each village manage the share at the head of its channel, otherwise the other village might, and probably would, suffer. And as I do not suppose that any Revenue officers have contemplated, or would desire the transfer of the entire regulation, in that department, it follows that the Range Officers should retain the management. Moreover any authority must manage all such regulation from the head of the main channel downwards, otherwise the necessary connection would be broken and no one could be held fully responsible for results. Now, however, the village states, the management should be in the hands of the village community, and the duty of the Public Works Department should be confined to keeping a sufficient depth of water in the sill of every head-works or in maintaining a depth approximating as closely to this requirement as the gravity of water in the superior channels will allow.

5. Neither in the Kistna nor in any other district is there, as yet, anything like a perfect system of regulation; but the complete system mentioned by the Godavari and those under preparation, or just prepared for the Kistna, aim at, among other things, such completeness as

Order—No. 713, Public Works, dated 5th March 1873.

The suggestion in paragraph 259 of Mr. Macne's report on irrigation in the Kinnear district, that villages and field channels be left to the ryots themselves to repair and manage, is quite in accordance with the opinion of all

Paragraph No. 2.

experienced Public Works officers, with whom it appears to be matter of surprise and doubt that a contrary practice should anywhere have obtained. Instructions will accordingly be issued in the Revenue and Public Works Departments absolutely restricting the functions of the subordinate officers of the latter department to the regulation of the water-supply in channels which supply the lands of more than one village, and reserving to the village officers the charge of the water supplied to single villages from the nearest it quits the regulating sluice, over which however they will have no control. The Board will report, after consulting the Collectors, from what date this arrangement shall take effect, and whether any increase in the number of magistrates or any other measure is requisite.

3. The subject of the extension of the East Coast canal northwards has not been lost sight of. In the *Gazette* of the 8th August 1872, it was arranged that Mr. Walsh should relieve Mr. Harrington of the East Coast Canal Range, on account of the latter gentleman's state of health; and be employed in executing the extension from Donganapalem to Kuttam.

Paragraph 1212 of Lord Napier's March, second with G.O. No. 3182, dated 31st September 1871, plans, and planning for completing communication with Nirmetpetam. It has not been possible to work out the programme then laid down, but the extension south of Kinnearpetam was mentioned in G.O. No. 274 of 28th January 1873, and will be provided for in the budget of 1873-74. And the Madras District Engineer will apply for such extra establishment as he may need for planning and estimating the extension north of Kinnearpetam on the same scale as laid down for the southern portion.

4. The Government will be prepared to receive with favour any propositions that may be laid before them by the Local Field Boards for perfecting the communication by rail between Baramba and Hyderabad. The same so, as it would appear that communication by rail between Hyderabad and the Eastern Coast, can better be made in conjunction with a line opening the new coal fields south of the Godavari river. It has been proposed to run to Chaudah, round by Westergul; a short branch from which latter place to the third or lowest Barrier on the Godavari would not only traverse a promising coal field, but join that river at a place from which cheap water communication would be available to Goudavari, a much more desirable port than Masulipatam.

4. The subjects mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Lieutenant-Colonel Mallins' note will doubtless command themselves to the attention of the Revenue Board, who will issue such instructions and regulations regarding them as may be found necessary.

(True Extract)

G. W. WARE, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the District Engineer, Madras and Tanjore.

- cc. District Engineer, Madras.
- cc. Chief Engineer to Irrigation.
- cc. Revenue Department.
- cc. Provincial.

APPENDIX IV.

[File Answer to Question No. 129 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Sridharaswami Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1914, page 1005 supra.]

Summary of advances for the improvement of new-ports as the Presidency as per particulars received from District Collectors and Post Offices.

District.	Port.	Value of improvements proposed.	Proposed cost.	Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Daigun	Osaka	50 1 .. .. .. ..	..	..
Daigun	Osaka	50 1 .. .. .. ..	..	..
Yokohama	Yokohama	1. To extend the existing pier, 80' x 30' x 5', timber and	15,000	..	
		2. To erect a permanent shed, 100' long, on the shore connected	10,000	..	
		and divide same into four compartments for storage of .. .. ..		..
		goods. .. .. ..		..
		3. To erect a galvanized shed, 80' x 30' x 5', for the storage	4,500	..	
		of passengers. .. .. ..		..
Shimonoseki	Shimonoseki	50 1 .. .. .. ..	..	..
Osaka	Osaka	1. To extend the two piers to about 5,000 feet.	60,000	..	
		2. To erect a wharf with the necessary sheds.	15,000	..	
		3. Purchasing five jet barges.	10,000	..	
		4. To erect three sheds on the Customs pier, arranged for the	5,000	..	
		use of passengers. .. .. ..		..
South Amoy	Canton	50. [The work of constructing a concrete wharf along the .. .. ..	..	..
		shore length of the landing and mooring area which is .. .. ..		..
		scarcely in need of amendment at the present.] .. .. ..		..
Shanghai	Shanghai	50 1 .. .. .. ..	..	..
Yokohama	Yokohama	1. To remove the present lumbering in a spot on the beach	5,000	..	
		near the pier. .. .. ..		..
		2. To erect two galvanized corrugated iron sheds to accommodate	60,000	..	
		sightly 100,000 bags of cargo. .. .. ..		..
		3. To transfer certain water land (5½ acres) now held by the	5,000	..	
		Municipality to the Port Department. .. .. ..		..
		4. To acquire land now used as a timber siding by the South	5,000	..	
		China Railway. .. .. ..		..
		5. To remove and level the waste land with dredge soil.	20,000	..	
		6. To construct the pier with a wall with provision	20,000	..	
		for gates and moored vessels. .. .. ..		..
Shanghai	Shanghai	1. To extend the pier so as to connect to the new, hydraulic	600	1,000	
		defense fort party, and to provide a platform of the .. .. ..		..
Shanghai	Shanghai	50 1 .. .. .. ..	..	..

Summary of advances for the improvement of seaports in the Presidency as per particulars received from District Collectors and Port Officers—

[illegible]

APPENDIX V.

[*Full Answer to Question No. 155 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chinnaiyanthi Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1914, page 1005 supra.*]

STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Minor Irrigation works (for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept) in the Public Works Department for the ten years ending 1913-14.

District.	1908-09.	1910-09.	1909-10.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. District	8,218	4,503	5,787	8,744	5,418	8,117	8,255	8,813	8,948
2. Tiruppur	31,491	41,461	9,548	41,011	37,665	31,259	30,184	37,265	38,284
3. Coimbatore	841	1,231	1,471	1,287	1,416	1,243	442	378	784
4. Madurai .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Tanjavur	45,381	37,148	31,275	38,749	37,039	38,000	38,553	38,183	37,878
6.	21,285	26,451	30,201	38,184	30,710	30,225	18,553	17,867	21,874
7. Kallakurichi	31,530	14,487	1,223	2,488	1,614	884	1,703	556	832
8.	38,247	18,188	1,361	8,728	..	12	8	8,128	..
9.	5,132	7,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	8,431	8,174	1,647	18,712	42,774	37,247	28,235	22,418	7,761
11.	3,70,007	8,45,175	8,89,283	1,81,811	74,861	64,877	18,247	48,216	86,818
12.	54,348	18,168	17,738	44,711	21,251	38,088	41,367	56,893	12,772
13.	1,71,448	1,78,448	1,38,120	1,55,448	47,481	48,078	48,308	78,267	79,825
14. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	38,777	42,317	48,872	71,358	75,214	82,284	81,800	82,288	82,825
16.	31,489	19,264	42,451	81,235	44,827	81,248	18,341	48,608	46,707
17.	1,278	1,811	1,344	1,111	34,811	10,889	18,252	18,252	8,430
18. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78,606	78,615
19.	1,18,043	1,45,382	71,818	81,718	38,614	39,171	38,758	17,601	17,811
20.	1,67,841	7,74,344	1,67,841	1,68,181	1,68,181	48,281	1,61,285	82,845	10,846
21. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,67,111	1,67,111	..	..
23.	49,419	49,787	34,818	45,184	37,711	45,361	44,181	38,828	75,214
24.	38,434	34,878	51,222	45,184	37,711	45,361	44,181	38,828	75,214
25. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	88,186	81,786	68,017	45,184	37,711	45,361	44,181	38,828	75,214
27. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	78,014	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081
29.	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081	1,01,081
30.	2,017	7,184	8,261	1,01,081	..	3,434	2,413	28,494	..
31.	8,218	4,503	5,787	8,744	5,418	8,117	8,255	8,813	8,948
32. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,18,043	1,45,382	71,818	81,718	38,614	39,171	38,758	17,601	17,811

N.B.—The figures in this statement include the following items of expenditure incurred on works in charge of the Revenue Department:—

- (1) Expenditure on works requiring approval of S.D.O.
 (2) Expenditure on works requiring sanction from S.D.O. with sanction by S.D.O. and sanction by the Public Works Department.
 (3) Tank Rehabilitation Scheme expenditure which is/are expense of both Revenue and Public Works Department Minor Irrigation works.

STATEMENT No. II

Showing the expenditures incurred on minor works in the Revenue Department for the ten years ending 1913-14.

Year of disburse.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Digboi ..	25,845	37,487	19,722	31,895	32,168	36,075	36,358	19,278	48,787	28,118
2. Dimgraon ..	51,400	37,140	27,779	24,942	27,287	37,394	38,146	23,587	12,973	18,840
3. Dohri ..	31,020	37,779	19,722	24,942	27,287	37,394	38,146	23,587	12,973	18,840
4. Dima ..	31,517	38,740	19,927	17,133	20,476	34,976	35,201	19,441	35,498	37,474
5. Dima ..	24,084	35,512	18,886	24,752	25,496	34,403	34,608	25,958	25,891	27,434
6. Dima ..	36,108	36,238	33,837	36,411	36,238	36,108	36,238	36,108	36,238	36,108
7. Dima ..	65,481	38,558	48,447	41,448	44,220	34,770	32,818	39,223	19,994	49,461
8. Dima ..	18,108	39,567	35,799	29,358	39,382	55,522	42,861	31,412	39,267	44,118
9. Dima ..	18,108	39,567	35,799	29,358	39,382	55,522	42,861	31,412	39,267	44,118
10. Dima ..	39,567	39,567	18,473	53,797	24,641	23,815	25,203	35,528	39,718	38,822
11. Dima ..	348	422	379	365	404	477	36,884	34,475	35,212	36,884
12. Dima ..	71,297	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
13. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
14. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
15. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
16. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
17. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
18. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
19. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
20. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
21. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
22. Dima ..	64,285	40,228	11,288	31,479	43,384	31,888	49,423	67,222	48,888	48,888
Total ..	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649	8,73,649

* Owing to lack of Railway 1911.

N.B.—The figures embrace the items of expenditure referred to in the formative statement I.

STATEMENT No. III

Showing the area irrigated (first and second crop) by Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept in charge of Public Works Department during the ten years ending 1913-14.

Division.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Digboi ..	400	400	420	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
2. Dimgraon ..	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486	49,486
3. Dohri ..	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260	225,260
4. Dima ..	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831
5. Dima ..	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
6. Dima ..	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886
7. Dima ..	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228
8. Dima ..	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447
9. Dima ..	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567
10. Dima ..	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348
11. Dima ..	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297
12. Dima ..	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285
13. Dimgraon ..	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831	81,831
14. Dima ..	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207
15. Dima ..	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886	18,886
16. Dima ..	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228	40,228
17. Dima ..	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447	48,447
18. Dima ..	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567	39,567
19. Dima ..	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348
20. Dima ..	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297	71,297
21. Dima ..	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285	64,285
Total ..	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179	1,011,179

Figures are in acres and decimals thereof.

STATEMENT No. IV

Showing the area irrigated (first and second crops) by canal works in charge of the Revenue Department during the ten years ending 1923-24.

District.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Canton	40,414	41,180	41,450	41,418	41,497	41,498	41,498	41,498	41,498	41,498
2. Panchgola	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418	12,418
3. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
4. Kham	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418	22,418
5. Gouda	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418	10,418
6. Kham	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
7. Chitraguda	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418
8. Anandpur	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418	40,418
9. Baleswar	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418	25,418
10. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
11. Chitraguda	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418
12. Chitraguda	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418	101,418
13. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
14. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
15. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
16. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
17. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
18. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
19. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
20. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
21. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
22. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
23. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
24. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
25. Baleswar	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418	30,418
Total	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418	1,01,418

Figures not available separately.

APPENDIX VII.

[The Answer to Question No. 146 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th November 1914, page 1311 supra.]

Statement showing the qualifications and the period of service of each of the District Board Engineers.

Social service.	Name of District.	Rank.	Qualifications.	Period of service in the District.
1	Arundhapur	V. K. Perumathuram Appayya, B.A., B.C.E.	B.A., B.C.E.	5 9
2	Arundhapur	S. Venkateswara Sastri ..	B.A., C.E.	1 7
3	Arundhapur	S. F. Deythar	Was a student in the Central Public school of Engineering and passed through a complete two years' course and obtained excellent certificates including an honours certificate.	2 5
4	Bellary	T. Srinivasan Appayya ..	B.A., B.C.E.	1 7
5	Bellary	Rajawade E. Krishna Rao ..	B.A., B.C.E.	2 5
6	Chitalapudi	S. R. Sankar	Passed the Government test from the College of Engineering, Madras.	10 4
7	Chitalapudi	C. Srinivasan Appayya ..	B.A., B.C.E.	2 4
8	Chitalapudi	S. L. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	2 4
9	Chitalapudi	T. Srinivasan Sankar	B.A., B.C.E.	2 11
10	Chitalapudi	G. H. Sankar	B.A., B.C.E.	2 7
11	Chitalapudi	C. Sankar	Completed a two years' course in the Engineering class of the Government College, Madras.	13 7
12	Chitalapudi	T. Sankar Appayya	B.A., B.C.E.	1 1
13	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	B.A., B.C.E., B.M.E.	1 1
14	Chitalapudi	T. Sankar Appayya	Passed the Government test from the College of Engineering, Madras.	1 1
15	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
16	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
17	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
18	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
19	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
20	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
21	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
22	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
23	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
24	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1
25	Chitalapudi	P. V. S. Sankar	Completed a three years' course at Civil Engineering at King's College, London, and took with honours.	1 1

*(The Secretary ; the President ; the Advocate-General.)***ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR**

The **Secretary** reported that the **Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Bill, 1911**, which was passed into law by the Council at the meeting held on 19th May 1914, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 21st June 1914.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the **President** :—“ I have to announce that the **Canals and Public Ferries (Amendment) Act, 1914**, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th July 1914.”

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1) The **Secretary** reported that under rule 71 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council His Excellency the Governor had removed the **Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910**, from the list of business before the Council.

(2) The **Secretary** also reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council :—

Regarding the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bill.

(1) Telegram from M.R.Ry. P. Raman Nambudri Avargal, Kothakkall, Malabar district, dated 15th May 1914.

(2) From M.R.Ry. Muggal Nayar Avargal, Moutarghat, South Malabar, dated 9th June 1914.

(3) From M.R.Ry. K. Vasudevan Nambudirad, General Secretary, Kerala Desham Samajam, Trichur, No. 56, dated 27th June 1914.

(4) From the President, Kerala Desham Samaj, Ayakkudi, dated 6th August 1914.

Regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1899.

From M.R.Ry. V. Venkataswamy Gari of Vizianagaram, dated the 18th May 1914.

Regarding the Tirupathi Divanatham Schools Bill, 1914.

(1) From M.R.Ry. K. Sundareswami Ayyar Avargal and others, dated 14th September 1914.

(2) From M.R.Ry. C. Dasaswami Ayyangar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Chittoor, dated 28th October 1914.

Regarding the Madras Irrigation Bill, 1914.

(1) From the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, dated 24th October 1914.

(2) From M.R.Ry. Velupillai Sureswamy Gari, President, public meeting, Vengalpet, dated 12th November 1914.

(3) With reference to the answer given to question No. 51 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1914, the Secretary laid on the table copy of G.O. No. 1875, Revenue, dated 9th June 1914, regarding papers furnishing information as to the number of liquor shop-keepers who were convicted during 1912-13 for selling liquor to intoxicated persons.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble the **Advocate-General** :—“ Before I move the amendment that stands on my name, I may be permitted to explain that rules 47 and 58 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council require that, in addition to the full report of the proceedings published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.”

Amendment of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council; 1029
A Bill to declare the validity of marriages of Hindu women after puberty.

(The Advocate-General; Mr. Sriyassar Sastri.)

"In compliance with this rule it has hitherto been the custom, since the new Council were started, to prepare, specially, short abstracts of the proceedings, copy them out on substantially bound volumes with parchment leaves and submit them to His Excellency for signature.

"This parchment abstract is never used or referred to, and it does not seem likely that it ever will be."

"It would seem unnecessary to continue it. For it may be substituted a copy of the gazette version, printed on durable hand-made paper and bound in leather, to be kept in the Council room."

"Rules 67 and 68 above referred to may then be altered in the words of my resolution, viz.,—

"67. The Secretary shall publish in the *Port St. George Gazette* in English, as soon as may be after the conclusion of each meeting, an account, which should be as full as possible, of the proceedings of the Council.

"68. One copy of this account, suitably printed and bound and signed by the President, shall be deposited in the Council chamber."

"I move that these rules be substituted for the existing rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Francis seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

**A BILL TO DECLARE THE VALIDITY OF MARRIAGES OF
HINDU WOMEN AFTER PUBERTY.**

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SAIMYASA SASTRI then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the validity of marriages of Hindu women contracted after puberty and in doing so said:—"Your Excellency, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the validity of marriages of Hindu women contracted after puberty. This piece of legislation is a small measure of relief to the enlightened conscience of the community. Many of us have for some years now been feeling that the custom of early marriage which prevails among Brahmans and also among certain non-Brahman communities that isolate the Brahmins is responsible in a great measure for the degeneracy of the race both physically and mentally. Most of our girls are called upon to bear the cares and burdens of maternity much before they are fit; and it is well known that under this system the evil of early widowhood has assumed enormous proportions. Besides, the education of our girls is out of a very early stage, and the task of rearing up the future race is entrusted to tender little girls who themselves are in need of care. The practice that exists among us of exacting some dowry for the bridegroom and certain other economic causes that I need not mention here have slightly pushed up the age of marriage of girls and, having now reached the critical point of puberty, it has come to a dead stop at this point. Here a fresh difficulty of a rather more serious character arises; and even the boldest among us does not find it possible to make further progress early. Some of us desire, if possible, to marry our girls after puberty, and we believe that that practice is in conformity with the genius of our civilisation. I am prepared to prove, should I ever have the good fortune of having actually to introduce the Bill, that the bulk of our ancient Sastras is in favour of post-puberty marriages and that in fact at one time it was the prevalent mode of marriage. At present I am only asking for leave to introduce the Bill; and I think I am called upon only to make out a prima facie case for this legislation. There are many social penalties that pertain to those who have dared to put off the marriage of his girls beyond puberty. There is no need why there should be added to these difficulties of the reformer the difficulty arising out of the state of the law. I have heard it stated by eminent authorities that it is now a matter of serious doubt whether in a court of law the marriage of a Hindu girl after puberty would be held to be valid. Some strong opinion has been expressed both in this Presidency and outside it to the effect that the legislature in India has already in a way recognised this principle of post-puberty marriages and that it has embodied in the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856,

(*Mr. Srinivasa Sastry; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

would feel that their hands were strengthened in the direction of reform by means of this legislation. When I ask for leave to introduce this Bill, it is not necessary to refer to the volume of opinion that has been expressed. In my opinion it is a wrong view altogether to take of the functions of the legislature to say that it moves only in response to compelling public opinion. That may be the case in western countries; but in this country where public opinion is feeble and in course of formation and is not accustomed to express itself so well that it could be based in the Legislative Council, it is not a desirable state of things in social matters to set up a high standard and to refuse to make laws unless public opinion forces us to do so. On the contrary, I am of opinion that laws, carefully framed, educate public opinion in many matters, and enabling legislation of the sort that I have in view is a step in promoting reform which the legislature is bound to take.

"It is not the case that there have been no marriages at all after puberty." Quite recently in the Andhra country I know of several instances where Brahmin girls have been married after puberty. I know also that in the Tamil country, without a complete denial of the facts of the case, several such marriages are taking place in every wedding season. Inconvenient questions are not asked; parties, however, know the state of facts and no avowals are made. Still society tolerates this thing. Society is an unmerciful tyrant; but society is also a lenient master. It knows how to wink at certain things which are unavoidable hardships arising from a state of things in which people are not allowed by custom to move onward. I am not blaming this leniency or blindness to facts. I blame the heritage of the past which has fettered our action right through; and if this Bill should be passed in the Council, though, as I have said, I am not hopeful that a new heaven and a new earth would be created, at any rate we shall have served the cause of truth and enabled some bold spirits at least to take this very necessary step in the direction of reform. I move for leave to introduce this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastry for leave to introduce this Bill. This Bill, as the Honourable member has explained, is only a permissive measure and is not calculated to impose any hardship or to compel parents to perform marriages of their daughters after puberty. At present there is a difference of opinion as to the legality or otherwise of marriages of girls contracted after puberty and also regarding the legitimacy or otherwise of the issue begotten of such marriages. To remove such a doubt, a measure of this kind is necessary. Under the existing circumstances people who are bold enough to keep their girls unmarried till they attain their puberty are being greatly handicapped owing to the want of an enactment of this kind, for fear that such a marriage might be declared invalid and the issue of such marriage declared illegitimate. As the Honourable member referred to in the course of his speech to the conditions in the Andhra country, I may say that I know of several instances where parents are forced to perform the marriages of their daughters before puberty, even quite against their conscience and their own inclination, for fear that post-puberty marriages might be declared illegal. My Lord, I quite understand the necessity of an enactment like this, to remove all doubts. Even in the sacred Kerala there appears to be a considerable difference of opinion. Hindu society, as it exists now, is not able to decide the question for itself one way or the other. The legal disabilities that appear to be threatening seem to be too severe obstacles for people to overcome. I, therefore, strongly support the motion for leave to introduce the Bill in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, it is perhaps necessary for me to state my reasons before I vote on this question. The introduction of Bills by non-officials is rather a rare event in this country and it would be unfortunate on the part of one non-official member of this Council to refuse another leave to introduce a Bill. That is one reason why I intend to vote in favour of leave being granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Sastry to introduce his Bill. I may, however, point out that there is a considerable section of the Hindu public affected by the Bill that is at present opposed to its introduction. No social movement that does not carry with it the consent, or at any rate the acquiescence, of the majority of the society concerned is likely to prove a success. Social legislation that has run counter to strong popular sentiment has been found infructuous in this as in other countries. It is therefore the duty of prominent public men who come forward with legislative

(Mr. Narasimha Appar.)

propaganda of social reform to convince and persuade the public or a large section of it by means of agitation and education in order to justify such legislation. I presume that those who are strongly in favour of the introduction of post-puberty marriages amongst the Brahmins, Vaishyas and the few other Hindu castes that do not adopt such a system are at present carrying on their vigorous propaganda. In order that I might ascertain the sense of the public and especially that of my constituents, by which term I mean those among them who are affected by this measure, I have addressed circulars and held debates in some places. I was gradually getting replies to my circulars and I find that opinion is very sharply divided already about the necessity or justification for post-puberty marriages and for this Bill. One writer of the reform as an item 'an vital to national welfare and progress,' while another describes it as a mere piece of western destructive work calculated to 'deeply wound the feelings of Hindus in general and the Brahmin community in particular.' One refers to the Bill as 'the least that education and common sense can do in the cause of hope, reform and progress,' while another refers to it as 'a measure with which a legislative body should not interfere' and which is sure to prove a dead letter. To want the Bill has conjured up visions of the entire disappearance of sensibleness—that terror to parents with marriageable daughters—and of youthful widowhood; while others are seriously disturbed by the fear that the passing of the Bill would result in numerous post-puberty marriages, the creation of a class of old spinsters, an increase of premarital incestuosity, a great weakening of domestic ties and the disappearance of the felicity of the Hindu home. On the whole, the majority of those who have communicated their views to me up to date are averse to the idea of the legislature leading its arm to the social reforms in their onslaught on established social customs of the people. If this attitude should continue on the part of the bulk of the people, in spite of the efforts which social reformers are making and will continue to make in this matter, it will be my duty to voice the views of those that I represent and therefore to oppose the Bill when it comes up for later discussion. I am no doubt aware that a representative's duties towards his constituents do not compel him to slavishly adopt the views of the majority of the day. If he differs from them, it is his duty to discuss his views with them and persuade a majority to adopt his views. If his persuasion fails, the principle of representation requires that ordinarily he must accept the views of his constituency or resign. In exceptional circumstances calling for the discharge of one's paramount duties to the State, i.e., where imminent danger, or grave risk to the State or community should be the result of adopting the views of his constituency, he is bound to ignore these views. At present, however, in my opinion, there are no special circumstances which would justify our ignoring the views of our constituents. The Hon'ble Mr. Sastrier will, in any event, have to make out a much stronger case than what he has made out. Whether the introduction of post-puberty marriages among communities like the Brahmins and Vaishyas is beneficial or not, there seems to be very little need for such a Bill now. There is no decision of any court declaring such marriages illegal. S.L.R., 14 Ind. 316-320, and 11 Bom., 247-253, are not decisions at that point. They do not discuss the validity of post-puberty marriages or the legitimacy of the issue of such marriages. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act proceeds on the basis that such marriages are legal. Most of the marriages under that Act are post-puberty marriages and none of them appear to have been hampered by any doubts regarding the validity of post-puberty marriages. The plea that doubts may be raised and that a permissive measure may therefore be enacted to declare the validity of such marriages can be urged not merely for the enactment of this Bill but also for the codification of most parts of the Hindu law and of other laws. It has been well said that there are few positions of law on which some degree of doubt has not been raised by lawyers. It is not such doubts that would warrant legislation. The most ardent supporters of this Bill will admit that the passing of this Bill into law will not be followed by any noticeable increase in the number of post-puberty marriages. It is believed that they desire to have the Bill in so far as it may lead to produce at least a few cases of such marriages within the next decade or two, in short, as giving the social reform movement the additional prestige of having the present Government's support for some of its activities. I am not now satisfied as to the necessity for the Bill or the safety or the utility of permitting the legislature to interfere in matters of social reform in the absence of clear injustice calling for immediate redress. I am personal proof of such injustice. I seek such proof. I shall also await the final

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

decision of my constituency until the matter is more fully threshed out before them and that is the main reason why I have now resolved to vote for leave being granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Speaker for the introduction of his Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"My Lord, the Government are not opposed to the introduction of this Bill, but the Bill cannot be taken into consideration without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. The Government also reserve their opinion upon the merits of the Bill. Until we have seen the Bill, and until the Bill has been circulated and opinions obtained upon it, the Government are not prepared to express any opinion upon it; but certainly they will not oppose its introduction. It will follow then that the Bill will be published and made available for public criticism."

The Hon'ble Raj Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I had originally no intention of speaking on this matter. I was under the impression that, at this stage, at any rate, the motion will be passed without any note of disagreement with the legislation that is proposed. But as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has stated that, in his opinion, such a measure is not necessary and that his constituency, at any rate several of those who have written to him, do not approve of the proposed measure, I consider that it is the duty of Honourable Members of this Council, so far as they are concerned, to express their views on the subject.

"My Lord, it must be borne in mind that the legislature must respond to public opinion. But that is not an invariable rule. Sometimes legislative opinion is in advance of public opinion. Legislative opinion and public opinion are and react upon one another. Instances can be found in the history of English legislation where public opinion has modified legislative opinion and legislative opinion has in the same way effected public opinion. I trust that the introduction of this measure would elicit public opinion and would conduce to change my Honourable friend's constituency very much in favour of this legislation. He has taken the pains of consulting several people about the Bill; but I trust, so far as I can judge from the spirit of his speech, that he personally does not seem to suggest that the measure is not desirable. Apart from the question of necessity, I do not understand the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to state that post-puberty marriages are in themselves not desirable, that such a step would not be conducive to the social and physical well-being of the race. I therefore take it that, so far as he is himself concerned, he is in favour of the Bill, though he thinks that the measure is not necessary, there being no reported decisions of the Indian High Court declaring such marriages invalid. Now, My Lord, in that matter I should prefer to be guided by the opinions of the four Indian Judges of the Madras High Court who, as pointed out by the Honourable member, have expressed the desirability of this legislation. I believe, that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar would not ask a parent to marry his daughter after puberty with this doubt hanging in his mind as regards the legitimacy of the issue and then obtain a decision of the High Court of this Presidency in order to determine the course of action which the society should take in the matter. Therefore, when it is pointed out that grave doubts have been expressed as regards the legitimacy of these marriages on the ground that there is no custom, it seems to me eminently a case for the legislature to step in and remove this doubt, so that people may do what they conscientiously believe to be their duty by their children.

"My Lord, I have one case in hand, which I will mention, because at the informal discussions we have had, it has been suggested that there has been no case, where anybody has been deterred from marrying his daughter by this fear of legitimacy of the issue being called into question. I consulted one of the medical practitioners of this city, who himself married a girl after her attaining puberty, and I have in my hands a letter addressed by the parent of a girl, an intended bride. He expressed great fears after consulting lawyers as regards the legitimacy of the issue. He said in that letter 'Now they say that marriages after puberty are not sanctioned by Hindu Law' and custom are they supported by law reports or decisions of the High Courts. 'This is a grave question. My lawyer friends here are unanimously of opinion that 'grown up marriages among Brahmins are not lawful and valid and consequently the issue cannot be legitimate. This has proved a nightmare to me.' That letter is dated the 6th April 1910. This marriage was eventually broken off and the intended bridegroom married another girl on account of this difficulty which suggested itself to the parent. This is a case exactly in point. When we find six of the members of

(*Mr. Rameshchandra Rao; the Rev. Mr. Pillendrip;
Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma.*)

the society has been deterred from doing what he considered necessary in the interests of his child and when we find that grave doubts have been suggested by the Judges of the High Court as regards the existing state of the law, I think no better case could be made out for an enabling legislation of this kind.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has conjured up various difficulties that may crop up, which would destroy the basis of Hindu society. I think all these will prove absolutely groundless. As that is merely an enabling measure, I think it my duty to give my moral approval to this legislation as it does not compel anybody to take any particular course of action. It merely enables persons to take what they believe to be the right course in regard to marriages.

"My Lord, the question of the legitimacy of the issue is a very grave question and should not be left to be evolved by judge-made legislation from the bench. It is the duty of the legislature to remove all doubts as regards this question. Of course there are instances where the Imperial Legislature of India has taken up legislation of this kind for the purpose of clearing doubts both as regards the legality of marriages and the legitimacy of the issue; and I think, the course proposed in the present case is certainly not one which is without precedent in the annals of the Imperial Legislature, as well as, I believe, of the Punjab Legislative Council. I would, therefore, give my full hearty support to the motion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarwantha Sastri."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PILLENDRIP :—"Your Excellency, this may seem a Bill which might well be left to the Hindu members of the Council, but it may be of some service to say that many of us who view the matter from the detached position of the outsider welcome every such attempt, however small it may be, that will promote the cause of social reform. No doubt to most of us it is a surprise that such a Bill should be needed. The object aimed at seems so obviously natural and right. But when all the Hindu Judges of the High Court consider the Bill desirable, when men are actually hindered in their righteous desire to delay the marriages of their daughters to a reasonable age by doubt as to the legality of the step, then surely there is at least a prima facie ground for some such action as is proposed. The worst of all poisons is that of doubt. It is fatal to all advance. If late marriages were known to be illegal, then earnest men would know that they have a fortress to attack and they would doubtless proceed strenuously to batter it down. But when they are not certain what is ahead, when there may be a foe lying in ambush ready to spring upon them if a false move is made, all progress is rendered peculiarly slow and hard.

"I do not know that the passing of this Bill will have much immediate good; but it cannot possibly do any harm, and it will doubtless help a certain number who are anxious to move forward but are deterred by a vague fear of possible consequences. It is a very tiny instalment of social reform, and I do not think that there need be any hesitation in granting consent to introduce this Bill.

"As a matter of fact this Bill applies only to the Brahmin community and to some of those castes very closely allied to that community, possibly Kamma and others. A great majority of non-Brahmin people already practise this system of delayed marriages. Nor does it apply to any other Presidency than that of Madras to any large extent. It is on that ground it seems to me justifiable to introduce this Bill into the Madras Legislative Council instead of in the Imperial Council. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA :—"I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion for leave to introduce this Bill. After the discussion that has been struck by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I feel bound to make a few remarks in support of the Bill, inasmuch as the views of the public are ought to be ascertained on this important question. To my mind, Sir, the question would be of some importance if a non-official, or for the matter of that an official member, had introduced legislation into this Council making any marriage before puberty illegal. I should not be surprised if such legislation were introduced in this twentieth century. Only I am painfully aware that we in India are not yet prepared for such legislation. If such legislation were introduced in this Council, but it may be that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar would be perfectly justified in

(*Mr. Narasimham Sarna; Mr. Rangappa Manna; Mr. Kanna Pillai;
Mr. Ramaswami Acharjagat; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*)

saying, on behalf of his constituency, that such a Bill should not be forced down their throats against their wishes. I do not see any question of social reform involved in this measure at all. It seems to be an elementary principle of natural justice that is sought to be vindicated in this bill of justice and liberty. We do not ask any community, whether it is the Brahmins or the Vaisya community, to take into their casts and assimilate with people who marry their children after they attain their age. What we ask by this measure is that the law courts may not declare the issue of such marriages illegitimate. That is the danger ahead. I think we ought to enlighten the men of those castes that there should be a recognised this description so that, apart from the question whether it is likely to advance social reform or not, if those that are willing or those that do not want to be deemed to satisfaction—the Brahmin community and the Vaisya community will become extinct, not so soon perhaps, but a little later on—if they wish for such a reform, I do not think that any Honourable member will be justified in throwing obstacles in the way of such elementary justice being granted to them. It seems to me that no member of this Council, whether official or non-official, would be justified in refusing to support this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"My Lord, but for the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar I would not have thought it necessary to say anything now. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri before bringing forward this motion had the kindness to consult various gentlemen, among them myself, on the necessity or the desirability of a measure of this description. In the opinion I went to him I have quoted the instance of the West-Coast Brahmins. Nambudri are an orthodox as, or more orthodox than, any Brahmins that may be found in any part of India. Their marriages are post-puberty marriages; and among their community it is difficult to find a Nambudri girl being married before puberty. I have known the case of Nambudri girls married after the 20th year. If that is good for them, I fail to see why it should not be good enough for the Brahmins elsewhere. It is really surprising to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar should raise up a bogey as it were and conjure up visions of Hindu spinsters. I would ask if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's bogey of the Hindu spinster is worse than the reality of the Hindu child-widow. That at least can be avoided by giving leave for introducing this Bill. None of the apprehensions expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar should prevent this Council from giving leave for the introduction of this measure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. KARARA PILLAI:—"I believe that, so far as Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is concerned, he has no objection to the Bill; but he is only afraid of these reactionary constituents of his, at least of a majority of them who would pull him up if he votes without mentioning the possible objections that might be raised by his constituency. So far as I am concerned, I am in the same position, but not to the same extent as the Honourable member. I am an outsider; I am a Hindu, but outside the social custom that seems to weigh so much upon my friend—the custom of marrying before puberty. After all the community of Brahmins in the whole Presidency is only a little above one million and a quarter out of a population of nearly 42 millions. Some of them are bold enough and enlightened enough to marry their girls after puberty. I do not so see why any member of this Council should not give a helping hand to a permissive measure of this kind. With these words I strongly support the motion for leave being granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri for introducing this Bill."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. KARANATHA ACHARJAGAT:—"Your Excellency, for the satisfaction of my Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I may mention to the Council that I strongly support this measure. I do not wish to associate myself with the Honourable member about his remarks as to the degeneracy of the Brahmins and the heritage of the past being to blame."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"If I am in order, I should like to say a word. Your Excellency, I wish to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar one question. If legislation is not to cure this doubt, how is the new custom to be established? We want fair play between customs as well as between men. Here is a custom of long standing in entire possession of the field. I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar is amongst those who deny that the new custom also should establish itself and obtain converts. If the legislature is to help one

(*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

custom and will not shelter the other, then there is no fair play. If, the moment a Hindu is to be found who has a girl married after puberty, the courts of law may be invoked, and penalties visited on the reformer, where is the chance for the reform to establish itself? Where is the chance for progress? We want a movement to grow up under the shelter of the law. This does not mean that the moment the law is passed here the social reformer will find it an easy task. It is certainly otherwise. Whether the law sanctions a marriage of this kind or not, the social penalties are there. The new custom will have to establish itself by proving its superiority to the old. I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Nannaldu Ayra may very well tell his constituents that this is not a matter in which a whole volume of public opinion must be found in favour before progress can be undertaken. I am very glad that the names found in the Hon'ble Mr. Saranatha Ayra and his constituency are more complete than that of other Honourable Members with their constituencies (Laughter). As regards the attitude of the Government I am thankful to them that they would remain neutral. That means that the official members would be free to vote according to their inclinations."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HINDU LIMITED OWNERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—In moving for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the transfer of immovable property by Hindu widows and other limited owners and to safeguard the rights of transferees from such owners, said:—"I now beg leave of this Council to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the transfer of immovable property by Hindu widows and other such limited owners and to safeguard the rights of transferees from such owners. The scope of the Bill is 'the Hindu Limited Owners Bill.' My Lord, I think it is necessary for me to state in a general way the object of this legislation. It is not at all necessary at this stage to refer to the exact proposals which will be embodied in the Bill and I will therefore with the permission of this Council say a few words in support of the necessity for this measure. My Lord, the position of a widow or other limited owner, like the daughter or the mother or the grandmother, who succeeds to the estate or property of a Hindu is a somewhat subordinate position under Hindu law and unlike that given to women under other systems of jurisprudence. The widow's estate is the typical estate under the Hindu law, of a limited owner; and I would, therefore, briefly state the chief characteristics of that estate and the difficulties that have been felt in regard to the transfer of immovable property by widows and daughters and others similarly situated under the Hindu law. My Lord, the widow's estate is peculiar in the sense that a great many restrictions are placed in regard to the disposal of the property inherited by her under this system of ownership. She has complete power of enjoyment; the income of the property is hers and is entirely at her disposal; and she may do what she likes with it. But she cannot form a fresh stock of descent; and on her death the immovable property of her husband or her father goes to the heirs of the last full owner. That is the chief characteristic of the widow's estate under the Hindu law; and in dealing with the inheritance, after she gets into possession, various difficulties have been felt which require redress. The chief of these is in regard to the disposal of the properties which are inherited by limited owners like widows and daughters, when it is found necessary to do so for the purpose of discharging the debts of the last full owner. There are various purposes for which it is permissible to the widow to deal with the property of her husband for purposes which are unoppositely described as purposes of legal necessity. They are briefly the payment of the debts of her husband, the performance of the funeral ceremonies of her husband and other members of the family, the marriage expenses of the female members of the family and various other purposes which centre to the spiritual welfare of herself and also of other members of the family. These are the purposes which are included in the term of legal necessity under this branch of the Hindu law.

But when the widow comes to dispose of property for the purposes of discharging the debts, your Lordship will see that it is necessary to safeguard the interests of the intending purchaser. The present state of the law is so uncertain that both the intending purchaser and the widow are put to a great deal of inconvenience on account of the limited character of the estate taken by the widow.

(Mr. Hanniahendro Rao)

The intending purchaser has at present no guarantee whatever that the transaction will not be called into question after the death of the widow and the widow is therefore driven to dispose of the property at much below its fair price which it would have fetched had the disposition been by a full owner. On the other hand the purchaser is still liable to be sued by the reversioner after the death of the widow and the burden of making out the validity of the transaction is thrown on him many years after it takes place. Under the provisions of the Settled Estates Act, 1877 (40 and 41 Victoria, Ch. 18) and the Settled Land Act, 1882 (45 and 45 Victoria, Ch. 88), tenants for life and other limited owners are enabled to dispose of their properties under supervision of the court after an inquiry in the presence of all parties interested in the reversion. These legislative safeguards existing under the English law afford the necessary protection to purchasers from limited owners who are also thereby enabled to realize the full value of the properties sold. There are no legal facilities of the kind in this country and the existing state of things has made very unknown the position of the widow harassed with the debts of her husband and anxious to save at least a portion of her husband's estate.

"I might also say that a large class of suits in this Presidency are suits by reversioners against limited owners, or against their vendees after the death of the limited owners, calling in question the validity of the transactions entered into by them. In England there are, as I just pointed out by me, enactments on the statute book which afford the necessary legal facilities for the transfer of estates by limited owners, and under their provisions limited owners apply for permission to the court to deal with the property; and once the property is dealt with accordingly, the purchasers from limited owners are perfectly safe and their title is not called in question. I am referring to the provisions of the Settled Estates Act, 1877, and the Settled Land Act, 1882. I might perhaps draw the attention of Honourable Members to various enactments in India where persons with limited powers of disposal may obtain similar facilities by means of an inquiry before the court and where purchasers and transferees are also similarly protected. I am referring to section 29 of the Guardians and Wards Act which lays down the limitations on the powers of guardians and empowers the guardians to sell, mortgage, exchange or gift away part of the immovable property with the permission of the court. The title of the purchaser is thereby protected. Section 33 of the same Act provides that a guardian may apply by petition to the court for opinion and advice as any question affecting the administration of the property of the ward; and if he acts in conformity with that opinion and advice, he is protected as well as the purchaser of the property from the guardian. In the Trusts Act—Act II of 1882—there are similar provisions relating to trustees. Section 24 of that Act provides in a similar way for the opinion of the court being obtained. Section 36 refers to loans by trustees with the permission of the court. In the Probate and Administration Act, executors and administrators have certain duties assigned to them and, if in the discharge of these duties they act with the permission of the court, they and any transferees from them are equally protected.

"My Lord, I do not wish to dilate much farther at this stage with reference to the analogous legislation for protecting persons dealing with qualified owners; and, though the widow is neither a trustee nor an executor nor an administrator, her powers of enjoyment are fully settled by the Hindu law and are limited and are causing a great deal of inconvenience both to her and to the intending purchasers. I, therefore, propose in this Bill, which, if permission is granted, I intend introducing, to empower the widow to apply to the court and make a full disclosure of the state of affairs in the presence of the reversioners and obtain the permission of the court to deal with the property and to give a facility to these transactions in that way.

"My Lord, a great deal of difficulty had been also felt in regard to exchanges of immovable property. It is common experience in regard to immovable property that it is found necessary to exchange a portion of some property for another. Under the existing law, a Hindu widow cannot exchange a portion of her husband's estate for other property. This is the view of at least two High Courts; and I believe that it will be necessary for the convenient and better enjoyment of the property that she should be allowed, after obtaining permission of the court, to exchange some portion of the inheritance for other property. This is also a matter which is covered by analogous legislation both in England and in India. In regard to mortgages and

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Narasimhamoorthy Sarma.)

inasmuch as there is a conflict of decisions, and it is uncertain as to whether she could really lease immovable property as to the reversioner. It seems to me, my Lord, that she should be empowered to deal by way of mortgage or lease in the same way as in the case of sales or exchanges. I propose that by the Bill, which I intend introducing, she should be empowered to transfer the property after obtaining the permission of the court and after giving notice to the reversioners and placing the whole state of affairs before them and the intending purchasers or transferees would then be free from all harassing litigation by reversioners.

"Then, my Lord, there is another portion of law which is, at present, equally unsatisfactory. I am referring to alienation with the consent of reversioners. A great deal of conflict of opinion exists in the various High Courts; but the Privy Council decision in X.B. Cal. 572, seems to indicate that any alienation made with the consent of the reversioner is at least good evidence of the propriety of the transaction. There are observations in that decision which may be interpreted as laying down not merely a rule of evidence; but it is not necessary to dilate at length on this aspect. The four questions with reference to which a diversity of decisions has been observed are—

"(1) Whether the widow can alienate the whole or a portion of the estate with the consent of the nearest reversioner or should she obtain also the consent of the more remote reversioners then alive?

"(2) Whether the widow has this power of alienation independently of legal necessity and whether the consent of the nearest reversioner which is held to validate the alienation is merely evidence of the propriety of the transaction capable of being rebutted or whether such consent makes the widow as a matter of law to convey her husband's estate absolutely without being liable to be questioned by the actual reversioner?

"(3) Can the consent be obtained subsequent to the alienation?

"(4) Can the widow surrender the life estate to the then presumptive reversioner and then, should she surrender the whole estate? Would such a surrender extinguish the succession and vest the husband's estate immediately in the presumptive reversioner shutting out the more remote reversioners altogether?

"I do not wish to weary the Council with the case law on the subject at present. There has been a great deal of conflict on this matter and I understand the Full Bench decision delivered yesterday by the High Court of Madras on some of these questions has not at all tended to clear up the existing state of things. Therefore, I propose in the Bill which I propose to introduce into this Council to deal with this question of alienations by widows with the consent of reversioners. I may perhaps say that the nature of the widow's estate in this Presidency is different from that in Bombay where the widow has larger powers of dealing with the property inherited by her.

"At the appropriate time I shall deal with the particular provisions of the Bill and explain to the Council the various proposals which I wish to embody in the Bill. I now ask her permission to introduce a Bill for making better provision for enabling the Hindu widow to transfer immovable property. The name of the Bill is 'The Hindu Limited Owners Bill.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMOORTHY SARMA :—“Your Excellency, I have very great pleasure in recording the motion. This is another attempt on the part of a non-official member to help the Government in codifying the law on an important subject. I think it right that we should welcome such attempts on the part of the non-official members. It may seem at first sight a little strange that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao should be so kind and cruel to his brother vintils, to prospective reversioners and to speculators. But I am sure that under the new Bill our professions will find just as much engagement as at the present moment and presumptive reversioners will not be left in the cold. I do not think any serious opposition will be met from the Hindu community on that score. There is not the slightest doubt that in every civilized community attempts are being made to facilitate the transfer of property so that the estates may be improved and the community at large benefited by these improvements. One great drawback at the present moment is that a large number of estates in the hands of Hindu limited owners are incapable of improvement inasmuch as limited owners are not in themselves interested to a large

(Mr. Naraindasrao Sarua; Mr. Ramakrishna Rao.)

extent to improve them and no transferee can venture to make any improvement. In the first place he cannot be quite sure as to his own title; and in the second place he would be a rash man indeed if he would venture to spend money on the improvements. Recently we have had a typical instance in which an alienation of a zamindari made by a Hindu widow 84 years ago, presumably for lawful purposes, has been set aside by the District Court on the ground that "legal necessity" in its strict sense has not been proved. That is after an interval of 84 years. Respectably when such examples come, I do not think any transferee would venture to make any improvements whatsoever. It is from that point of view that I think legislation on these lines has to be welcomed by the public.

"I am also not altogether satisfied with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramakrishna Rao's Bill. He is so partial to the other sex; he has taken charge of the Hindu widow, the daughter, the sister—I mean the limited owners of the other sex. I am sure that his attempts would be just as useful if he were to enable the managers and guardians of families to consult courts, whenever legal transferees of property have to be made for purposes justifiable under Hindu law. It is not our desire to revolutionize the Hindu law or to alter it in any the slightest respect. What is attempted is that under the Hindu law a court may, in anticipation, grant sanction to alienations by limited owners so that alienations once effected might not after a long number of years be validly disputed, or at any rate have no chance of being disputed by successors after a long number of years. I think, therefore, no Honourable Member will disagree with this motion. I have very great pleasure in seconding it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HINDU CO-PARCENERS PARTITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for enabling a member of an undivided Hindu family to effect separation in interest from his co-parceners, said:—“My Lord, I have another motion in my name; and that is for leave to introduce another Bill—The Hindu Co-parceners Partition Bill. The joint Hindu family has been the subject of a great deal of historical study as regards the early law of co-parcenary property. At present it is impossible to describe the joint family in terms which are known to English law. Probably it may be likened to a partnership at will, though it has been held more than once that the members of a joint family are not partners. I may however say that, at present, difficulties have been experienced in obtaining the status of division in Hindu families. The three modes known to us at present in which a member of a joint family can become divided in status are—

“(1) he may, by agreement with the other members of the co-parcenary, secure the status of division and obtain his share in the family property;

“(2) if they do not come to an agreement with him he may, by taking legal proceedings, compel them to partition the properties and thereby release himself from the joint family; and

“(3) he may sell his share in the joint family properties to a stranger for consideration and the latter may, either by agreement with the other co-parceners or by taking proceedings against them for partition, recover his share of the family properties.

"I propose in the Bill, which I hope to have the honour to introduce, to add a fourth method of obtaining the status of separation and that is by a unilateral declaration of the seceding co-parcener that he intends to divide or to separate himself from the other members.

"My Lord, in the first of these cases, viz., by agreement by express consent, I may state that various difficulties have been experienced, and sometimes a great deal of trouble and annoyance is caused to the person who desires to release himself from the rights and obligations of the co-parcenary. Several years elapse during which the manager of the family enters into various transactions and saddles the family with a number of liabilities much against the will of the other co-parceners. This takes a great deal of time and causes considerable annoyance to a person seceding from the family.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyangar)

"The second method open to him is to sue for a partition and obtain his share in a court of law. Even this is a matter of expense and, though even under my Bill that process would have to be gone through, the establishment of the status of division is postponed under the existing rulings till actually a decree of the court or at least a preliminary decree is obtained; and there have been cases where if a co-parcener died after filing a suit, it has been held that the co-parcenary has not been legally dissolved and the declaration of his intention made in the plaint was not effective unless he was alive at the date of the decree.

"The third method of releasing himself, as I have already stated, is by sale of his interest in the family property. This can be done no doubt, but considerable difficulties have been experienced in the working out of this mode of release. After a number of conflicting decisions it has now been finally settled, at any rate in Madras, that the purchaser gets the share of the co-parcener which his vendor had on the date of the transfer and that any subsequent births or deaths do not affect the share of the purchaser.

"Therefore Honorable Members will see that in these three ways the seceding co-parcener can, against the will of the other members of the family, get away from the family and obtain the status of division. But if he can by these means get out of the family against the express will and consent of the other co-parceners, there seems to be absolutely no objection to his doing so either without resorting to the courts or without selling his share or without coming to an agreement. This is however not the law in this Presidency. An opposite view has been held in a number of Calcutta cases to which I may perhaps refer (3 Weekly Report, page 41; 8 Weekly Report, 82; 14 Weekly Report, 339; I.L.R. 4 Calcutta 425; I.L.R. 5 Calcutta 574). But in Madras the late Sir V. Subramanyam Ayyangar in 25 Madras 156 differed from this view and held that the expression of the intention on the part of a single member to divide from the family will not be enough to obtain the status of separation. I might also say that the Calcutta view has, in a way, recently received the approval of the Privy Council in I.L.R. 85 Allahabad 81, where their Lordships observe 'A definite and unambiguous indication by one member of an intention to separate himself and to enjoy his share in severally may amount to separation.' It remains to be seen how this expression of opinion by the Privy Council would be construed in the High Courts. It is to prevent all doubts in this matter that I propose this measure. I believe that this measure, which I intend to bring forward, will promote peace and harmony in the joint family and would enable any seceding co-parcener to establish a status of division without either resorting to the court or selling his own share. My Lord, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision to enable a member of an undivided Hindu family to effect separation in interest from his co-parceners. The name of the Bill is 'The Hindu Co-Parceners Partition Bill.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion. I think the necessity for such a Bill will be widely acknowledged. No doubt there are persons to whom such a measure would mean a certain amount of inconvenience. There may be managers of certain large families who may think that greater tendency to partition will be the result of such a measure and the prestige of the families will be lost. There may be others who will be afraid that the entrusting of the property to the various members would mean ruin—the too early handing over of properties to persons not really mature enough to manage their properties. To everything good there is an evil side. Though this measure will be largely welcomed by the public, I expect it will meet with a certain amount of opposition. But I may point out that it is not merely the immediate advantage to the country but a sense of justice that prompts us to put forward such a Bill. In former times the tendency was to keep all property joint, and the spirit of Brahminism was gradually establishing itself in favour of promoting partition; and we find in text-books under the plea of the merit of promoting or offering sacred sacrifices, partitions were recommended by Brahmins. In modern times we need not appeal to such religious causes. We find that at present in this country industries and commerce are lagging far behind and capital is not mobile. One reason is that most property is locked up in joint family property either in the shape of movable or immovable property. If each member was at liberty to call for his share, individualist tendencies would have greater scope for assertion. Though no doubt a few of

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

the separated members' properties might go to ruin, a large number might engage in industries and commerce, and individual as well as communal progress will be secured.

"I referred to a sense of justice. I have come across cases where sheer injustice has been the result under the existing law, where a member cannot at will declare his status to be that of a separated member. I know a case in which one member of a respectable Hindu family wanted to make a charitable provision of about Rs. 10,000 in favour of some object for which he had great regard. He took the consent of each of the members of the family as were near him, got their attention and got up a scheme for feeding Brahmans. The man died and soon after there was a contest and there were legal doubts whether the course adopted by him sufficed for the purpose of giving him a separate status and making the gift valid. It is certainly nothing short of injustice to deny an adult member of a joint family a right to sell for his share in the property and deal with it. In these circumstances I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Government will not oppose this motion for leave to introduce this Bill, but they do not commit themselves to any opinion on the Bill upon its merits. As in the previous case and in the case before that, they reserve their opinion on the merits of the Bill. This Bill also will require the sanction of the Governor-General before it can be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, we have not got any definite Bill before the Council and the Honourable member must be given permission at this stage to introduce it before we can discuss the merits of the Bill. I do not see why there should be any objection at all. Whatever that may be, I wish to point out, my Lord, that an attempt in this direction has to be carefully made. I have been closely following the Honourable member and his attempt seems to be more or less to give a Hindu co-partner facilities to enable him to treat himself for all purposes as separated from the family without making the necessary provision to see that all the complicated questions that might arise in respect of a joint family property are disposed of. My Lord, the decisions quoted would not apply to a case of this kind. The Calcutta decisions will have probably to be completely ignored in a consideration of this question. Any attempt for legislation in this direction must bear in mind one important matter; and that is to see that the family affairs are not placed in a more complicated position after a declaration made by one co-partner separating himself from the rest of the family. To leave the whole litigation behind to be fought out in courts while allowing subsequently, an opportunity to one particular co-partner, on a particular night, to declare that he is separate from that moment from the concerns of the family and will have no more responsibilities for discharging the burden that might have fallen on the family so long as he was joint—that would not be proper. Of course I have no doubt the Honourable member will make provision to see that the responsibility of the family on the date of its separation inclusive of its debts and liabilities will be apportioned among its members. The character of the Hindu joint family as it has been built up in Southern India will have to be recognized and a sudden severance that will help the more selfish of the members to separate at a moment and secure wealth to themselves would be absolutely against the grain."

"My Lord, some years back we had the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill introduced into this Council by one of the ablest lawyers we have had, but it was not finally passed into law. This Bill, in the way it has been now put forth by the Honourable member, would probably go much further than the Hindu Gains of Learning Bill. There were, no doubt, expressions in that Bill, which carefully recognized the character of the South Indian joint family. But so far as the Honourable member has put forth his views, he has not apparently tackled that question. He has only attempted to give a divided status to one member unilaterally according to his own wishes. This aspect of the question I place just now before this Council in order that, when the Bill is presented in form, it may not be left unconsidered. I am anxious, my Lord, that when a Bill like this is pressed before the Council it is particularly necessary that the law as it is is not interfered with but only a procedure is adopted

(*Mr. Rana Appayyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Gordon*)

which will secure the convenience required to all people and not merely to a few who may like at a particular moment to divide from the joint family. As I said originally, I do not propose to oppose the personal motion for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Eshwar M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I do not propose to traverse the ground that has been taken by my Honourable friend just now at this stage; but I may say on my own behalf and on behalf of the other gentlemen who are members of this Council and others who are anxious to discuss this measure, I can give the best assurance that all that he has said here and all he is likely to say in regard to this Bill will meet with the greatest consideration from me and the other members of the Council. We will do everything to meet not only the wishes of himself but of the whole Hindu community in regard to this matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE MADRAS DECENTRALIZATION BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Decentralization Bill and moving that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once, said:—"Your Excellency, I rise to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the administration of certain endowments in form in this Presidency, the short title of which is 'The Madras Decentralization Act, 1914.' The Select Committee has carefully examined each of the enactments which are included in the schedule annexed to the Bill and in its report it has stated to detail the alterations which it has made in the Bill and the reasons for those alterations. As that report is in the hands of all members of the Council it is unnecessary for me to repeat what is stated therein. The deliberations of the Select Committee resulted in practical unanimity as to the delegations proposed, there being only one matter, namely that relating to the Madras Cattle Disease Act of 1866, upon which difference of opinion finally remained. The question affecting that Act will arise on the amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has given notice. I propose now merely to refer briefly to those enactments as to which some doubt was expressed when the Bill was originally introduced.

"The first of these was the Madras Endowments and Escheats Regulation, 1917, and with reference to this, the objections expressed were, I think, based on the association which the name suggests rather than on the actual provisions of the Bill. On closer examination the Committee found that the scope of most of the proposed delegations was very limited. The delegations under sections 3, 4 and 5 relate to such minor matters as the sanction of estimates for the repair and maintenance of buildings, the disposal of the materials of buildings which have fallen into decay and the superintendence of escheats. The two former matters, it will be observed, relate to details and are unconnected with the general administration of religious endowments; while the question of escheats is one which mainly affects the public revenue, so likely to give any except strictly limited delegations. The reference in the original Bill to section 13 conveyed a more general power of delegation. On examining the structure of the Regulation it was found that it would be difficult without extensive alterations to devise any satisfactory form of words which would empower the Board of Revenue to delegate the powers which it exercises under section 15. Moreover the powers that are conferred on the Board of Revenue by sections 3, 4 and 5 and relate to more general provisions for the management and superintendence of endowments, and the Select Committee inclined to the opinion that these powers should be retained by the Board of Revenue and should not be passed on to subordinates. In view of all these considerations the Select Committee decided that it was safer to omit the reference to section 15 altogether.

"The next delegations to which some reference may be made are those under the Land Encroachment Act and the Madras Irrigation Canals Act. When the Bill was first introduced some apprehension was expressed as to whether the delegations proposed under the Land Encroachment Act might not have some prejudicial effect on the disposal of cases falling under the Act. In the discussions of the Select Committee

(Mr. Gordon : the President.)

It was however explained that the hope and belief of the Government is that the delegations authorised by the Bill will have just the opposite effect. It is believed that they will make for efficiency and for the better working of the Act. The number of the cases under the Act which come annually before the divisional officer at junctions is so large as to render it quite impossible for him to examine into them all himself. There are often many hundreds and even thousands from a single taluk and all that the divisional officer can do is to see that the tahsildar's proposals for their disposal are apparently not in contravention of any rule or principle and if they are *prima facie* correct, to accept the recommendation of the tahsildar. In the vast majority of cases the decision is unchallenged, but in those cases in which an appeal is made and is referred for report, the divisional officer, who has previously passed his orders on the report of the tahsildar, finds himself already committed to a particular view although he has not personally been able to examine the matter. When he does personally test the matter is dealing with the appeal, he is naturally constrained by the fact that he has already by his original order taken up a certain opinion, and the report on the appeal is unavoidably liable to be sometimes influenced by that fact. If it is a fact, as it undoubtedly is, that it is physically impossible for the junctional officer to look into all these cases in the first instance, it is obviously better that he should not be required nominally to do so. It is clearly preferable that the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar who really makes the report on which the original decision is based should himself be expressly responsible for that decision, and that the divisional officer should not be committed in advance to decisions on matters which he has been unable personally to investigate. By giving the tahsildar the power to pass the original orders in such cases, not only will the divisional officer be relieved of a large amount of work, but when appeals against the tahsildar's orders come before him he will be able to approach them with an entirely unprejudiced and unbiased mind. Similar reasoning applies to the proposed delegation under the Irrigation Cess Act which had been introduced by the Select Committee into the Bill. Speaking for myself, your Excellency, I have great hopes that these delegations will result both in improving the position of the tahsildar and deputy tahsildar and in improving the landholder's chance of obtaining redress in cases in which a mistake is made. These delegations represent a considerable advance in the direction of reposing larger confidence in, and giving wider powers to, responsible Indian officers. From this point of view the policy of these delegations will doubtless commend itself to the non-official members of this Council. Officers of the rank of tahsildar already possess very wide powers in other directions. They are able, for instance, under the darkest rules to alienate unoccupied Government land without reference to higher authority. It seems the proper and natural line of development to extend this policy of trust in Indian officials of this responsible rank and to give them power to pass the original orders in regard to cases of encroachment which often relate to areas of the most trifling extent and value. The Government believe that the tahsildar and deputy tahsildar will perform the duties which it is proposed to give them fairly and honestly. If it is found in practice that they do not do so, it will always be possible to withdraw the delegation, for the legislation embodied in this Bill is merely permissive and does not deprive the Government of the power to withhold or withdraw any power which may be delegated thereunder; but we hope that no such backward movement will ever be necessary.

"There remains only the question of the inclusion in the schedule of Madras Act II of 1946. As to this the non-official members of the Committee have recorded certain motives of dissent and the Hon'ble Mr. Bareschamma Rao has given notice of an amendment. I feel fairly confident that when that amendment is reached, I shall be able to convince the Honourable Member and his friends that their difficulties are unnecessary, but I will wait first to hear the arguments which the Honourable Member brings forward. At present I need say no more but beg to move the resolution that stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Bareschamma Rao to move his amendment."

(Mr. Rameswandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. RAMESWANDRA RAO :—“ My Lord, the amendment that I propose is that in the schedule to the Bill that portion which relates to Act II of 1868, the Madras Cattle Disease Act, be omitted. My reasons and the reasons of my Honourable friends who agree with me have been briefly stated in the minutes of content attached to the report, and I do not think that I can usefully add to it anything more. The chief reasons why we have considered that this should not be embodied in the schedule is that the authority competent to put the Act into operation within any local area should be the Local Government and that that duty should not be surrendered to the Board of Revenue. My Lord, we feel that the executive Government is the custodian of the legislature in regard to the working of any enactment passed by this Council, and this duty should not be assigned to anybody lower than the executive Government. That is the essential reason of the objection. This is not the case of a mere delegation of specific powers under the enactment, but it is a transfer of the right of the executive Government to put the Act into operation in any local area. That is the reason why we feel a difficulty in accepting this portion of the schedule. It has been explained to us that cases have occurred where inordinate delays were caused in bringing this Act into operation when an emergency arose, that the Collectors had to intimate the urgency to the Board of Revenue and that body in its turn had to obtain the sanction of Government to bring this Act into operation. No doubt this is so, and I suppose if it is possible for the Board of Revenue to obtain information from the Collectors as to whether the application of this Act is necessary in any locality, it must be equally feasible for the Government to obtain the same information and give effect to the wishes of the local authorities in regard to bringing this Act into operation. My Lord, this is more or less a matter of principle. We do not feel that this is a case where it is desired that any special powers conferred by the Act should be delegated to any lower authority. This is a question of principle, whether your Excellency's Government would keep in your own hands the power given by the legislature to put any enactment into force or whether a subordinate authority should be created for performing this function; and we feel that the responsible authority should be the Local Government. Under other enactments the power to put the Acts into motion is reserved solely to the executive Government and not to anybody below the executive Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I second this amendment. The section, the powers under which are proposed to be delegated to the Board of Revenue is one which is confined only to the powers of the executive Government, and it says, ‘That the Act shall be put into force in such areas or parts of districts, and during such periods of time as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette.’ I submit, my Lord, that the delegation of powers of this kind is not within the scope of the present Bill, which is restricted to the administration of certain enactments. It is more owing to the fear that this will be introducing a new principle in dealing with legislative measures that some of us in the Select Committee thought it fit to oppose the delegation of powers in this direction. It will be found that, when the Bill was originally introduced and published in the Fort St. George Gazette, power was sought to be taken not in the general form in which it is now before the Council, but with the operation thereof restricted with reference to time. In the report of the Select Committee, paragraph 2, clause (c), it is stated ‘In the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1868, we have extended the powers to be given to the Board of Revenue, as the delegation originally proposed appeared to be inadequate. These wider powers will be exercised subject to the control of the Government.’ The only possible case suggested was that, in cases of cattle disease which suddenly break up in remote parts of the country, it might not be possible for all the circumstances being taken to the notice of the Government and for the Government taking prompt and immediate action to put into operation this particular Act. I submit that the same machinery which has been hitherto supplying information to the Government and the Board of Revenue enable the Act to be put into operation when certain outbreaks of cattle disease occurred—the same machinery which might hereafter be expected to give information to the Board of Revenue—must be in a position to supply the executive Government with the necessary information in a prompt and expeditious manner. That is

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Cardew.)

the only ground which was, so far as I remember, urged on the last occasion; and I suggest that ought not to be the reason for extending the powers of the Board of Revenue in this respect. If it is stated that the Government have exercised certain powers in certain matters of detail specified under Act II of 1895 and that, in regard to those powers, the Board of Revenue can exercise those powers, instead of the Government, there can be no objection to such a procedure. If it is stated that the Act should be put into operation only under certain contingencies or circumstances, and if those contingencies and circumstances are specified, the matter will stand on a different footing. All is now sought to be done in a general manner. Without any qualifications or restrictions imposed, it is now sought to give the Board of Revenue the power to put the Act into operation. That is, I submit, creating a new principle, and a new departure from the established custom, and it is more an account of the fear that it might serve as a precedent in future legislative measures that I think it necessary to support this amendment."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"In order to put the discourse in proper form, I should put it before the Council that clauses 1, 2 and 3 be added to the Bill, the preamble and the title being postponed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"We are now discussing the amendment to the fourth item, viz., the schedule."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid I cannot accept this amendment; and, as I have already said, I hope I shall be able to show the Honourable member and the Council that it is not really necessary to do so. The Madras Cattle Disease Act of 1895 was passed nearly fifty years ago, and the form it has taken is less scientific than would be adopted at the present day. In modern legislation when it is desired to take power to bring an Act into force temporarily in local areas, the usual plan adopted is to pass the Act declaring in the first section that the Act shall be put in force at once, and then in later sections to take power to apply the executive clauses of it in such areas and for such periods as may be necessary. That is the scheme which would be adopted at the present day. It is the scheme that is actually adopted in the case of the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 under which all our notifications relating to plague are actually issued. The Act is brought into force in the beginning and then by subsequent notifications it is applied in such areas and under such conditions as may be needed. In 1896 when the Cattle Disease Act was passed they had no idea of drafting in that form, and so the Cattle Disease Act appears in terms to require to be put into force each time it is used. I think it will be apparent to my Honourable friends who have spoken on this amendment that the Act itself must be in force continually. It is not, of course, the case that every time a notification under this Act expires the Act itself ceases to exist and that the Government have to bring it into force each time. The Act always continues in force, only the notifications applying those provisions to such areas as are wanted have to be issued. The Act in fact begins by saying 'Whereas it is expedient to take measures to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in the Madras Presidency and with that object to empower by law in what manner animals so infected shall be dealt with; it is hereby enacted' and then it goes on to say 'This Act shall be put in force in such districts or parts of districts and during such periods of time as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette'. Obviously there is no real breach of principle in enabling the Board of Revenue to direct in what particular areas the operative sections should actually apply. I do not think myself that any breach of principle will be introduced, or that any dangerous precedent in favour of enabling lower authorities than Government to put Acts into operation will be created, by this delegation."

"Then as regards the practical effect. I have had the notifications which have been issued in 1913-14 collected. There is a fair number of notifications. There were 26 last year, and there are 14 up to October this year. I will read to you the sort of thing that the notification is, so that the Council will see how this provision in fact works. The latest notification is a Government Order, dated 7th October 1914. It relates to a village in the South Canara district. It says 'Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1895, the Governor in Council'

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Ramaswami Reddy)

"herby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force at Kulgudi in the village of Schuchmang in the Uppanagudi taluk of the South Canara district from the 5th October to the 25th November 1914, both days inclusive." It will be evident, I think, from that notification, that it might without any practical objection be issued by the Collector. However, it is thought that it should be issued by the Board of Revenue. It only seems that in this village, presumably, there has been a cattle fair this month and, in order to guard against the spread of cattle disease, these provisions of this Act are put into force in this village of the taluk for a space of three weeks. This is the last notification; and all the other notifications are exactly the same. Here is an inner village in the Tanjore district with an extremely long name. The same words are used in this notification. It is put into force in the village of Nakkavudaiyarkulam in the Tanjore district, from the 1st to the 15th of October.

"I think it will be evident to the Honourable member of the amendment that no useful purpose is served by having each of these temporary notifications brought up to Government. Practically it causes a certain amount of extra work. It makes the Board of Revenue send the notice to the Government and letters are received by the Government, there is then a Government Order and a certain amount of trouble is caused by it. The object of this Bill is to do away with those petty, unnecessary pieces of legislation. Each of these notifications is almost precisely in the same terms. They all relate to small villages and relate to matters which are entirely within the scope of the Collector's knowledge and of which we know nothing; and I cannot conceive that any useful purpose is served by bringing these up to the notice of the Government. On the other hand, it does cause some extra work. I submit that there is really no breach of principle in enabling the Board of Revenue to issue the notifications. If this amendment is carried, it will just knock out this small useful piece of decentralisation and I think the Council will be well advised not to accept it. In fact, I would myself venture to hope that my Honourable friend will not press it, because it is in the public interest that this delegation should be given to the Board of Revenue."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—"My Lord, I do not think I need add anything more to what I have said; but at the same time, I do not feel quite convinced by what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has stated in reply to my criticism. He has rightly referred to the modern methods of legislative drafting to which some of us have been accustomed. But we cannot get over the feeling that that is not the right course. At the same time if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reasoning is accepted, probably it is not even the Collector that knows all about the necessity for the application of the Act, but probably it is the talukdar that knows the exact grounds for the application of the Act and the suitability of the local conditions to which this particular Act is to be applied; and probably it is the talukdar that brings the Act into operation in that area. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would go to the length of contending that under this Act talukdars should be empowered to bring this Act into operation and that the legislative functions of the executive Government should therefore be delegated to that authority. Logically it would certainly follow that the immediate authority is the talukdar and nobody else probably knows anything as to the exact grounds or reasons for the desirability of putting it into force in that area. As I said it is a matter of principle; it is not because I consider that the Board of Revenue is less competent to deal with it than the Government. As I have pointed out, I do not suppose the matter can be reconciled. It is true this is an old enactment; and it is in the form of it that is under consideration. For all these reasons I have to press my amendment, and I beg that it be put to the vote."

The amendment was put and lost.

The schedule was then put and added to the Bill.

The preamble and title also were then added to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"Your Excellency, under rule 51 of the Rules for the conduct of business I now move that this Bill be passed into law, no amendments having been carried out."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth seconded the motion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

(Mr. Gordon.)

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS ACT, 1857.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Casson, in introducing a Bill to amend the Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act of 1857, said:—"Your Excellency, the Bill to amend the Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857, which it is my duty to introduce under rule 34 of the Rules for the conduct of business, is a small Bill of a formal character the object of which is merely to legalise existing practice in regard to the class of officers known as Deputy Collectors. Under the system of revenue administration which existed in this Presidency after the establishment of British rule, the administration of a country was for many years carried on entirely by officers of what was then called the covenanted civil service—Collectors, Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors. In 1823, Regulation VII of that year was passed which declared that it was necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of Collectors that Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors should be empowered to exercise all the powers of a Collector within their divisions, and section 3 expressly provided that a Subordinate or Assistant Collector in charge of a particular division of a district should *ex-officio* have authority to exercise within his division all the powers granted to Collectors by the Regulations then in force, or that might hereafter be enacted, unless the contrary should be expressly declared in any Regulation. Thus was established the system of Revenue Divisional Officers, who were, for the first thirty years after Regulation VII of 1823 was passed, all Sub-Collectors or Assistant Collectors. In 1851, however, a new class of officer was treated under the title of Deputy Collector. Act VII of 1857 declared that the exigencies of the public service required the more extended employment of uncovenanted officers in the Revenue and Judicial departments and empowered the Governor in Council to appoint in any district one or more uncovenanted Deputy Collectors. Section 5 empowered every Deputy Collector to exercise within the district to which he was appointed such of the powers and duties of a covenanted Assistant Collector as might be assigned to him from time to time by the Collector of the district. But it gave him no powers *ex-officio* and it did not say either that a Deputy Collector might be placed in charge of a division of a district or that he should possess the powers of a Subordinate or Assistant Collector in charge of a division of a district. In practice, as the members of this Council are doubtless aware, Deputy Collectors have been placed in charge of divisions of districts and have exercised the powers conferred on Assistant and Sub-Collectors in charge of a division of a district. As however doubts have been expressed, whether rationally or not, as to the validity of the procedure which has hitherto been followed, it has been decided to pass this short Act in order to define more clearly the powers of Deputy Collectors appointed under the Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act of 1857.

"The provisions of the Bill are simple enough. Clause 2 merely declares that a Deputy Collector may be placed by the Collector in charge of a particular division of the district and clause 3 states that the references to a Sub-Collector and an Assistant Collector in Regulation VII of 1823 shall include or be held to have included a Deputy Collector. By the latter provision it will follow that Deputy Collectors placed in charge of a division will *ex-officio* possess all the powers granted to Collectors by enactments now in force. In other words, section 3 of Regulation VII of 1823 will read as if it were expressed as follows:—A Subordinate, Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of a particular division of a district shall *ex-officio* have authority to exercise within his division, under his charge all the powers granted to Collectors by the Regulations now in force or that may be hereafter enacted unless the contrary should be expressly declared in any Regulation.

"Your Excellency, the Council will observe that this Bill is entirely a formal one and merely recognizes and legalizes the existing practice. It does not introduce any change either in principle or in procedure and it is merely proposed to be enacted *pro majora evadere* to avoid the possibility of any one suggesting that the acts done by our Deputy Collectors are not legal and valid. In these circumstances I think the Council will agree with me that it is unnecessary to refer this Bill to a Select Committee and, if the motion which stands in my name, viz., that the Bill be read in Council, is accepted by the Council, I propose hereafter to move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee but be forthwith taken into consideration and passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Butlerworth seconded the motion.

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Rameswandra Rao; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—"I beg now to move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee at all for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BATTERWORTH seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMESWANDRA RAO :—"My Lord, I would like to say a few words at this stage, because this is the most appropriate occasion on which I can do so. Since this Bill was on the agenda paper, I wrote to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew pointing out that clause 2 of the Bill, which empowers District Collectors to place Deputy Collectors in charge of divisions, requires a little reconsideration."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Might not this come a little later?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMESWANDRA RAO :—"I am showing cause why the matter should go before the Select Committee. That is the reason why I am addressing the Council now."

"Apart from the particular difficulty which I pointed out to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, I would like to know whether there are any other enactments where this distinction between unvacant officers and Assistant Collectors, which has been referred to, exists. I have not looked up the matter myself, but it has been brought to my notice by my Hon'ble friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, who, I believe, has also given notice of some amendments, that there are other enactments where this distinction between Subordinate Collectors and officers of the unvacant service is still to be found in the statute book. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew assures me that there are no other enactments where similar modifications have to be made, namely the amendment that "Subordinate Collectors and Assistant Collectors will include and shall be deemed to have included Deputy Collectors"—if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew assures me of this, probably I will not oppose his motion to take the Bill into consideration without referring it to a Select Committee. Otherwise I shall oppose this motion and propose the amendment of which I have already given notice to clause 2 of the Bill as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I also wish to say a few words against the motion that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee. If there had been any special emergency for the passing of this Bill, I certainly for one would have suggested that all possible amendments may be taken into consideration at this meeting and the Bill be passed into law. But so far as I have been able to follow the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, he has only stated that it is necessary to initiate certain proceedings which have taken place, and that it is a small measure which may be passed without difficulty. I find it stated in the statement of objects and reasons accompanying this Bill that the primary reason for passing this measure is the result of section 3 of the Madras Unvacant Officers Act. It is stated therein—

"The Government are advised that an order of assignment merely moves powers vesting in the Collector to the care of the officer and does not extend to powers subsequently bestowed upon him; in other words, a fresh order of assignment is strictly speaking necessary on every occasion when additional statutory powers are conferred upon a Collector and it is desired to place a Deputy Collector in divisional charge authorizing to exercise such additional powers. The object of the Bill is to obviate the necessity for such orders of assignment and to place Deputy Collectors in this respect on the same footing as Subordinate and Assistant Collectors. The opportunity has been taken formerly to authorize the position of appointing Deputy Collectors to take charge of divisions."

"I submit, my Lord, that on this occasion, when a Bill is proposed to be passed to define more clearly the powers of Deputy Collectors, it is necessary to remove all anomalies and inequalities between Deputy Collectors and Subordinate or Assistant Collectors in whatever enactment such distinction might be maintained. Even in the statement of objects and reasons very emphatically it has been stated that in that respect it has been found necessary to place Deputy Collectors on the same footing as Subordinate and Assistant Collectors. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswandra Rao has just pointed out that there might be other enactments in which these expressions might be found, and it is necessary to examine those enactments also, and see whether the necessary modifications ought not to be introduced into those enactments. I was able

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

to find two or three in which that term 'Assistant Collector' has been used, and it is necessary to examine minutely the provisions of these enactments, before we in this Council can without any previous notice of amendments come to a satisfactory decision as to whether in clause 3 we ought to refer to other enactments or not. I find that the term 'Assistant Collector' has been used in the enactment relating to the Board of Revenue, Regulation I of 1837, in the enactment relating to Collectors—Regulation 36 of 1803, and I also find the term used in the enactment, the Madras Revenue Malversation Regulation IX of 1822. Though I have been able to see these enactments in these three enactments, it is not possible to suggest that these amendments can be considered at this meeting without further notice.

"I agree find another difficulty in accepting the present section. If the object of the present Bill is to remove the difficulty created by section 3 of the Unsubordinated Officers Act, what is to be done with that section 3 if this Bill is to be passed into law? It is true no doubt that, if clause 3 of the present Bill is adopted, some of the difficulties will be removed. Deputy Collectors will be placed in the same position as Subordinate Collectors and Assistant Collectors in some respects. It is true that section 3 of Regulation VII of 1857 deals with the position of Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors. But if clause 3 is passed into law, is not section 3 of Act VII of 1857 unnecessary? It is section 3 of Act VII of 1857 that has created some difference between the powers of Deputy Collectors and the powers of subordinate Collectors and Assistant Collectors. It is section 3 of that Act that states that 'a Deputy Collector appointed under the Act may, within the district to which he is appointed, perform such of the duties, and exercise such of the powers of a commissioned Assistant Collector as shall be assigned to him from time to time by the Collector of such district and shall be subject to the same control in all respects as a commissioned Assistant Collector is subject to.' It is this assignment which, the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew has pointed out, is to be removed, and it is for that purpose that it is proposed to incorporate it in clause 3 of the present Bill. So far as the present Bill is concerned, there is no clause in it suggesting that section 3 of Act VII of 1857 is to be repealed; nor is it suggested that the portion objected to in that section is to be deleted. It may possibly be effected if section 3 of Act VII of 1857 is amended, so as to make it run in these terms: 'A Deputy Collector appointed under this Act may, within the district to which he is appointed, perform the duties, and exercise the powers of a commissioned Assistant Collector', removing all the other portions of the section. The only objectionable portion is the question of assignment; and if that is the ground upon which it is sought to pass the present Bill and to have the present clause 3 therein, placing the Deputy Collector in the same position as the Subordinate Collector and the Assistant Collector, why not amend that Act itself and why not modify section 3 of Act VII of 1857? Why should the present clause 3 be passed, and why should section 3 of Act VII of 1857 be retained? I can myself imagine one possible argument. It may be argued that section 3 of Act VII of 1857 not only specifies the powers of a Deputy Collector, but also suggests by way of implication that the Collector can assign to him from time to time certain powers. If it is so, we find in section 3 of Regulation VII of 1833 provisions for the delegation of powers to Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors. Therefore, I submit that, if this clause 3 is to be passed into law, it becomes unnecessary to retain section 3 of Act VII of 1857. I also think that it will be enough if that Act is amended. I think it would be more satisfactory if section 3 of that Act is amended so as to make it clear that the powers and duties of a Deputy Collector must be the same as those of a Subordinate or Assistant Collector. As has been pointed out, there has been some difficulty felt as to why in the case of clause 3 the power to place a Deputy Collector in charge of a division should be vested in the Collector himself, and why there should be any distinction drawn between an Assistant Collector and a Deputy Collector in the posting of such officers to particular divisions. All these anomalies must be removed. I make these suggestions with the object of satisfying this Council that, though this is a small Bill containing three sections it will be more satisfactory, if these various questions are considered in the Select Committee and then disposed of in this Council. If there be any urgency, the matter stands on a separate footing. But as such urgency has been pointed out and, though I am myself in a position to move certain amendments when the Bill is taken into consideration, it does not appear to be satisfactory that I should move the amendments

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimamurra Sarma; Mr. Narasimha Raja;
the President.)

without giving previous notice and without other members knowing anything about them. It is for that reason that I oppose this Bill being passed, without reference to the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur H. NARASIMAMURRA SARMA:—"It seems to me, your Excellency, that this matter requires a little further consideration. As the Bill stands, section 5 of Act VII of 1857 is not proposed to be repealed and the Collector may under that section delegate such powers as he pleases to a Deputy Collector appointed under this Act. We propose to treat the Deputy Collector as standing on the same footing as the Sub-Collector or the Assistant Collector within the meaning of Regulation VII of 1828. Supposing under section 5 the Collector chooses to delegate only some powers and not others, will the Deputy Collector be in a position to exercise powers not delegated to him by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of Regulation VII of 1828? If section 5 of Regulation VII of 1828 and section 5 of Act VII of 1857 should stand together as law, there will be absolutely no need whatsoever for the Collector authorising any Deputy Collector appointed as Divisional Officer to exercise any powers which may be for the time being conferred on the Collector himself, because he would obtain those powers in virtue of the first clause of section 5 of Act VII of 1857. If he is not in charge of a division, then the second clause would apply. Consequently the modification of the amendment would seem to show that section 5 of Act VII of 1857 may well be repealed, because if section 5 be not repealed there might be this anomaly that the Deputy Collector may be given by the Collector only some powers under the section, whereas he may be entitled to exercise all the powers of the Sub-Collector or the Assistant Collector under section 5 of Regulation VII of 1828. Anyhow whether my view is correct or not, the matter requires some consideration; and I hope the Government will not press this motion, but refer the matter to a Select Committee for considering what amendments might be necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU:—"Your Excellency, Madras Regulation VII of 1828 declares certain rights and powers that are to be exercised by Assistant Collectors and Sub-Collectors; and the office of Deputy Collectors is created by Act VII of 1857. Now the proposed section 5 of the Bill says that this officer, the Deputy Collector, shall be deemed to have been included in the expressions 'Subordinate Collector' and 'Assistant Collector.' I see a sort of anomalousness in the matter, that this office being created in 1857, it looks rather peculiar that this office shall be deemed to have been included in Regulation VII of 1828, and therefore I think it would be more convenient to amend Act VII of 1857 giving to the Deputy Collector the same powers as are exercised under Regulation VII of 1828 by Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors. Therefore I feel it necessary that this should be referred to a Select Committee to consider all these questions."

His Excellency the President:—"It is a comparatively small difference of opinion. Gentlemen, the motion is this: There is no practical difficulty, as I understand it, throughout the Presidency in putting both classes of officers on exactly the same footing in respect of the matters which are dealt with in this Bill. The Bill is brought forward to save some red-tape and writing; it is a Bill very limited in application, and I am afraid I personally take the practical standpoint that it would be of some advantage to reduce red-tape and writing in these two particulars. The Council will do well to accept the motion that has been made and let this Bill go forth. It does not impair the discretion and liberty to deal with the fresh subjects that have been suggested in the course of the debate. What I am quite sure is that it would be unwise for the Council to consider hastily the amendments of which kind has been given and which might probably prove to require further consideration. There are two alternatives before the Council. One is to accept the motion made by the Government which will do no possible harm and place no possible restriction on considering the further aspects of the question at another session. The other alternative is to continue the red-tape and writing which have been going on for some time till the matter can be further considered. The Government are willing, I understand, to leave it to the Council to decide whether they will pass this very harmless Bill, which after all goes in the right direction. It is a direction in which Members of Council wish to move. One alternative is, therefore, to pass it, and the other is

(The President, Mr. Ramaswami Rao; Mr. Cardew.)

to defer consideration of the whole measure and let it go to a Select Committee to be reconsidered. I do not know what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao, who initiated this discussion, may consider.¹⁹

The Hon'ble Mr. Rao Bahadur M. KRISHNASWAMI RAO:—“I have not heard the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill in regard to this motion. I wish to be assured whether, as a matter of fact, there are any other enactments which come within the category of Regulation VII of 1828 when these expressions ‘Subordinate Collector’ and ‘Assistant Collector’ occur in reference to which the Government wish to place a Deputy Collector in exactly the same position as they wish to do in regard to Regulation VII of 1828 under this amendment. That is the one matter to be considered; and as regards that matter I should like to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew whether an examination of the statute book has been made and whether he is aware that, except in the case of Regulation VII of 1828, no further amendment would be necessary to place them on exactly the same footing as he proposes to do in Regulation VII of 1828. As I said, I was not in a position to say just one way or the other, and probably the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has better source of information so the matter must have been dealt with in the Secretariat. But I should like to know what the exact state of things is.

“Secondly, my Lord, some difficulty has been pointed out by my Honourable friend with reference to the retention of section 5 of Act VII of 1857. I believe it is a matter which requires a little consideration. The point, as has been explained, is, whether, if section 5 of that Act is to be retained and if Regulation VII of 1828 is proposed to be amended as suggested in the amending Bill, the powers conferred under Regulation VII of 1828 would be conflicting or whether these powers would be exactly the same as the powers under section 5 of Act VII of 1857. It seems to me that under section 5 of Act VII of 1857 the powers conferred on Deputy Collectors are much more restricted than under Regulation VII of 1828, which seems to suggest that all the powers of the Collector can be exercised by Assistant and Subordinate Collectors. It is that small difficulty, which has been hinted by my Honourable friends in their speeches, that requires consideration, and I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is satisfied that there would be no conflict between the powers conferred by Regulation VII of 1828 on Sub-Collectors and Assistant Collectors, and, if this amendment were accepted, the powers conferred under section 5 of Act VII of 1857. Whether it would be desirable to continue section 5 of Act VII of 1857 in the statute if Deputy Collectors are placed in exactly the same position as Assistant and Subordinate Collectors under Regulation VII of 1828—requires consideration. We shall be glad to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew with reference to these matters. We shall then leave it to the Council to decide the question.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW:—“This Bill is really not a general measure for removing anomalies. It has a definite, specific object. It is not the immediate intention of the Bill to remove all possible anomalies in the position of unencumbered and what used to be called unencumbered divisional officers. I believe that there is no other Act which would require amendment in connection with this matter. I am not, however, prepared to state that positively, because I have not examined all the Acts to see whether there is any one of them which uses those words and which would necessitate any change in order to remove anomalies. So far as I know, no such further amendment will be necessary; but we do not necessarily require to mention all anomalies. What we want to do is to make it clear that a Deputy Collector may be placed in charge of a division and that, when he is in charge of the division, he shall have the powers of an Assistant Collector in charge of a division.

“It has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that section 3 of Act VII of 1857 will become unnecessary. But I think that is not correct. Under Act VII of 1857 a Deputy Collector is appointed to a district; he may not have charge of a division at all in that district. Under that section he obtains certain powers throughout the district. Under Regulation VII of 1828 he is put in charge of a division and then he requires the powers of an Assistant Collector in charge of a division. The two things are separate. We cannot repeal section 3 of Act VII of 1857, because all Deputy Collectors are not necessarily placed in charge of a division. There may be a Deputy Collector who is not placed in charge of a division. For that purpose we want section 3 of Act VII of 1857 for those Deputy Collectors who

(Mr. Carlen; the President; Mr. Narayanaswami Sarma; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

are not in charge of a division. We want to amend Regulation VII of 1828. It is the object of the Bill simply to amend Regulation VII of 1828 by giving the Deputy Collector in charge of a division the powers of an Assistant Collector in charge of a division. Therefore we must retain section 2. It is a small matter and a very simple one. The question is whether we should include all these amendments in the simple one. The question is whether we should place Deputy Collectors, when placed in charge of a division, have the powers of an Assistant Collector in charge of a division. That is the only point and no other point is involved. I do not think it is necessary for us to defer this very limited Bill which, as your Excellency pointed out, will not prevent any further legislation being undertaken should it be found necessary for quite different reasons and points of view. I do not think the circumlocution of reference to a Select Committee is necessary. I think I have shown the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao that section 2 of Act VII of 1857 is amended and, so far as this Bill is concerned, it is necessary only to give the Deputy Collector who is in charge of a division the powers of a Sub-Collector in charge of a division."

His Excellency the President:—"Obviously it is very undesirable to have a discussion, as Hon'ble gentlemen will no doubt agree and as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao no doubt agrees, of any superfluous amendments which go outside the scope of the Bill, and therefore unless Hon'ble gentlemen will postpone the amendments except those of which notice has been given, I think, we had better let this Bill go to a Select Committee. On the other hand, if Hon'ble gentlemen are willing to waive the discussion for the present, the Bill might be passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur K. Narayanaswami Sarma:—"The second clause of section 3 of Regulation VII of 1828 seems to me to provide for Collectors delegating their power as Deputy Collectors in charge of a division. My difficulty was when a Collector exercises powers under section 3 of Act VII of 1857, which does not cover all the powers conferred upon a Collector, whether it would be competent to the Deputy Collector to exercise those powers under section 2. That is the legal difficulty. Otherwise we could have proceeded now with the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao:—"My Lord, I will leave it to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to consider the matter. We are not interested in putting off this motion at all."

"It seems to me that the matter to be considered by your Excellency is whether this might not prove to be a case of hasty legislation. I would suggest that the matter might be considered and, if the Government is advised by legal advisers that there is no conflict between one section and another, then the Bill might be passed. I feel there is not the slightest difficulty in the matter going to a Select Committee, who might be asked to report at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Carver:—"I really think there is no necessity to send this Bill to a Select Committee. Even with reference to clause 2 of section 3 of Regulation VII of 1828, there is no conflict between that and section 3 of Act VII of 1857. I do not think that there is any need to repeal section 3 of Act VII of 1857. I do not think it is necessary for us or for the Council on that account to refer this Bill to a Select Committee which will defer the validation of acts which are every day being carried out by Deputy Collectors. For that reason I would like to see the Act passed into law without unnecessary delay. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rameshchandra Rao does not wish to pass this matter, the motion that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee, might be accepted by the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Carver:—"I now beg to move that the operation of Council rule 46 be suspended and that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Rameshchandra Rao seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, it has just now been decided that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee. But when the Bill is taken into consideration by this Council, all amendments should be duly considered. I think your Excellency's Government will agree with me and see that the consideration of the Bill be postponed. This will not be referred to a Select Committee, and the circumstances referred to will be avoided; but there is no particular hurry about

(Mr. A. S. Erisina Rao ; Mr. Ramen Maun ; Mr. Cordes ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)
the Bill being taken into consideration just at this meeting. We shall have ample opportunities of considering the propriety or the impropriety of the amendments and my other Honourable friends will have an opportunity to consider the amendments of which I have given notice. The Bill might be passed into law at the next meeting of the Council. I do not think that two months' delay can make much difference. By that time it might be possible to examine all the Regulations. I have just given notice of two amendments. If your Excellency's Government is pleased to take them into consideration, I should like to have the discussion thereof adjourned."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Ramaswami :—" Even if it is not possible to assent to what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao said, the consideration of the Bill might be postponed to some other day, it being impossible to finish the business today. This question might be at least adjourned till Monday so that we may consider the amendments and give our support to or negative the amendments as the case may be."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Channay :—" Your Excellency, I am prepared to accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramen Maun and adjourn the further consideration of this matter till Monday and in the meantime, if there is anything in the points which Honourable Members have brought to notice, they can be considered. It is obviously not very desirable that, after having drawn public attention to possible flaws in the position of Deputy Collectors, we should leave the matter undecided longer than is absolutely necessary. Therefore I beg to move that the debate on this motion be adjourned till Monday."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion for adjournment was put and agreed to.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-45 p.m.

THE TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM SCHOOLS BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri :—" Your Excellency, I beg leave to move that the Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Bill be read in Council. In view of the somewhat unusual nature of this legislation, I think, your Excellency, it will be well if I make a fairly full statement of the circumstances which led to it. The Council will remember that, in the beginning of this year, Mr. Srinivas Ayyar obtained leave to introduce the Bill. He then made a statement, the essential features of which I intend to reproduce. The Vikramaditya of the Tirupati temple maintains out of the surplus funds of that institution three schools, two English—one at Tirupati and one at Vellore—and one Sanskrit school at Tirupati. The High Court of Madras in 1912 considered a scheme put forward for the management of these institutions, and on that occasion a prayer was made to the Court that the expenditure incurred on these institutions should be sanctioned. The argument, however, was not heard. The point was not argued, but the judges who heard the case pronounced an *obiter dictum* in these words :

" There is also a prayer for the recognition of the two schools at Vellore and Tirupati. They are not intended to teach the religious of the Hindus who worship the Tirupati God, or even theological schools. It is difficult to see how the Devasthanam funds can be used on their maintenance. This prayer was, when this difficulty was pointed out, withdrawn. The question therefore requires no decision."

" Apparently the *obiter dictum* of judges—I wish the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar remembered this—, although they cannot settle the law on any point, seem to be able to unsettle lawyers' minds. The lawyers of the Mahant advised him that it would be unwise to proceed with the maintenance of these schools so long as that *obiter dictum* stood. The Mahant forthwith made arrangements to direct himself of their management. The schools were in great jeopardy, and it was with great difficulty that a private management was organized which runs the two schools; and another committee is in charge of the Sanskrit school. It is to validate past expenditure, and mortify future expenditure upon these schools out of the Devasthanam funds, that this Bill is introduced."

" It is interesting to note a few figures in connection with this matter. This devasthanam is one of the richest in Southern India. It has an annual income of over 7 lakhs. It has capital property extending over the Tirupati taluk which is

(Mr. Srinivas Sastri)

valued at 30 lakhs. There is another tank, Kachinad, which is valued at 16 lakhs; and besides these, the jewels and other valuables are, on a modest computation, estimated to be worth 15 lakhs in value. The schools themselves altogether cost only Rs. 16,000 a year and it is interesting to notice that the Sanskrit school, which did not come under the purview of the Honorable the Judges of the High Court costs Rs. 15,000 a year. The two schools at Vellore and Tirupat stocked by the shikharidatta costs only between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,000 a year.

"I am not going to give the lawyer members of this Council any moratorium over a layman's exposition of the *cyprus* doctrine. But the purposes of temples in Southern India have to be understood clearly before the expenditure on these schools could be pronounced to be absolutely invalid. The purposes of a temple are exceedingly wide. A temple is not merely a religious institution. It has been from time immemorial recognised that a temple in a town or village is the centre of all activities and that schools, hospitals and sanitariums can be maintained out of temple properties. The property of the Tirupat temple is made up largely of various offerings. There are two kinds of these. Certain offerings are set apart for specific purposes and it is not open to the *dharmadattas* to do anything else with them. But the other offerings, which are given without mention of any specific purposes connected with the temple, are at the entire disposal of the *dharmadattas* to be applied to all such purposes as would be considered regular in connection with the temple. The *cyprus* doctrine has been given a very wide interpretation. I will refer to only two cases in the Bombay Presidency. In what is known as *Dakota temple case* in 1874 the Judges allowed the application of the surplus funds of the temple to the maintenance of English and Sanskrit schools. In another case of a later date, in 1907, *Nannu Narayana v. The Advocate-General of Bombay* the Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwyer, allowed the application of the surplus funds of an *Idol* to the maintenance of an English female school for all the Hindu girls of the community. It is not only to Bombay cases that one may refer for a wide extension of *cyprus* doctrine, we have in the city of Madras a famous institution often spoken of as a National College—Pachayappa's College—and two or three institutions maintained elsewhere. They are all maintained out of the funds left by the will of Pachayappa Mudaliyar who was quite innocent, it is well known, of anything like an intention to devote any portion of his property to the maintenance of an English-teaching institution. It was done by an order of the High Court directing the application of surplus funds of that charity *cyprus*.

"I may also refer to the views held in the forties of the last century by the Court of Directors themselves. The whole subject is set forth in an exhaustive article in the *Indian Law Quarterly* and I take leave to read to the Council two or three extracts of great importance indicating the view held in the forties by the executive authorities. The Madras Board of Revenue at that time made the following recommendation to the Court of Directors:

"The question is whether it is competent to the Government to enquire into the endowments made by the State in favour of the religious and charitable purposes; and on ascertaining that they are more than sufficient for the particular purposes intended in making the endowments to appropriate the surplus to other purposes by which the community will be benefited instead of allowing it to be hoarded unprofitably, or applied to the private advantage of individuals. It appears to the Board to be not only unobjectionable but positively a duty on the part of Government to interfere in such a case and to take the appropriation of the surplus into its own hands. It might, perhaps, be applied to public purposes generally; but the Board think it advisable that it should be appropriated to purposes by which the inhabitants of Tanjore particularly will be benefited. The establishment of schools would seem to be a very fit object, as well as the construction of roads and bridges."

"The Court of Directors upheld this opinion:

"We are of opinion that all grants and endowments should be, in the first instance, appropriated if possible to their original purposes; when the funds are more than adequate to that end, instead of allowing them to accumulate without limit, they should be applied to purposes of general utility, taking care that the particular district in which the endowments are situated should derive full benefit from the new appropriation of the surplus."

"I have only to add one extract from the view of the Government of India, dated 23rd September 1845—

"These recommendations in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council should be held to be at the absolute disposal of the State and should be regarded as a fund to be devoted to the

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
Mr. Narayanaswami Sarmah.)

of education and if it had been possible for those who had the welfare of these institutions at heart, to keep these institutions in a working condition so long, it has been through the hope that this Council would be in a position to give its sanction and see this Bill passed into law, and would enable the Mahant to spend money on these institutions as he has been doing before.

"So far as the present Bill before the Council is concerned, I think there cannot be any difference of opinion. It is a very mild and modest measure of a permissive character. The objection in some quarters has been, to my knowledge, that it does not go far enough. I have heard it stated in some quarters that it might be extended so as to make the funds available for educational objects, without confining them to the three particular institutions specified in the schedule. It has also been suggested that, instead of merely leaving it optional to the Mahant to spend money on these institutions, it should be made incumbent on him to spend money on educational institutions and to maintain schools. We shall now be satisfied with a very small beginning and we shall be modest in our first efforts. If those schools which have been maintained out of temple funds for so many years are allowed to continue their existence as before and are allowed to diffuse knowledge among the people inhabiting the locality, it would serve a very valuable purpose as no objection can be raised against the utility of these institutions. As has been pointed out by the Honourable member—I need not refer to it again—the funds at the disposal of the Mahant are more than sufficient for the maintenance of these institutions. The collection amount to more than 7 lakhs, and all that is required to maintain these schools and colleges is Rs. 15,000 which is almost nothing when the utility of these institutions is taken into consideration. Can it be stated that the maintenance of these schools which has been approved by the public for about thirty years past is an object which is not within the scope of the intention of the devotees who made the offerings? Can it be stated that, if this is outside the scope of the trust or if it is beyond the intentions of the devotees who made these offerings, they would have been quiet so long without raising objections against the expenditure? Even when the scheme was before the High Court and underwent prolonged hearing there and in the Privy Council, would there not have been a serious objection urged against spending money on these institutions? All these point to one conclusion clearly and that is, that the maintenance of these schools has all along been approved as one of the legitimate objects of expenditure by the Mahant and that the people have also recognised it as such. We find from the papers, that before the Court of Directors handed over the management and collection of funds to the Mahant in 1861 and when it was in the hands of the Government, even then one of the objects of the trust was to utilise the funds for the purpose of education. That also shows that all along education has been accepted as one of the most important objects on which funds could be utilised, if there should be any surplus funds. It is clear that, when there are surplus funds, they cannot be utilised better than on the maintenance of these institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Government have considered this Bill and come to the conclusion that the Bill deserves their support."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I had recently an occasion to go to Tirupati and I was able to see the Sanskrit college attached to the institution as well as the high school. There is in the papers that have been sent to me one from Mr. N. K. Venkatesan, Mr. K. Sundaresan Ayyar and others which asks for the provision that 'all the students of the schools should be brought up in the Hindu religious atmosphere and should be trained and instructed in the principles and practice of the Hindu dharma under the guidance of an efficient body devoted to its maintenance and propagation.' I submit, my Lord, that, after I saw the institution, the Bill, as it is, may be passed into law, leaving it to the Vicharanakarta to take care of these things. These are being attended to and probably a detailed organisation will be required and those that are interested in seeing that the devotees are really benefited by it may see to those improvements. There is no reason why even for one moment the expenditure of these funds should be delayed. My Lord, it is a real pleasure to support a Bill of this kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. Haidar B. NARAYANASWAMI SARMAH :—"I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the Council. I may be permitted to say that

(Mr. Narasimhamura Srinivas; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Ramachandra Rao;
the President.)

however heartily I may sympathise with the sentiments of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri as an enthusiastic social reformer I cannot as a legislator subscribe to the general doctrine that it is competent to this Council generally to enunciate the policy that whenever there are surplus funds in any temple it would be competent for them to utilise them for general educational or other purposes on the strength of the *agruva* doctrine to which such a lengthy reference has been made.

"It is unnecessary to go into questions of policy at length and it is enough to say that, so far as the present institutions are concerned, we have it that the authority at the head of these charities has raised these foundations and has been supporting them for a large number of years even in the thickest of the fight between the Vishwanathas and those who opposed him. No opposition was raised by Hindus of any persuasion to the subscribing of the money to these charities, and that is what the learned Judge Mr. Justice Sankaran Nayar says. After the publication of the Bill, there has been no opposition from the Hindu public worth the name and in these circumstances it is open to the legislature to sanction the utilisation of these funds for the purpose of these schools. It is unnecessary to go further. With these few remarks I have much pleasure in supporting this proposition."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRIVASA SASTRI :—"I now move that the Bill be not referred to a select committee for report."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KAVAYA PILLAI seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRIVASA SASTRI :—"I now move that the operation of Council rule 46 be suspended and that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I second the motion. It gives me very great pleasure that at this final stage of the Bill I should be allowed to say a few words in support of this motion. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivas just now made an observation as regards the application of surplus funds of charities. I shall reserve my remarks to the last stage of the Bill."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR :—"I thank the Honourable gentleman's remarks but better be reserved for the motion that the Bill be passed into law."

The preamble and the title were postponed.

Clause 1 of the Bill was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The schedule was added to the Bill.

The preamble and the title were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I was saying that it gives me very great pleasure that, at this final stage of the Bill, I should have an opportunity of saying a few words in support of this motion. We look forward to a time, my Lord, when on the statute book of this Presidency there will be an enactment, as there is in England, in regard to the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, when charity funds administered by trustees appointed either by law or by private individuals would be diverted more and more towards educational purposes. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Rameswami Achariyar adds 'for medical purposes also.' Under section 30 of the Act to which my Honourable friend the mover of the Bill has referred, the charity commissioners in England are empowered with the consent of the governing body, by scheme to devote to educational purposes endowments for any of the following purposes, viz., 'Pious in money or kind; marriage portions; redemption of prisoners and captives; relief of poor penitents for debt; loans; apprenticeship fees; advancement in life; or any purposes which have failed altogether, or have become insignificant in comparison with the original use of the endowment, if originally given to charitable uses in or before the year 1800.'

"It is true that at the present time the conscience of the community is more or less religiously bent and all endowments made in this country are devoted to religious purposes. But we expect to see that, as time goes on, all this money, which is now used

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Ramaswami Seshayyar; Mr. Nannabkannara Sarna.*)

for religious purposes, to some extent will be devoted to secular education also; and I trust that from beginning to end well initiated by the Member for the University, who, on account of the exigencies of public service, is not here and supported, and guided by another educationist, would be the beginning of a new era for education and that trustees and persons who are in charge of large funds—it has been shown in this case that the income is 7 lakhs per annum—would be able to devote as much as possible for the purpose of secular education. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has been often complaining to us that the funds at his disposal are not sufficient for purposes of education. That is a statement to which we all subscribe, and we trust that as we go on, we may be able to induce trustees, as far as possible, to apply those funds to secular education. Probably there are at present legal difficulties in the application of funds for this purpose, and I trust that the Advocate-General will be able to suggest means and devise a well-considered proposal for legislating and placing on the statute book of this Presidency an Act which will enable trustees to apply by permission the funds at their disposal for educational purposes. As it is, so far as the present Bill is concerned, it has been introduced with the active consent of the trustee. He is himself most willing to devote his funds for the purpose.

"There are cases where it is worth while considering whether we should not go further and enable trustees to apply to court to grant permission to devote the charitable funds at their disposal for purposes of education. Probably a measure like the one which is in force in England, relating to endowments, under which the charity commissioners now administer charities in England, would be desirable. This is a matter which appears well for the future and I have great pleasure in supporting the motion that this Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Minister V. K. RUMANTLA AMLADEVAR:—"I beg to express my thanks to the Government for giving their support to this Bill. I am a member of a Desamnam Committee, to which are attached many important and rich temples. I have hopes that, following this precedent, some of the trustees will be induced to spend money not only for education, to which reference has been made, but for the starting of dispensaries and hospitals and for sanitation."

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was put and agreed to.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble the Minister B. NANNABKANNARA SARMA:—"With your Excellency's permission I beg to move, under rule 1, for the adjournment of the consideration of the next item of business on the agenda to a convenient date after the conclusion of the war.

"Your Excellency, it is with extreme regret, none the less without the slightest hesitation, that I venture to rise to move this adjournment. I use the word regret advisedly, because I was one of those who looked forward, for some time past, to the initiation by the Government of a large Irrigation Act which would set at rest various difficulties which have been arising from time to time between the Government and landholders on the one hand and the ryots on the other in the matter of irrigation facilities in this Presidency. But, my Lord, as a Member who has the interests of the Government at heart I venture to submit that the present is an unpropitious time for the initiation of such a measure as this, which is sure to be a strenuous and rouse bitter feelings of disappointment and anger against the Government. However ardent and enthusiastic a socialist one may be and however keen he may be in the Government taking the measure proposed to be given under this Act—I sympathize to a certain extent with some of the provisions made in this Act and it is not necessary to go further—it cannot be denied that this is a measure which is viewed with considerable hostility by persons who have vested interests in rivers, streams and other irrigation facilities in this country. A large body of landholders believe that if this Bill be passed into law, the peasants which have been held out to them under the permanent settlement would be considerably jeopardised, and their rights would be confiscated and that this Bill, without the Government meaning it, aims unconsciously a great blow at the interests they possess at the present

(Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma.)

interest in the property which has been granted to them by the permanent settlement. It is unnecessary to discuss here whether the view they take is right or wrong. The fact of the existence of such a view cannot be ignored. Whether they are right to that extent or not, there is not the slightest doubt that under the Bill such a view is proposed to be introduced into the Council and extensive powers are proposed to be given to the Government in the matter of the acquisition of rights which are at the present moment vested in the landholders, and consequently it is sure to be a contentious measure. My Lord, is this the time when the Government would be well advised in introducing legislation of this description? I take it, my Lord, that it is the burden duty of the people at this stage not to embarrass the Government in any manner whatsoever by any rash word or deed. Things which are permissible in more peaceful times ought not to be permissible at the present juncture under the present peculiar circumstances. Any act or deed or rather any word spoken rashly by the people is likely to be misconstrued and would have a more far-reaching consequence than in ordinary peaceful times. The people might feel that their remarks are gagged in the way of criticism. If this Bill be introduced at the present moment they have to make representations, they have to hold public meetings and raise the public to a consciousness of the danger that threatens them if this Bill be passed into law as it stands at the present moment. Would it be wise on their part to do it? It may be that they may be forced to do it. They may feel that they would not be wise to cause public interest in a matter like this against Government and they may consequently feel fettered in expressing views, which they conscientiously hold, openly in as strong a language as may be permissible under ordinary circumstances. On the other hand, I should take it, my Lord, that the Government at this stage ought to do all that lies in its power not to add in any irritation whatsoever and should avoid all contentious measures unless it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the State that such measures should be taken up and disposed of speedily. If we can be convinced that a large Government irrigation work will be undertaken this year or next year which is sure to be hung up because the Government are not invested with powers, it may be a matter for consideration why this Bill should not become law. But in the absence of a statement—we have not heard for the last two or three years any such statement—from the Government that any large irrigation work has been hung up because the Government do not possess powers which they desire to acquire under this law, I fail to see how a postponement of this measure for a year or two would prejudice Government or the public at large.

My Lordship might remember, however foolish and ill-advised it may be for people to attribute motives to Government—I do not suppose that anybody attributes want of interest and good-will to Government—the Government are looked upon as a large landholder, whatever their rights may be under the law, whose interests are opposed to the interests of another section of landholders, proprietary or ryotwari. That is to say, people view the Government in their executive capacity, not in their general capacity, as private owners whose interests occasionally conflict with their interests especially in the matter of irrigation. Consequently people find it difficult to draw any fine distinctions between the Government acting as proprietors of the land and the Government acting in the larger interests of the public exclusively for the benefit of the public. It is rather a fine distinction and it may be difficult sometimes even for Government to keep it in view when they initiate legislation. It is much more difficult for people to understand this fine distinction between the Government acting in a corporate capacity for the benefit of the people and the Government acting as private owners and looking upon their rights as landholders. My Lord, under these circumstances the position of Government in a matter of this description cannot be considered to be an extremely enviable one. They are likely to be misunderstood, however well-intentioned they may be. I am sure that they are well-intentioned in trying to place the irrigation law on a permanent basis in order to go to the Government of India for funds for constructing irrigation works. That is their object I know. Notwithstanding that, there is this danger and I say that the Government may be pleased to consider whether this is a juncture to push a matter of this description through.

It may be said that misconceptions have arisen already and that it is well that they should be removed; that the Government are not so hasty to push this legislation; and if they find anything reasonable in the statements of the people, they

(Mr. Narasimham Sarna; Mr. K. R. F. Erislan Rao.)

are willing to listen to them and to modify their attitude. It may be that in the attitude of the Government. That attitude implies that people must, at the present juncture, agitate themselves in the present matter and try to view it in a correct light and place their position before the Government. It is that agitation I wish to avoid. I do not wish that the public mind should be agitated in a matter of this description where the interests of the Government and the interests of a section of the public are sure to be in conflict. It should not be said that the Government usually take an undue advantage of their position and wish to gag public opinion. At any rate that will be the effect if people are not allowed to express themselves freely, which will be the case in these troubled times. They have enormous troubles of their own at the present time and I do not think that they should feel that their property is insecure in any way. It is not the intention of Government, but I hope that they will consider what is the effect which is likely to be produced on the mind of the public. I do not think that the interests of the public at large would be jeopardised by a postponement of this measure until the conclusion of the war.

"My Lord, it may be said that on the question of principle and only on the question of principle the Bill will be discussed now and that the consideration of details will be held over for a future occasion. But my submission is that on the question at principle there seems to be also a considerable difference of opinion; and whether it is a question of principle or of detail that is likely to be discussed during the next few weeks or months, which must be the case if this Bill be introduced by Government, there is sure to be agitation and meetings are sure to be held in all parts of the Presidency. It is not the members alone that are interested. Even proprietors of ryotwari tracts are equally interested in the matter. It is not wise that this Bill should be proceeded with at the present moment and I hope that the Government will see their way and accept my motion to postpone the Bill to a future date."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. F. Erislan Rao :—"I beg to second the motion that has just been proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarna, to postpone the consideration of this Bill at present. In doing so I am not proposing to put off the evil day in the interests of the zamindars alone and with selfish motives. This Bill is a very large measure and affects the interests of zamindars, smaller landholders, inamdars and ryots and every kind of agriculturists in the Presidency. Such being the case, it is sure to be and has been already a contentious measure. The people, I have found in the Chittoor district as also in the Kistna district, are very much agitated on account of this Bill. I know meetings were held and also a conference was held lately at Kistna and a resolution was passed and the people have expressed their disapproval of some of the provisions of the Bill though not the whole as it stands at present. Whatever it may be, my Lord, I think that it is desirable that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed at this time. It may be taken up at some future date for consideration. This Bill has been under the consideration of the Government for a very long time and was put off from time to time for some reason or other. It may as well be allowed to lie over for the present as nothing is lost in its being delayed for a little more time.

"My Lord, I may be permitted to say that I am not making this proposal as an obstructive move. It is not only in the interests of the landholders and zamindars but also in the interests of the ryots that I am asking the Government to consider the desirability of putting off the consideration of this Bill for the time being. The ryots, as far as I can make out, are very much agitated and I find from a telegram that was sent the day before yesterday that several telegrams had been despatched to the Government and several representations had been made praying for a postponement of the consideration of this Bill. I also know, my Lord, how this Bill is being welcomed by the ryots and the general public since this has been translated in all the vernacular papers and made available to them. I for my part do not like that a contentious measure which largely affects the interests of the agriculturists in this Presidency should be taken up at this time, and I think that a little more time may be allowed for all classes of the people who may be affected by this measure to express their views and to make representations upon the provisions of this Bill.

"My Lord, in this country water rights are held very dear and irrigation rights are supposed by all agriculturists to be of vital importance; and a Bill affecting those rights is necessarily a measure which would be anxiously considered by all people who are interested in agriculture and irrigation. Such being the case, I strongly

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Panachandrarao Rao.)

recommend the postponement of the consideration of this Bill which is sure to agitate the minds of a very large section of the people in this Presidency. I have therefore much pleasure in supporting the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Barua."

The Hon'ble Mr. Saldar M. Panachandrarao Rao:—"My Lord, I have great pleasure in supporting this motion for the postponement of this particular item in the agenda. When I was in Madras sometime last month I brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that there was a desire, a very wide-spread desire, that the consideration of this measure should be put off for some time. He then informed me that he would consider my suggestion, and if I am saying anything in support of this motion it is to induce your Excellency's Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew who is in charge of this Bill to accede to our request to put off the consideration of this measure for some time.

"In addition to the reasons which the Hon'ble Mr. Barua and the Honourable the Zoroaster of Polavaram have urged, I feel that there has not been sufficient time to the public and to all the parties interested in this matter to digest this measure. It is a measure of far-reaching importance. Evidently it has been under consideration of this Government for at least 30 years. The first Bill was introduced in 1884. It was introduced into the Legislative Council and referred to the Select Committee in 1884. The Select Committee seems to have reported on that Bill on the 5th March 1886. I have been trying to secure that report and I have not been able to succeed up to date. I may say that the Bill, so far as I am able to judge, was one based on the Bombay Act of 1875 and was finally withdrawn from the programme of the Council in 1886.

"Then, my Lord, another Bill was prepared. That was published and the preparation of Barua's to have begun in 1905. So far as I can see from the papers, it was submitted for public criticism in 1905 and this resulted in a volume of well-considered opinions being received from every class of landed proprietors, ryots, and others in Madras. It was referred to various individuals, a step which has been taken with great consideration by Government, a step which finally led them to withdraw that measure and substitute another in 1909. All the papers in connection with the draft of 1905 were made available to the public and are published in G.O. No. 3162, dated 14th November 1905. In publishing these papers the Government say that that draft was the result of representations made on the draft of 1905. They further go on to say that criticisms of that measure were such as to induce the Government to make most radical alterations in their own draft of 1906. So that this question of an Irrigation Bill for this Presidency has always been something of a puzzle for the Government themselves. The draft of 1909 was again published for public criticism. I understood from the Government Order on the subject that this draft was ordered to be referred to the Board of Revenue and to the very same gentlemen who expressed such strong disapproval of the draft of 1905 and to various other gentlemen interested in this matter.

"My Lord, I see that the opinions on this draft of 1909 published along with the order have not been made available to us. I wrote to the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson requesting him if he would be willing to send me the opinions on the Bill of 1909 and he expressed the warmest regret of Government to say that they were unable to furnish the papers which led to the present draft which was published six weeks ago. So that, my Lord, this matter has a history as long as between the Bombay Act of 1875 and the Barua Act of 1905 and the Punjab Act and the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act which have been taken at successive periods of this Bill, in a model for Madras, we have now a measure which has to be examined by all of us. We should all be satisfied that it is suitable for the requirements of this Presidency. I may perhaps say that the Irrigation Commission in recommending an Irrigation Law to this Presidency laid very great emphasis on the circumstance that any irrigation law which should be enacted for this Presidency should be a measure peculiarly suited to the special requirements of this Presidency and that the conditions of other Presidencies cannot be a basis for legislation for this Presidency.

"Then, my Lord, I may say that so far as publication itself is concerned, I understand that the vernacular translations of this Bill were published in the Telugu districts with the November Gazette, hardly a month ago.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Kanna Pillai ; Mr. Narasimha Raju ;
Mr. Ramachandra Nayudu.)

whether my Honourable friends who come from the south would be able to tell your Excellency's Government the same story in regard to publication is, "No." We are now dealing with a measure which has been under consideration for the last thirty years. I do not know whether it is an unreasonable request on our part that it may be put off so that we may thoroughly digest this measure and examine it from every aspect. I sincerely trust that all that we have been able to say will induce your Excellency's Government to postpone the consideration of this measure. I may say that, if necessary, I would be able to show at the proper time that there are provisions in the Bill which have actually caused a great deal of harm to all classes of landed proprietors. What I say that I fully share the anxiety of Government that they should have some control in regard to the regulation of irrigation, we have to see that the measure which is placed in the statute book causes the least disturbance in the existing state of things. It is this aspect of the matter which considerably weighed with me. I trust your Excellency will see your way to postpone this measure for some time. The exact motion of my Honourable friend is that it may be put off till after the conclusion of war. We sincerely trust that it would be as soon as possible and that the Government would be able to bring up this measure for consideration at an early date. It may be a matter of some six months or a year. When I say that the matter has been under consideration for thirty years and that the Government themselves have seen the force of objections on so many previous occasions and when I state that the objections on the measure of 1908 were not made available to us, I think we have a very strong case for the postponement of this measure. It should not be understood that we are anxious to block the Government or to delay this measure, but it is a measure deserving to be considered from all aspects; and I believe that if this motion is accepted it will be possible for your Excellency's Government to refer this particular draft for public opinion and consideration. A mere publication of a Bill of this far-reaching importance in the Gazette is one thing and its specific reference to various gentlemen who have had experience is quite another thing. That course was adopted with regard to the previous drafts of 1908 and 1909. I should like to know whether this Bill has been referred to the Judges of the High Court, to the Members of the Board of Revenue and the various other officers to whom the drafts of 1908 and 1909 were submitted. On these grounds, I very strongly commend this motion for your Excellency's acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PHILLAI :—"I should like to say a word in support of this resolution. No doubt your Excellency said 'business as usual.' We have been criticising Government very freely. But, if the people in the madras express their opinions freely on a measure which vitally affects them, I fear that they are misunderstood by local policemen. If they express their opinion freely at this moment when the Government are engaged in a big war, they would think it might be misinterpreted into disloyalty and the Government would not be able, therefore, to understand public opinion as they should, in a matter like this. On the ground that the people would not be free to express their opinions on a measure affecting them vitally, I would also support this resolution that it may be postponed till the war is over and till every body is at peace, when every one can go against Government and say what they wish to say without fear."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU :—"The main principle of the Bill seems to be that the Government is justified in acquiring water belonging to a few individuals in order to distribute it for the convenience of a greater number and thus deprive individuals of their rights. It is purely a socialistic principle. Perhaps this is the first Bill containing such a socialistic principle ever introduced into this Council. In discussing the merits of such a socialistic principle or its introduction into this Council, for every honest critic to consider incidentally the form of Government prevailing in this country, but such a discussion would be quite unreasonable and undesirable in these troubled times. On this ground, as well, I press that the consideration of this Bill be stopped for some time."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMANATHA NATUNGI :—"My Lord, I rise to add a few words to what has already fallen from my Honourable friends. The times are hardly propitious for a Bill of this kind. Government will concede that it is a controversial measure. The question is whether such a Bill as this should be proposed with a view to its passage. 'Business as usual' has doubtless something to be said

(Mr. Rameswami Nagudu; Mr. Sankar Menon; Mr. Narayana Sagar.)

is its favour; but there are limitations even to that rule. It is plain that the unanimity that prevails here should not be lightly disturbed. It is a measure likely to introduce, dissolved into the peaceful course prevailing in this country just now. In its essence the Bill seeks, as far as the zamindars of this Presidency are concerned, rights which they have long enjoyed under the terms of the Permanent Settlement. It is plain such a Bill should raise much discussion of a kind that would not conduce to that feeling of good fellowship that should exist between Government and zamindars, at this moment. Then, again, is there any necessity at all for a Bill of this kind, so far as zamindars are concerned? What Government require in regard to control of irrigation works, they already possess under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act. Whether they possess such powers under a Land Act or under a general Irrigation Act does not much matter. The powers are there for Government to exercise, if there need be—and there is hardly any reason to go farther than that. An indirect settling aside of judicial decisions on matters that ought to be invariably decided by the established courts of the land is neither equitable nor desirable. Such matters, so between Government and zamindars, have come up for decision before the highest courts of the land and they have been decided with full reference to the laws bearing on the subject. Should Government take upon itself to set aside the effect of such decisions by legislative interference, such action is, I think, altogether beside the scope of legislation. The principles of legislation do not apply to a case of that kind.

"Government would do well both on general considerations and on considerations of the generally contentious character of the Bill, to drop it for the present. If Government do not see eye to eye with the representatives of the people and of the zamindars in regard to this matter, zamindars generally would be glad if the Bill is restricted entirely to matters unconnected with them. No case law, I think, has been made out by Government to interfere in the manner proposed with their vested rights in land and water."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Rameswami Menon:—"I heartily support the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankar. Rightly or wrongly the Bill is supposed to interfere with the vested rights of zamindars. I wonder whether it has not struck anybody in this Council that it may be regarded as a gratuitous measure at this time when money is flowing from the zamindars. That is an aspect of the question that must strike everyone's mind. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Menon said, why should not this Bill stand over for some time? What we expected was that the Government would stay their hands and introduce it on some future occasion. No doubt it is painful to me to raise this subject and I am compelled by circumstances alone to mention it. I would also add that no sense of prestige should stand in the way of Government, if the Government think this Bill can be postponed. Very often once a thing is proposed to be done, the Government, like individuals, are reluctant to drop it. I appeal to your Excellency that no such sentiment should stand in the way of postponing this Bill if the Government can see their way to put it off."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar:—"I rise to support the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankar. I may state that like him I am in favour of a Bill on the subject of irrigation, and therefore there is all the greater reason why I should explain why I support the adjournment. I do not wish to deal with the grounds which have been already covered by previous speakers. I have discussed the question of postponement with several members and outsiders and I have had the opportunity of discussing the *pro* and *con*, and I find no doubt that a great deal of emphasis is laid on the inadvisability of going on with a legislation that may provoke discussion of a bitter sort. I am afraid there have been already specimens of the sort of criticism that the Bill may receive outside the Council. We have already heard it said that the Bill is constitutional and sounds satisfactory. I think we have a presentation of the sort of discussion that is likely to follow outside.

"In discussing the advisability of adjournment I have been informed by some members of this Council that the very fact that such misconceptions do exist is a reason why the Bill should not be adjourned and that the people should not be allowed to go away under the impression that the Government are trying to rob people of their rights. The Government have never before rubbed in the past nor will they do so in future. The people must be given an assurance that the object of the amendment of Irrigation Bill or Act is not going to change this benevolent

(Mr. Narasimha Aggar; Mr. Chidambaram Madhava; Sir Francis Spragg.)

Government suddenly into a body of people who are likely to deprive the people of their right. This is an argument which struck me as an important argument. I have devoted some time to consider the weight of this argument and it strikes me that there is something in it. This is a people's session when some gentlemen speaking on behalf of Government and non-officials should rise and assure the Council Members and certainly the outside public that by means of this Bill no revolutionary operation is intended and that it is nobody's intention to "take away the rig" to anybody, landlords, zamindars, or ryotwari holders. I believe therefore that this very motion for adjournment is the proper occasion when such a warning may be conveyed to the public so that whether the Bill is taken up or not the people outside might not be under the impression that a serious danger to their rights exists. Still there are arguments advanced by so many speakers as to the desirability of avoiding a series of meetings where ill-considered and hasty criticisms might characterize the proposals as economic while they are not really socialist, except in the sense perhaps that 'we are all socialist nowadays' as Mr. Ghanderson said. Still it is a matter for the Government to consider whether it would not be better to postpone a discussion of this sort outside the Council Hall, which must follow the introduction of the Bill if we are to take up the first reading of this Bill now.

"It struck me in supporting this motion for adjournment that I might also mention another ground and that is that so soon as this Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* I considered it my duty to interest my constituents in the Bill and placed the matter before them. No doubt I found people saying that this was all socialism and that this was all confiscation. A gentleman who had taken the B.L. degree said that this sounded confiscation minus compensation. It is nothing of that character when you really see it; it does not mean it. I only instance it to show that some time is necessary even in the case of those who have considerable culture and education to form correct opinions. We have to consider the general principles involved in the Bill. There are important matters, matters depriving people of their right to obtain irrigation, the question of imposing penalty and one or two other important matters which can be understood by the layman outside the circle of lawyers. There are matters on which it is essential that the public should be well instructed. So I issued circulars on this matter and held meetings. I found a volume of misapprehensions and also a considerable degree of agitation. I feel that the effect of postponing this Bill will not be to intensify misapprehension and misconception. On the other hand, when in Council and outside it, the granting of more time will clarify matters and people will be under the impression that with a few modifications the Bill as now presented may be accepted without the least detriment to the rights of any class of people. That is my belief. As I am practically a supporter of the measure more or less on those lines and as I have discussed the pros and cons I have taken so much of the time of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MADHAVA:—“Your Excellency, I feel that at this stage I must say a few words in support of the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Spragg for adjourning the consideration of this Bill. On one ground more than anything else I believe that the Government should think it proper to adjourn this Bill to a subsequent date if not until the conclusion of the year perhaps till at least a some date before which the public will have had full time to consider the Bill in its present form and express opinions. It needs no saying that the Bill is far-reaching in its consequences as it is. It has been for far too short a time before the public. There has been scarcely a month before us and in a Bill of this nature it is certainly not too much to say that the time given is absolutely too short. If on that one ground if not on anything else, it is necessary to adjourn the Bill to give the public a greater opportunity not even greater opportunity but a reasonable opportunity to consider the matter, I believe Government will be well advised in adjourning the business to some future date which cannot be short of six months.”

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRAGG:—“Your Excellency, the Bill may be a very excellent Bill and a very necessary Bill. I have no doubt it is both. I judge of the necessity of it by my own intimate knowledge of the working of the Railway Act. But I agree with the gentlemen, a number of whom have already spoken, that the time is not quite suitable for its introduction just now and that it can very well wait. I mean as a non-official member to vote for the adjournment of the introduction

(*Mr. Richmond ; Mr. Gordon.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—I just desire to say a word in support of the motion for an adjournment of this question. It is doing so, I do not wish to be understood as adopting all the reasons which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has advanced. There obvious objection to the course proposed would be that it might be considered as a sort of confession of weakness on the side of Government if they put off this measure. I do not think, however, in the existing circumstances, that it would be viewed in that light by the outside public. I think the Government will be laying themselves open to a much graver charge, that they are attempting to rush through an important measure, affecting landholders; especially, when the representatives of the people, the elected representatives, are unanimous when they say that they cannot adequately criticize, owing to the present conditions, the measure which the Government have put forward. I think it would be only magnanimous on the part of the Government to yield to the proposition which has been put forward for adjournment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CHANNAY:—On behalf of the Government I quite appreciate the motive which has led the gentlemen who have moved and supported this motion to desire to avoid anything which will embarrass the Government at this time. I feel that the remarks made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma and others here all seem moderate and they have not themselves endorsed the statements against the Bill which have been given prevalence in the press and elsewhere. But the awkward fact remains that these have been published in the press and that there have been made, in the shape of public utterances, statements regarding the Bill which are calculated to cause apprehension in the minds of landholders, whether ryotwari or zamindari; and the question which the Government have to consider is which will embarrass Government the most—that these statements of an exaggerated character, in some cases contrary to plain facts, regarding the Bill should be allowed to continue to be made uncontrolled and the ryotwari population to be told that this Bill, as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar says, is socialist or as some other Honourable Member has said is confessional, that these statements should continue to be sent out broadcast, or that we should have the Bill put into the light of day and hear the discussion regarding it in this Council and understand accurately its provisions and thereby enable the public to understand the true meaning of the Bill. The prevalence of false and exaggerated views regarding this Bill is in my judgment more likely to do harm during a period such as the present than a full and temperate discussion, wherein those misconceptions which some Honourable Members have admitted to exist can be cleared up and the Honourable Members can meet together in the Select Committee and examine the Bill's provisions and satisfy themselves whether they are confessional or socialist and whether they are likely to do damage to every landholder or a large number of landholders. If we can get the Bill discussed we can arrive at a conclusion and, if the Bill is open to these objections, we shall have them considered and adopt means to omit them. But under the motion for adjournment, which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sarma has moved, we cannot consider even what the Bill is at all.

"It has been suggested by one of the Honourable Members who spoke this, if the Bill is put forward and considered now, the public will be gagged. But it seems to me that if we do not consider the Bill now the only people who are gagged by the motion are the Government, who will not be allowed to put forward their case, whereas the critics of the Bill are circulating far and wide attacks upon it which can be shown to be exaggerated and misconceived. It is so that grand that the Government wish to have the Bill understood and I regret that I cannot accept this motion for adjournment.

"I would like to urge upon the members of this Council and your Excellency that the fact that this Bill is introduced and the fact that it is referred to a Select Committee cannot be described as pushing the Bill through or as legislating in a hurry. All that the Government wish to do on this occasion is to introduce the Bill and refer it to a Select Committee. It does not follow from either of these steps that the Government are really intending to pass the Bill into law during the present crisis. I think the Government will be prepared to go so far as to say that, if in the course of deliberation in the Select Committee we find that we cannot arrive at a reasonable understanding as to the provisions of the Bill and if we find that there is still a really important and large body of opinion which is not conciliated by explanations and which is not ready to accept the Bill or a reasonable settlement of a difficult

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Appanavar.)

question, then the Government would be prepared to postpone the passing of the Bill till the war is over or until there is a general consensus of opinion that the time has come to take action on the question. What the motion proposes is not only to defer the passing of the Bill, but to prevent the introduction of the Bill, in fact to silence the advocates of the Bill, to prevent a clear explanation being given at its provisions, to mislead the Government and to leave uncontradicted all the statements which have been made, and which are admittedly exaggerated, and to allow misconceptions to pass uncontradicted. I do not know for how many months the war may continue. I think, your Excellency, that it will be evident to my Honorable friend Sir Francis Spring that this is not a sound way of looking at the matter. If all that is said against the Bill were true, it might be

"Some of the Honourable Members who have spoken have themselves agreed that the Bill has been misunderstood and in the course of conversations which I have had I found there were extraordinary misconceptions. My point and the point that the Government would like to press upon this Council is not that we want to pass the Bill; and that we want to pass it though at this time of trouble; but that all we want is to discuss it because we want to prevent misconception. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Aiyar told us in the course of the debate that some explanation of the Bill could be put forward even if its discussion were adjourned; but I do not think the rules of debate in this Council will permit that. If the motion is passed, the Bill must be hung up indefinitely and no contradiction or correction of misconceptions can be made. It is to remove misconceptions and to enlighten the public on the true aspect of the matter that we want to go on with it now stage. I submit, your Excellency, that it is really a very necessary step and therefore the Government could not act with anything like wisdom, except this proposal to adjourn the debate at this stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I feel somewhat disappointed that your Excellency's Government have not been able to accept this motion for adjournment, which has been supported by almost all the non-official members. The only reason which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has advanced in support of the position of Government, is that awkward statements were made in the press and outside the press, that the Government have had no opportunity of giving a correct explanation of those facts and that it is necessary to correct that misunderstanding. He urged that when the principles of the Bill are discussed, he would be in a position to prove and satisfy that those misconceptions are wrong. If my friend Mr. Sarma has considered it necessary to move this proposition even before the introduction of the Bill into the Council, it was to avoid a discussion of the principles of the Bill at this stage. The moment the Bill is introduced, it becomes imperative on the members of the Council to state all their objections to the principles of the Bill; and that discussion cannot be postponed to a future date. If according to the rules of business, it was possible to avoid a discussion of the principles of the Bill at that stage and to discuss all these things in committee wherein the proceedings are more or less informal or even confidential and are not open to the press, the matter would be different. Once there has been a sharp difference of opinion as regards the principles of the Bill, I think my friend has very rightly moved that the business should be adjourned pending the war and pending better understanding among the people concerned. Your Excellency, I cannot imagine a more reasonable proposition.

"There are landholders who have been complaining—they may be right or wrong—that it affects a confiscation of their rights. Landholders have been complaining that the provision for compensation is hardly adequate, compared with the loss they are going to sustain. When they are now animated with one and the same object in the present war and when they are placing all their resources at the disposal of the State and are making personal sacrifices, is this the time to do anything to irritate their feelings and wound their susceptibilities? Your Excellency's Government would do well to reconsider the position and see whether it is not possible to postpone the consideration of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANAVAR:—"The question is whether the Government would be embarrassed. That was the question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. The only point is whether, if this matter were referred to a Select Committee, the people will have occasion to discuss it fully and make representations to

(Mr. Ranga Ayyangar ; Mr. Narasimhamura Srinani.)

the Select Committee. The first clause of the Select Committee's report says that 'no representations have been received' or 'representations have been received.' This will be the time for people to consider all the aspects; but I do not know that it will be well that that time should come up just now. It may be all right for the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew to explain the Bill if necessary on an occasion like this, if he wants to satisfy the public that there is nothing in the Bill on the part of Government which has been or which can be misapprehended by the public. We are agreed that this is not just the time for Government or people to be embarrassed. The only point at issue is whether we should not adjourn. On that point I only beg that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew may even now agree to the course suggested by us."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SRINANI :—" Your Excellency, I have had some experience of this Council since 1906 and also of the Hon'ble gentlemen in charge of Bills. I know also to my cost that once a gentleman is in charge of a Bill puts his feet down on a motion there is hardly any doubt as to what the result of the motion is likely to be. I find that the general public interests are jeopardised in this particular instance and I shall therefore even at the last stage entertain the hope that the Government will be able to reconsider their decision. I have gone with some care through this Bill. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is under the impression that any statement made by Government during the course of the discussion of the Bill, if introduced, is likely to allay the panic which has been raised in the minds of the public, I am sure he is mistaken. The public are not such fools as to think that they should be guided by statements of any gentleman, however highly placed he may be, unless the Act itself reads in a particular way. Eminent lawyers and gentlemen who have been administering justice worth lakhs of rupees and their advisers have gone through this Bill and are under the impression that the Bill, as it stands at the present moment, would seriously jeopardise their interests; and I may assure the Government that any discussion raised today at this Council would only accentuate that position and would not clear up the matter. I do not doubt for a moment the sincerity of the intentions of Government or of their desire not to interfere in the least with the rights of the public as they concern them to be; but that is not the point. The question is what the Bill, as it has been placed before the public is likely to be and would any statement from any authority, however highly placed, allay the irritation which the provisions of the Bill, as they have been understood by eminent men, lawyers and experienced men, have caused? Apart from that, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew thinks that the discussion here today and statements by the members of the Council would clear up the air and that the Select Committee would discuss it and that the Government do not mean to press it in the Council and to make it into law before the war is over. What was the mischief that I was aiming to guard against? It was the discussion of this measure while the war was pending. That was the mischief I was aiming at. The procedure which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew suggests is just the procedure which is likely to compel the public to agitate themselves over this matter during the continuance of the war. The very fact that the Government do not propose to make it law during the continuance of the war will make it certain that people will have to keep themselves alive during short or long periods to hold public meetings, agitate and move the Government into modifying provisions, because it is only when the final stage of the Bill is reached that people would come to know in what form the Government will have it passed into law.

"What are the misapprehensions which may possibly rise in the minds of the public? If the Government say that they do not mean to interfere with the existing rights of the public, the public or the press are sure to say, 'we never said that the Government had any such intention; but what is it going to be under the provisions of the Act?' The Madras Land Encroachment Act was never intended to revolutionise the Government policy in India. It was intended to meet a particular object. But it was worked in a particular way and their Lordships of the High Court have interpreted it in a way that the landholders feel that there is confiscation of their rights. The Irrigation Cess Act of 1905 distinctly says, people argue, that it is only when the Government undertake any work and spend money that they are entitled to levy the cess. What has been the result? I may assure the Government that more statements would not guide the public. The public will be guided by their past experience and they will examine the provisions for themselves. What we want is to prevent the examination of the provisions of the Bill. If the

(Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarda; Mr. Gordon.)

Government are prepared to postpone it, the people will feel that there is no necessity to exercise their minds because this Bill would not be brought up for discussion now. They would think that when the Bill is introduced there would be ample time to press their views on Government. Therefore, my Lord, I hope that your Excellency's Government will be able to see and appreciate our point of view and appreciate our suggestion. The Government are anxious to allay the public feeling of dissatisfaction, and we assure the Government that the procedure suggested would not in the least degree assuage public feeling, but increase it a hundred-fold.²⁰

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cantow :—“ I will not detain the Council long. What I would like to point out is that the panic—that is the word he used—which has been created by this Bill is, according to Mr. Sarda, an existing fact. And that there are these bitter feelings of disappointment and anger against the Government is also an existing fact. We want to remove those feelings and to remove this panic. If the Hon'ble Members want to shut our mouths and prevent a discussion, the existing state of things is likely to continue. We want the Bill to be understood and we want it discussed. It cannot be understood in this Council unless it is discussed. We do not want to push the Bill through and do not want to legislate in a hurry. We want to have the Bill considered publicly; and if we do not do that, this feeling of panic will remain and this large body of landholders who rightly or wrongly believe that a large part of their rights will be confiscated will remain under this misapprehension and in this state of fear and alarm. It is to remove this misunderstanding about the Bill that the Government wish to introduce it today and to have it referred to a Select Committee so that the elected members and non-official representatives of the people may have an opportunity, in conjunction with the representatives of Government, to consider the Bill and to see whether it is or is not all that is said against it and, if it is, to help us to improve it. It is on that ground and simply because we want to have daylight let in on the Bill that we oppose the motion for adjournment.”

The motion for adjournment was put and carried, 23 voting for and 19 against it.

A poll was taken with the following result:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble	Mr. Debendro V. K. Somania	The Hon'ble	Sir Harold Stuart.
“	Mr. A. G. Cantow.	“	Mr. A. G. Cantow.
“	Mr. A. S. Sarda.	“	Mr. A. S. Sarda.
“	Mr. L. Davidson.	“	Mr. L. Davidson.
“	Mr. H. C. C. Carr.	“	Mr. H. C. C. Carr.
“	Mr. L. E. Wootley.	“	Mr. L. E. Wootley.
“	Mr. H. P. W. O'Connor.	“	Mr. H. P. W. O'Connor.
“	Mr. N. S. Bradia.	“	Mr. N. S. Bradia.
“	Mr. C. E. M. Schmidt.	“	Mr. C. E. M. Schmidt.
“	Mr. J. O. Robinson.	“	Mr. J. O. Robinson.
“	Mr. J. H. Stone.	“	Mr. J. H. Stone.
“	Mr. S. R. Murray.	“	Mr. S. R. Murray.
“	Mr. W. M. Kim.	“	Mr. W. M. Kim.
“	Mr. F. S. Stevenson.	“	Mr. F. S. Stevenson.
“	Mr. W. F. P. Smith.	“	Mr. W. F. P. Smith.
“	Mr. A. S. Sarda.	“	Mr. A. S. Sarda.
“	Mr. B. V. Somania.	“	Mr. B. V. Somania.
“	Mr. C. E. M. Schmidt.	“	Mr. C. E. M. Schmidt.
“	Mr. J. O. Robinson.	“	Mr. J. O. Robinson.
“	Mr. J. H. Stone.	“	Mr. J. H. Stone.
“	Mr. S. R. Murray.	“	Mr. S. R. Murray.
“	Mr. W. M. Kim.	“	Mr. W. M. Kim.
“	Mr. F. S. Stevenson.	“	Mr. F. S. Stevenson.
“	Mr. W. F. P. Smith.	“	Mr. W. F. P. Smith.

(The President; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Ramas Menon.)

THE LATE HON'BLE MR. V. KUMBARAN NAYANAR.

His Excellency the President:—"I shall now call upon the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to move a motion which is not on the paper."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, we were all deeply moved yesterday by the sudden death, almost in our midst, of the Hon'ble Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar. I believe that he was not feeling very well yesterday morning, but he was so anxious to take part in the debate upon the resolutions relating to the war, one of which he was himself moving, that he disregarded this warning and came down to the Council. He was not a frequent speaker in the Council, but he was by no means a silent member, and from time to time he asked most useful questions. Of his life in Malabar I have no personal knowledge, but I believe that the family of which he was the headman is a very influential one and owns large estates in that district. He himself took a keen interest in agriculture and was largely responsible for the starting of the Talaparnala dam, where lately he had the honour of receiving your Excellency. I believe that on that occasion he made representations as regards the 'untenable' clauses which showed his keen sympathy with the poor and the distressed people who have not too many friends. He was also, I am told, a fine Malayalam scholar and at one time conducted a Malayalam newspaper. Here, we knew him as a very cheerful and genial personality and by his attractive temperament he made many friends. We feel indeed that we have lost a friend as well as a very sound and useful member of this Council. I now beg to move, your Excellency, that the Secretary be instructed to convey to the family of the late Hon'ble Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar this Council's sense of public loss and its sympathy with them in the sudden bereavement which has fallen upon them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANNA PILLAI:—"We are very thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, who has been pleased to put the resolution before the Council, and for the way in which he has spoken of our late colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar. We have known Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar for the last few years, and he has been a very cheerful and very good friend to all of us. He was called by his friends the 'Mark Twain' of Malayalam literature. Those of us, who were present at the social gathering given to Sir John Athlone, remember the excellent song of benediction he sang in Sanskrit, which amused all of us. It was a pleasure to have his company in any place. I did not know that he was such a rich man, but I know only that he was a good man. He was always moving with us very freely. Just yesterday morning he came to me as soon as he arrived, and I did not then know that he was ill, and he wanted to communicate to me what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar had told him. Unfortunately he breathed his last—though with loyalty in his heart. He wanted to say something, and I do not know what it was. He was ill right and went back to his seat, promising to support me. I think he was very much agitated by feelings of loyalty. Most of us in speaking on matters like this express the deep feelings that are agitating the public mind, and evidently Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar was very much excited over the matter. He wanted to impress upon the Government that the people of his part of the country were intensely loyal. I thought he was being carried away by that, and we were all enjoying at his expense. In the meanwhile, it all turned into mourning, and we were overwhelmed with a sense of mortality; and we were all glad, therefore, that your Excellency graciously adjourned the meeting. It would have been rather difficult for some of us to have turned on any business after such a sudden death in the Council. I heartily second the motion and we are all very grateful to the Government for having placed such a resolution on record, and for sending it to his family."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAS MENON:—"I come here to pay the last honours due to my deceased friend. I have known him for the last thirty and odd years. I have always found him as cheerful and as genial as you, my colleagues, have also found him. He had absolutely no pride about him, was always simple in his ways, and never did any injury to anybody. He has lived his life and he has died. I carry him in his death. He died in the midst of the most noble assembly we can have in Southern India. He died, if I may compare small things with great, just like Lord Roberts, doing his duty; he died after delivering his speech with reference to the resolution on the loyalty of this Presidency. It was most remarkable that his last

(*Mr. Kama Menon; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar*)

words were of loyalty and I think that that death is preferable to any other death. If the choice were given him he would have preferred this to any other in his own place."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NATARU :—" Your Excellency, this Council must be very sorry to lose an agriculturist, a true agriculturist. He was one of the first set of students that came out from the old Madras College, trained by that enthusiastic principal Mr. Robertson. He has told me that, when His Excellency Lord Curzon visited the institution and asked what would be the future careers of its students, he was the only one to say that he would not seek employment under the Government but would bring his practical and theoretical knowledge of agriculture to bear on his vast estate. It was for many years a great pleasure to bear him company at the Coimbatore Agricultural College, with his genial conduct and sincerity. We are all really sorry that such a true agriculturist and genial friend met his death in a tragic way yesterday."

The resolution was carried in silence, the members standing.

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

WORKING HOURS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

'I. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps may be taken to put a stop, except in very exceptional circumstances, to the working before 11 A.M. and beyond 6 P.M. or 6 P.M. on working days, and at any hours on holidays, in the public offices, especially in the medical.'

"The evil, against which is sought in this resolution, is a well known one. Every one who has known the life led by clerks of offices, especially in the medical, knows what a hard lot is theirs. It is almost the rule for the vast majority of clerks to work early and late, before, during and after office hours, on working days and on holidays. The commonest instances are those who draw salaries between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50, who have no people to attend to their domestic purchases and supplies and no set of dependents to look after the education and comfort of their children and family. These duties the clerk himself has to perform during the few moments that he could snatch from the pressing routine of official duties. Besides the discomfort to his family the effect of systematic overwork is only too clear in the very appearance of the clerk. The physique of most of these, already perhaps weakened by a course of education, gets decidedly weaker as the years advance in his official life and in 10 or 15 years when the clerk just approaches the giddy eminence of a taluk sarishtadar or a sub-magistrate's place, he has mostly a shattered system which gives him very little relish to life and very little chance of commanding full strength and energy to cope with the higher duties to which he may be called. I believe the inquiry by the Madras Diabetes Committee will disclose the number of officials who have succumbed to the disease during or after their official career and to what extent the disease was due to work and worry undergone during the period they were clerks. I do not mean to say that others besides clerks have not their work and worry. But what I do mean to point out is that clerks are far more helpless than their masters and will consequently suffer more from overwork and worry. We have only to visit any taluk catcherry or Collector's office any day to meet the spectacle of haggard faces, weakened frames and cheerless countenances amongst persons whose age and social standing ought naturally to have produced faces and figures characterised by the full flush of youthful vigour. And it does not take one a long time to see that the main cause of such poor physique and health of the clerks is the way in which they are worked. When we return home from an evening constitutional or a pleasant drive we see (in most offices) the lamps glimmering on many a desk with the poor clerks pecking away at their papers. Not infrequently do we see clerks speeding to their office in the mornings to get their work through. If all this overwork was only occasional, say once in a month, it would not be attended with such serious consequences and there would be no room for

(Mr. Barnetka Aggar.)

complaint. It is the fact that the overwork is systematic and that it is carried on despite its various consequences, so potent to even the casual observer, that has been the cause of the great outcry we have heard on this subject. When I announced at the May meeting of this Council that I would not then move this resolution, Honourable Members would remember what a flood of articles in the dailies of Madras followed the announcement complaining that sufficient attention has not been paid to this crying evil. Even up to the date articles in the daily press have been frequently appearing placing the matter before the public and the Government for a speedy and satisfactory solution. I believe therefore that there is hardly any necessity for me to spend any further time in demonstrating the existence of the evil. We occasionally hear no doubt from a few that clerks are lazy and unexpedient and that, by reason of such laziness or with a view to conceal real laziness, they attend office in the mornings and evenings and make a show of work during office hours. No one who knows clerks can regard this as a fair description of these overworked men. A lazy few exist among them as they do amongst others; but it would be unfair and inaccurate to charge the whole class with laziness or attribute their overwork to the laziness of the few. As regards unpunctuality I may observe that the irregularity of hours is not so much the complaint as overwork. Subject to the attention required by the exigencies of a touring superior's work there should still be some degree of regularity in the hours of work of subordinates. But as I have already stated this is a minor item in the resolution, the main item being overwork.

"Taking it then that the fact of such overwork is established, we may next proceed to consider whether the evil cannot and should not be remedied. In the case of similar overwork in factories the evil has long ago been put down to a considerable extent by legislation in spite of the interested opposition of some of the employers. We may presume that the Government with their usual benevolence will come to the rescue of their own clerks when the facts are clearly placed before them, as there is no greater justification for the smothering of clerks than there is for the smothering of factory hands.

"A few objections or rather difficulties have been raised in this matter which I may briefly touch upon within the short space of time at my command. There are some who brush aside this complaint with the remark that the Indian subordinates being generally ill housed prefer to spend her mornings, evenings and holidays at the office which he finds to be more comfortable. This objection would be more convincing if clerks are shown to have brought their families with them, or that they have peons and dependants at their command to look after their wants. This is hardly a serious objection. There are some who seem to think that clerical work and overwork are so naturally welded to each other that it would be impossible to separate the two, that the nature of duties of some clerks are such that only one man should attend to them and that they cannot be disposed of within the six hours of an office day prescribed in David's Standing Orders. Suit clerks and petition clerks are cited as instances in point. I have however seen in some courts assistants appointed to help such clerks so as to shorten their hours of labour and facilitate quicker disposal. I believe that there are very few, if any, cases where assistance cannot be given, and that there is no justification for the position that declares that the present evil has no remedy. From some quarters I have heard that this resolution comes with an ill-grace from one in my position. It is said that senior pleaders with their abundance of briefs and independently request the subordinate judiciary to take up cases beyond office hours or on holidays to suit their convenience. But this is exceptional. It is also said that active members of this Council go on sending up interpellation after interpellation and resolution after resolution which come to thick frequently as to necessitate working into the night in the Secretariat offices concerned; and the question has been put whether we would forgo the interpellations and resolutions or recognize the sufferings of clerks as necessary incidents of official life. But the fallacy of the argument is transparent. The alternatives suggested do not exhaust all the possibilities of action. In short we may dismiss all these arguments as *hocus* as no arguments at all.

"The only objection which has seriously to be considered is that which I have heard from the lips of responsible men, some of whom occupy high official positions and who are fully aware of the existence of continuous overwork in almost every public office amongst the clerks. That is the question of cost. They say that in

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ahmed Tawbi Muradkhan ; Mr. Cardozo.*)

order to estimate the complaint we shall have to very nearly double the present staff in many offices. Where is the money to come from? Are we to defer other schemes of public utility for the sake of some clerks? This is really the one objection to consider. The object of this resolution is not to request the Government to defer all other schemes of public utility so as to find money for this scheme first. It is only to request Government to recognize the relief of overworked clerks as one of their schemes and to give the gradual extension the due place along with the rest. We do vote with gratitude—and we wish to express it to the Government—that they have, with a view to minimize this evil and to promote greater efficiency and quick despatch, been increasing the clerical staff in various offices. The last considerable increase was in the case of what is known as 'Mr. Meyer's scheme' and a clerk has been added here and there in a few offices since then. We also learn that the Government are considering whether in connection with Mr. Phillips' report some relief may not be given to the clerical staff of courts. The public appreciate the kindness of the Government in taking these steps but they would respectfully submit that the pace of progress is rather slow and would request the Government to accelerate the pace. The public also hope that with such able and experienced officers under them, the Government besides increasing the staff would devise other means also to redress the present grievance and issue the necessary instructions to imbue the heads of departments with an earnest desire to carry out the spirit of Board's Standing Order No. 155, and by such further supervision and re-arrangement of work as may be possible to prevent that Standing Order from being a mere dead letter.

"In these circumstances I have the honour to propose the resolution standing against my name."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANNAD TAMIL MANAKHATAR :—¹⁰ I beg to second the resolution which has been proposed. I know instances of clerks going to office in the morning and not returning till 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Of course, working overtime will tell upon their health and more especially the disease diabetes is due to overwork. Especially in Customs and Post offices, they are working overtime and it helps business a great deal. Of course, the question of granting overtime will no doubt help clerks who are working overtime by recompensing their health in taking good nourishment, and in this connection my opinion is entire to stop working overtime or see that some provision is made for granting overtime fees to those clerks who are working after working hours and on Sundays.¹¹

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDNO :—¹² Your Excellency, this resolution belongs to a class which I think will be described as ventilating resolutions. Some resolutions are intended to elicit information and some resolutions are intended to persuade Government to adopt a certain policy. This resolution I think so really intended merely to ventilate the grievances of the overworked. I must admit that I have the greatest possible sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and his resolution. I think the grievance of overwork presses upon many others besides humble clerks in tank offices, and I should be very glad indeed if it were possible for us to obtain some of the remedies which have been suggested. The Honourable Member who, for instance, seconded this resolution suggested overtime. That indeed would be a joyful thing. If we could all get overtime for the overwork we do many of us would be wealthy people, and I feel it is to be a most attractive suggestion. It would also be exceedingly nice to have something like an official surfer bell, which will toll at 5 or 6 p.m., whatever matter might be in hand, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's resolution, and then go joyfully home and wait till the morning.

¹³ But is it a practical resolution to ask that we should have an unalterable rule, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that all work must be stopped except at certain times and at certain hours? Perhaps the Honourable Member would make exceptions and he admits that there might be exceptional circumstances. If however the resolution is to be of any good at all, exceptional circumstances must be few and far between. I feel that the comparison which the Honourable member has drawn between the tank clerk and the worker in factories again appeals to us very much. A worker in factories has got to work eleven hours, but under this resolution the time will be limited to six hours or at the most seven hours so that the Honourable Member is going further than he need go. If some of the conditions existing in the factory existed, we might be more ready to consider the proposal.

(Mr. Cardew : Mr. Kanwar Pilla)

"One newspaper noted for its picturesque style writes an article on 'the Official Slave' in which it says 'work is extracted from them under conditions which will appeal factory inspectors.' It refers to children who never have seen their fathers' faces—their fathers return so late and go so early to office! I remember some years ago when there was a bus strike in London, there was a cartoon in Punch in which there was a stalwart bus conductor coming home. There were his wife and child. The wife said to the child 'Do not be frightened, Tossie! Don't you know him?' That is your father.' He had never seen him before because he was away for such long hours. This is supposed to be the state of the laluk clerks. The children do not know their fathers, according to this paper. At the same time I feel that this vista of improvement of fixed hours when every one can go home and wash their hands of their work cannot be considered a practicable one. I imagine that even the Honourable member's own clerks sometimes have to work overtime when there is an urgent petition to put in before a Court or when the appeal time is running short and they have to work late. It may be that such cases are more exceptional than the cases in other offices.

"It is clear that you cannot prevent work coming in irregularly and at certain times and at certain seasons there is more work than at other times. At those seasons there must be more strain than at others. Our establishments are arranged so as, on the whole, to get through the work without arrears. We are endeavouring to avoid arrears because if we allow business to get behindhand we are ourselves open to such criticisms as those which I have seen expressed in the phrases 'a sleeping Government' or 'a holiday High Court.' It is essential that our work should not get into arrears. Clerks cannot stop at fixed hours when there is heavy work. In fact we cannot have a curfew bell. And then are there not other causes of clerks' having to work late? The Honourable Members' experience may perhaps help them to recall cases when clerks came late to office. I have heard even of Deputy Magistrates coming into office and I remember a gentleman who was described as turning eight into day and day into night. Such action is wrong and we should like to correct it when it comes to our notice. It is partly due to want of punctuality and want of system that clerks are detained sometimes too late and allowances must be made for the habit of vagrantism in this country. I think if we allow for the fact that work does not come in regularly, that at times there is no work and at times there is overwork and that there are unorthodox people who put things aside to read the *Hindu* in the morning when they may have short work and then have to sit late in the evening, we shall find that there is no such serious case as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar suggests. We cannot accept a hard and fast rule such as that suggested in this resolution, that work must stop at stated hours. Where there is chronic overwork, where clerks are chronically detained for no fault of their own, it will be right for Government to interfere and Government will be prepared to apply the necessary remedy, namely, increase in establishments. On the whole, our establishments are adequate and I do not think our recognized office hours are excessive. On the whole, the work is got through, and allowing for seasons of stress, in a fair approximation to the office hours. Where there is chronic overwork, on proper representations an increase in the establishment will readily be given. But we cannot undertake rigidly to fix the hours or to make a hard and fast rule as to the hour at which office work must stop or to prohibit all work on holidays."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. Kanwar Panna :—"In the light of the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew I think my Honourable friend may withdraw the resolution. I know there is a good deal of objection raised in the public press against giving notice of resolutions and then withdrawing them. I am not disposed to take very serious notice of such objections, for they do not understand the workings of a case, and they do not understand we are becoming a body of politicians. We often move resolutions for getting information from Government and for making them move. I do not know if my friend's clients—I mean clerks—are so hard-worked as the assistant station-masters in the railway service. However, I know some clerks in some places have light work and some heavy work. I am glad that the Government have come to know officers who turn day into night and night into day.

(Mr. Keshu Pillai; Mr. Renu Aggarwal; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rameshji Asherji; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

They come at 6 o'clock and with very bad temper, and poor clerks have to wait till late in the night. Sometimes were officials in the uniform—I cannot mention them, I may mention to Government privately—treat their subordinates very improperly. They are not endowed with good temper. There is one more observation. I know that under the present system there is very much overwork during the jurisdiction. At other times they go and perform starable and come late. It all depends upon the officers in charge of the office and the higher officers. It does not depend so much upon the clerks as upon the officers. Generally when they go about on circuit the clerks have their own mode of doing things and dealing with business and so forth. My sympathies are with those with whom the Government do not sympathise—those poor people who are at the mercy of some of these clerks. Though I am in sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I am afraid I cannot support the suggestion of any payment to the clerks for overtime work. We are paying a good deal of taxation, which we cannot pay easily; and I do not think that Government will be very well advised in increasing the staff. We are also overworked to-day. It is now past five. I am afraid in this resolution most of my colleagues are not able to agree. The only way is to ask Government to make their officers do their work properly and at proper time.¹⁰

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Renu AGGARWAL :—“I have one word to say in connection with this. These are officers attached to the Collector's office, where, ordinarily, work is expected to be closed with the present establishments before 6 p.m., by whom clerks are asked to stop till 9 or 10 in the night and attend office again at 9 the next morning. There are such cases and it is a matter which deserves the consideration of Government. The sympathetic reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew must have satisfied to some extent the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. Whatever that may be, I request that the Government may be pleased to do whatever it can in the matter.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“So far as I have heard the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, he is not opposed to the spirit of this motion. From the way he has spoken I think that the motion is unnecessary. The Government seem to have laid down in the Board's Standing Orders the office hours to be between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. I have some recollection of this having been laid down. The whole difficulty is not in the order but in the working of it. If the Government will be good enough to draw the particular attention of the officers that these orders which have already been laid down should be properly observed and if individual cases, mentioned by the Honourable Member, are dealt with properly, it will meet the requirements of my Honourable friend. It seems to me that there is already an order fixing the hours and the resolution must stand already accepted by the Government, because there is an order. I do not know if I am right.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. NARASIMHA AGGARWAL :—“The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has been so very anxious about clerks in the uniform. He has no sympathy with people who take work from home. I find myself, though I am a pensioner, working throughout the day and going to bed at 10 o'clock. Even when I take meals or take my bath I am disturbed by visitors. I do not know if we would suggest any way of relieving me.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“More than one honourable speaker has referred to the ‘sympathetic’ answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. I suppose that underlying a certain amount of civility and popular expressions in the speeches of the Honourable Members, including the last speaker and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, an element of sympathy may exist and it gives me a little bit of a hard task to explore and discover where the sympathy lies. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew may accept the suggestion thrown by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that, inasmuch as the Government have themselves issued Board's Standing Order No. 159 that the number of hours of working is only six hours, Government will be kind enough to issue instructions to subordinate that the spirit of it should be observed except in exceptional cases. Ordinarily, effect should be given to the rule embodied in the Board's Standing Orders. I do not think that even that degree of assurance has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. I hope that before I have finished with my speech the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew may find it possible to give that degree of assurance.

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Cardew; the President.*)

His sympathies must be really with the overworked lot. The fact that he referred to the newspaper description of children not seeing their fathers would not show that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew does not appreciate the fact that there is a lot of overwork, though he himself is to be included among the overworked people.

"The condition of clerks, especially the physical condition, that I have drawn attention to is a real fact which necessitates some steps being taken. I do not propose that they should be paid twice or thrice their salary. I am not accustomed to writing down my speeches, but on this occasion I wrote it down thinking I should be particularly moderate. There is nothing extraordinary in my demands. I am surprised that, in spite of the extreme moderation in my statement of the case, I am not successful in eliciting from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew any indication that he would at least make us believe that the Board's Standing Order now in existence would be given effect to. I believe that if he would be kind enough to give us that assurance, it is not necessary for me to deal with all that has been said in the Council. May I request your Excellency whether Government will be at least in a position to say that they will view the resolution sympathetically? I am not asking for doubling the pay or the staff. My speech referred to the fact that the Government had done a great deal. If it would be possible for Government to give us that assurance, I would not ask for a vote, because Government must make some effort, as far as possible, to see that the existing Standing Order might be respected. I know there are difficulties. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew appealed to our experience of our own clerks. I know there is no one facing punctual hours. I have followed the Board's Standing Order in fixing the hour as 5 or 6 P.M. I have not proposed any increase of staff. What I have asked Government is to go on increasing the staff where urgent necessity is demonstrated. They take this step and increase the staff where their own work suffers and they see necessity for increasing the staff. I add that it should be done not only when the work suffers but also when the physique of the poor people suffers. They can mitigate the evil by issuing instruction to heads of departments to enforce the Board's Standing Order. That is all that I have asked for."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—"The provision in the Board's Standing Order to which reference had been made says that Government officers, while at their headquarters, should invariably attend office between 11 and 5 except on Sundays and recognised holidays. It does not say that they should not stay longer which is the point which the Honourable Member has in view. The order does not prohibit officers from staying after 5, whereas the Honourable Member's resolution recommends that steps may be taken to put a stop, except in very exceptional circumstances, to working before 11 A.M. and beyond 5 P.M. or 6 P.M. on working days and at any hours on holidays in the public offices, especially in the morning. I am afraid the Government cannot put a stop to working before 11 or after 5 or 6. The only thing that the Government can do is to consider applications for the increase of the staff when cases of overwork are brought to their notice by Honourable Members as definite cases. As a matter of fact, we do get a large number of applications for increase of staff. They are continually coming up; and when we have them, we look into them and consider how far they are cases for giving the increase of staff to which the Honourable Member refers. I do not think that it is possible for Government to go further and undertake, except in very exceptional circumstances, to stop work before 11 or after 5 or 6, and on holidays."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"I do not think that any purpose will be served by having this resolution put to the vote."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President :—"I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao to move the next resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Will not the Council adjourn now? It is past five."

His Excellency the President :—"Will the Honourable gentleman make his speech? The Council will then adjourn. We are working 'under exceptional circumstances' (laughter). So will the Honourable gentleman go on?"

(Mr. A. S. Eridua Rao.)

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT ON PORTIONS OF SURVEY FIELDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kannana Rao:—“I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

“II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules relating to remission of assessment be so modified as to allow the grant of remission in respect of a portion of a survey field which has been left waste or on which the crop has been lost, even though such portion is not a recognized sub-division of such survey field.”

“It is hardly necessary for me to remind the Honourable Members of the Council that this deals with an important question relating to season remissions. It will be within the recollection of the members that at the meeting of this Council held last year on the 17th November, a resolution was moved dealing with a connected subject and recommending remission of assessment whenever the crop failed, though without fault on the part of the ryot, was not more than one-third of the normal crop. So far as this resolution is concerned, it asks for no change in the method of calculation adopted or in the allowance made for cultivation expenses or in the proceeds adapted in the settlement of assessment. It suggests that, whenever a portion of a survey field has been left waste or the crop lost amounts to total loss, owing to causes beyond the control of the ryot, he must be entitled to remission even though the portion is not recognized as a sub-division of a survey field. I need not weary the Council by referring to any lengthy figures showing what the effect has been of such waste land, dry and wet, being charged with assessment. It will however be interesting to notice that during the last five years—it is sufficient to take the figures for the past five years—the extent of waste charged bears a very high proportion to the extent of the land cultivated. I shall first give figures for the extent of all land, dry and wet, and I shall later on deal with figures dealing with the extent of wet land:—

Year.	Extent of land cultivated.	Extent of waste charged.	Percentage of waste charged to land cultivated.	Extent of waste cultivated.	Percentage of waste cultivated to waste charged.
	acres.	acres.		acres.	
1906-07	18,973,194	4,326,038	22.81	109,468	2.53
1907-08	18,154,188	3,932,351	21.72	111,004	2.83
1908-09	20,108,010	4,351,550	21.64	10,507	0.24
1910-11	18,188,833	4,313,618	23.73	105,469	2.45
1911-12	18,549,394	4,397,601	23.72	51,007	1.16

“These are the figures dealing with the extent of waste lands, both dry and wet, charged with assessment and waste lands regarding which remissions have been granted. So far as these figures are concerned, they illustrate that more than one-fifth of the total extent of the lands cultivated has been charged with assessment through left waste. Ryots and agriculturists are called upon to pay assessment for more than one-fifth of the lands in their holdings, though such lands have been admittedly waste, and though they could not have admittedly any profit therefrom. It shows that they must have paid assessment in respect of these lands out of the produce realized from other lands in their holdings. That by itself shows without anything further, that they are on the whole in a very disadvantageous position owing to the fact that they have to pay assessment for waste lands in their holdings.

“I am aware that I should in this connection draw a distinction between wet lands and dry lands, because the rules for remission for dry lands are restricted to special seasons, when there are widespread calamities and so forth. So far as wet lands are concerned a ryot is not entitled to remission, unless he applies for remission in time, unless all the necessary formalities are complied with and unless the land is a recognized sub-division of a survey field. Even so far as waste wet land is concerned, it is considerably large in extent and it forms a considerable proportion of the land cultivated.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The following are the figures as regards wet land :—

Year.	Extent of wet lands estimated.	Extent of wet lands abridged.	Percentage of wet lands abridged in land estimated.	Extent of wet lands remitted.	Percentage of wet lands remitted on whole change L.
1906-07	4,714,000	4,714,000	4.24	199,000	4.24
1907-08	4,714,000	4,714,000	4.74	224,000	4.74
1908-09	4,714,000	4,714,000	4.98	234,000	4.98
1909-10	4,714,000	4,714,000	5.08	239,000	5.08
1910-11	4,714,000	4,714,000	5.24	244,000	5.24

If in the case of wet lands which have admittedly been left waste remission has not been granted, it must be largely due to the fact either that they did not apply for remission in time or that they did not form recognised portions of survey fields. So far as this question is concerned, I am aware of the objections which are likely to be urged on behalf of Government. I gave notice of a similar resolution last year and I was then informed that the Government proposed to inquire into the existing practice and that I might move the resolution at a future meeting of the Council. During the interval, I was informed that it was not found feasible to relax the existing rules and I was then given an opportunity to move this resolution. There can be no doubt whatever that natural justice requires that when a portion of a survey field has been left waste and when a man has not been in a position to realise any profit therefore for causes beyond his control, he must not be in a worse position than people similarly situated but must be granted remission.

The possible objections are, firstly, that it might increase the work of the establishment, secondly, that it might lead the way to fraud which cannot be easily detected, and thirdly, that due allowance was made for unutilised areas in the settlement of assessment. These are the three main objections urged against the resolution which I have now brought forward and I shall deal with these objections. So far as the first two objections are concerned, I suggest that there is no force in them if the Council is satisfied that the ryots and agriculturists concerned are justly entitled to remission in such cases. The increase of work to the establishment or the possibility that fraud might be committed by some officers of the Revenue department in measuring the lands and defining exactly the portions of land entitled to remission, are not such important matters for consideration. In the interests of the large body of agriculturists, who are likely to be affected by these rules, special steps should be taken and special measures adopted for the purpose of receiving applications regarding lands entitled to remission under such circumstances, and for having measurements carried out in proper time so as to afford relief to the parties concerned. If the establishment is to be increased, I have no doubt that it will be a legitimate expenditure which ought not to be grudging. If it is apprehended that fraud might be committed, we may have that apprehension not in this matter only but in other matters as well. We entrust the talukdars who are entrusted with the task of measuring the fields to bring to the notice of the jumabandi officer what is to be charged with assessment and in what cases remissions are to be granted. We have now agreed by passing the Demarcation Act to the talukdars being entrusted with these powers; and I do not see any reason why in this particular matter more powers should not be given to them. I for one cannot apprehend any sort of danger by this principle being extended and by further powers being given to revenue officers. I shall now come to the third objection suggested. I find that no specific allowance was made in the calculations adopted by the Settlement department for portions of survey fields which were not recognised divisions but which were waste or on which the crops were lost. I know that in the allowances made for vicinalities of survey, provision has been made for unprofitable areas such as ridges. There are no materials from which can be judged that even in cases where there have been recognised sub-divisions and even where portions of lands have been left waste or have been crops have not been brought in the register, lands were shown due consideration and some remission was granted. I am referring to this specially because one of the reasons urged against my resolution on behalf of Government is that similar allowance was made by Government in calculations made at the time of settlement. I think it is not quite correct. So far as the present question is concerned, even when a sub-division is not recognised, remission should be granted.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Chittambarnatha Madaligar.)

"In this resolution, before I close, I would point out from the time of remission rules of 1890 Collectors were given discretion to recommend remission of assessment in cases like these. We find that when the rules were originally enacted in 1890—after the *ditto* system was abolished—there were such general provisions embodied therein, for the remission of assessment; but when the rules were modified again in 1899, Collectors were given discretion to recommend remission of assessment. When the rules were finally altered in 1899, we find that the discretion of Collectors was withdrawn, and that except under circumstances bringing the cases under widespread calamities or other similar circumstances specified under Standing Order No. 14 they cannot recommend remission of assessment in such cases. If the Government are satisfied that the discretion formerly vested in the Collectors to recommend remission of assessment for portions of survey fields, which are not recognised sub-divisions, was properly exercised for several decades, and if the Government are satisfied that they did not abuse the trust reposed in them, I do not see why this discretion was withdrawn and the rule was made as imperative as it is at present. I, therefore, submit that it is time that the rules now enforced are made more liberal than at present. There is absolutely no reason why the misfortune of a man not being in a position to get his land duly sub-divided should prevent him from getting remission. Let the Government make such provision and direct the revenue officers to properly inspect and see whether a portion of a land has been left waste. Is a ryot to be denied justice merely because he does not apply in proper time and succeed in the matter of getting his land sub-divided? I do not think it is a correct procedure. I, therefore, ask the Government to take this matter into consideration and to see their way to modify the rules regarding remission of assessment in regard to portions of survey fields."

THE HON'BLE MR. K. CHITAMBARNATHA MADALIGAR :—"I second this motion and in so doing I wish to make a few observations. Your Excellency's Government are aware that the average area under a patta is very small in this Presidency. The average area of a survey number is likely to be larger than that under a patta itself. I am not able to give exact figures; but I presume that it is not likely to be smaller than the area of an average patta. In these circumstances, I consider it reasonable that the Government should see their way to accept this resolution and give discretion to revenue officers to grant remissions for portions of survey fields even when they do not happen to be sub-divided."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd November.

W. FRANCIS,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX VIII.

[File nos (ii) under "Communications to the Council" on page 2028 supra.]

G.O. No. 1675, Revenue, dated 26th June 1914.

Re:—the following papers:—

I.

Official Memorandum No. 481-A/14-1, Revenue, dated 5th March 1914.

A copy of question No. 31, proposed to be asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Purna at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on 2nd April 1914 is forwarded to the Board of Revenue for very early response.

F. B. EVANS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Department).

ENCLOSURE

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Question 31. With reference to the table showing the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the municipal areas of this Presidency during 1912-13, will the Government be pleased to state if information is available as to the number of retail vendors for and selling liquor to persons in a habituated condition?

Proceeded Answer.

31. The information required by the Honourable Member has been called for and will be furnished as soon as it is received.

H. A. WATSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Department.

II.

Excerpts from the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), D. No. 416-A/14, dated 17th March 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BANERJEE, M.A., L.C.S.

Adverting to Government Memorandum No. 481-A/14-1, Revenue, dated 5th March 1914, forwarding, for remarks, a copy of question No. 31, which the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Purna proposes to ask at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on 2nd April 1914, the Board reports that the information required by the Honourable Member has been called for from the Deputy Commissioners and will be submitted soon after receipt from them. The information can be found only in their office, and it will take some time to collect it. But every endeavour will be made to obtain and forward it as soon as possible.

E. F. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

III.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), D. No. 416-A/14, dated 25th April 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BANERJEE, M.A., L.C.S.

In continuation of the Board's Reference on Govt. R. No. 14-A/14, dated 17th March 1914, the Board reports to Government that only one man was detected during 1912-13, in which the tavern-keeper at Bendo was fined Rs. 50 by the District Officer for selling beer to two habitual persons, in violation of General Condition No. 15 (c) (4).

(True Extract.)

H. R. F. M. TILLEY,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 1675, Revenue, dated 26th June 1914.

Continued Ex. No.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

E. DAVENPORT,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Department for being placed on the Council's file.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd day of November 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron FANTLAND of Lyth, &c.,
G.C.B., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, G.B., G.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. HARVEY SEXTON, G.B., G.C.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNAN, G.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. BASKERMAN, L.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., G.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. C. CARR.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BANTON.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, G.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, G.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORRIE (*Acting Governor*).
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANKS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. KELLY, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Ayyangar, G.B.
The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PETERSEN.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. NARASIMHAYARA SAKKA Oora.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Gopal.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBIAH PILLAI Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN NADAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Guru Bahadur V. RAMANUJAN NAYUDU Gopal, Zamindar of
Dallapanyakkur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARA NUDANATHAN.
The Hon'ble Khilaf-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. N. ARUN TAMIL MARAKKATAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRANKS, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANKS SPRING, G.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Q. SIVASWAMI AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SIVASWAMI AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, G.B.

(The President: Mr. Sahkarajappa Reddygar)

The Council re-assembled at 11 A.M. when the discussion on the resolution on 'Remission of assessment on portions of survey fields' was resumed.

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT ON PORTIONS OF SURVEY FIELDS—cont.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—“ We will proceed with the interrupted debate on the second resolution standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUMMARATAPU-KANNIRAO:—“ Your Excellency, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao on Saturday last. I beg leave to submit to this Council that the resolution is not only a most useful resolution, but a necessary resolution in the interests of the agricultural public. The resolution aims at a modification of the existing rules relating to remission in cases of portions of fields which have been left waste or on which loss of crop has occurred owing to causes beyond the control of the ryots. That is the aim of the resolution. In order clearly to understand the need for this resolution it is necessary, it seems to me, that the rules, the modification of which is sought for, should be carefully read and considered by the Council. The rules are Board's Standing Order No. 13, rules 2, 3 and 4. Rules 2 and 3 provide for cases of total loss in which remission of the full assessment may be granted. That remission is grantable where the total loss has not been occasioned by any act or neglect of the persons to whom the land belongs, or is not due to the neglect on the part of the ryots concerned to carry out the customary repairs to the irrigation sources which form the source of supply. Rule 4 is the rule in point for the purposes of the present discussion. Rule 4 relates to the remission to be granted only for entire fields. That means such remission will be granted only when an entire survey field or any recognized sub-division thereof is left waste, or where crops on an entire or total field, and not a portion of the field, have failed. Now that rule goes on to say further—“ I read only the material portion of it—“ sub-divisions of fields may be permitted for the purpose of obtaining wet remission, provided that the new field shall in no case be less than one acre in extent.” This portion of the rule No. 4, my honorable submission is, if it stood by itself, if nothing followed it, would seem to suggest that the ryot's remedy, where portions of the fields or sub-divided do suffer damage owing to causes beyond his control, is to present an application forthwith for sub-division. The rule seems to enable the ryot, the moment the loss has occurred to him, to apply for sub-division in order that he may procure remission. But let me read further, your Excellency, the later portion of it so far as it relates to the present matter. “ These sub-divisions, however, must be applied for beforehand, and not merely for the temporary purpose of obtaining remission on portions on which loss of crops has already occurred before the application is made.” Now this part of the rule evidently intends to prevent the ryot from presenting an application after the loss has occurred, if it is for the purpose of obtaining remission on portions of fields on which loss of crops has occurred. I submit, in the face of this latter clause which interdicts an application being presented, it is difficult to understand the application of the former clause of this rule which enables the ryot to apply for a sub-division for the purpose of obtaining a remission. In any event we read in the first clause that a ryot may apply for sub-division, which seems to imply that he may do so even as the loss has occurred; in the next clause there is the interdiction that the ryot will not be allowed to do so. It seems to me, therefore, difficult to reconcile the two clauses except on the supposition that the former clause was meant to relate to cases where the ryot is expected to anticipate and foresee the loss on portions of his fields and to have his sub-divisions ready made. We cannot think that this was the meaning intended to be put on the first clause by its framers. For if that were the meaning, what would happen? The ryot will have to get his field sub-divided into as many parts as there are numbers of acres in the survey field, and even supposing it is done there would be this further difficulty. Supposing the minimum portion of a field on which he can claim remission is one acre according to the rule, supposing it happens that the portion on which the loss has occurred is only half an acre on one sub-divided field and another portion on which the loss has occurred occupies this half thus making one acre, even then this will disable the ryot from obtaining remission although he has suffered loss on one acre, because he has failed to apply for sub-division in time.

(Mr. Subbaraya Reddy; Mr. Narayana Raja.)

"The object of the Honorable member is to obtain concession from Government in favour of the ryot when he suffers damage by loss of crops on a portion of the field, which portion happens not to be sub-divided. It is difficult, I submit, for me to see how this concession can be refused. The ryot suffers loss in a portion of the survey number; he could not get that portion sub-divided for the purpose of securing remission, because he could not know beforehand that he would suffer loss in that portion. The ryot has to seek for remedy as exigencies arise. Loss is lost after all; and the ryot should not be denied his remedy, because he was not ready with a sub-division beforehand which is fairly impracticable.

"As far as I am aware, two difficulties have been suggested in the way of giving effect to this resolution. The first difficulty is the labour difficulty. It has been suggested that it would involve much labour and loss of time. My submission is that this difficulty ought not to reckon for much. In this connection I would refer to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (page 6, rule 3) which refers to another subject, the subject of water-rates. The rule is, 'when portions of fields are irrigated, the charge will be calculated on the actual extent irrigated, provided the extent is not below 10 cents.' Now if it is possible even in the case of one-tenth of an acre for actual measurement being effected in non-surveyed or non-subdivided fields, if that is possible, if there is staff enough to do that for one-tenth of an acre, my submission is that it ought to be easy to do so in the case of blocks of acres where portions of fields have suffered because of excess of rainfall or deficiency of rainfall. I am aware that there is this difference between the case of actual measurement in the case of water-rates having to be determined and the present case. In the case of water-rates the Government expect to add to the revenue, but in the present case the Government expect to lose revenue; and that is all the difference I can see.

"Then, the second difficulty suggested was that it would give room for much fraud. But that question of fraud is not considered where it is possible to commit ten times the fraud, namely, in water-rates [where for every 10 cents separate measurement is effected]. If, as regards water-rates, for every one-tenth of an acre actual measurement can be obtained irrespective of the considerations of fraud, I do not see any reason why in the case of one acre it should not be so done where the ryot has suffered loss and where he is evidently according to the spirit of rule 4 entitled to remission, but is declined remission simply because he has not sub-divided the field. I submit that the matter requires more serious consideration than has been bestowed upon it, and I would, therefore, respectfully urge that the matter may be favourably viewed by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJA:—"Your Excellency, as urged by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddy, this resolution is of very great importance to the cultivating ryots. Coming as I do from the Vengalpet district, where failure of crops is the rule and a bumper crop an exception, my experience in the matter may be of some use to the members of the Council. To verify this statement I request the Honorable Members to refer to the survey given by the Government to my question No. 143 and to the figures of remission for six years given them. I think I am justified in saying, having some practical knowledge on the matter, that it is a matter of general occurrence that the south-west monsoon is generally late and, though the seedlings are ready, the cultivator is not able to go on with transplantation until the month of September. Then in most cases he is able only to cultivate a portion of the whole survey field and is obliged to keep the remaining portion as waste for want of seedlings or some such cause. The want of seedlings is in most cases caused by the late rainfall. In many cases even after transplantation, he is obliged to give up watering a portion of his field on account of insufficiency of water-supply. I may safely assert that these facts can be well verified if we refer to the *abundant account*. This will show that out of the total extent of each field some portion is written off as being waste, some portion is written off as *aband*, and only a small portion is entered as having produced six-month crop or bumper crop, as the case may be. But when we calculate the yield on this small portion of the field, we find that the rules regarding constructive waste do not admit of any remission and so the ryot is not entitled to any remission of revenue. It may be safely asserted that in many cases the ryot hesitates to transplant the field in the

(*Mr. Naraindas Raja; Mr. Gordon.*)

latter part of the year mostly on account of the fear that he will surely have to incur the cultivation expenses and pay Government assessment without any return to himself. In good cases the return from the field will be just enough to cover his cultivation expense and he will have to pay the Government assessment out of his own pocket. Having some knowledge how the cultivation accounts are written by karmans I can assert that the Government cannot verify the ground that it is difficult for the karmans or the revenue inspectors to actually measure the land every year. In every case the karmans or the revenue inspectors and the talukdar or the divisional officer will state how many acres are waste, how many acres are kharas, and how many acres yield some crop. Under these circumstances there is not the least difficulty in fixing the extent and there is no room for any fraud. I respectfully support the resolution.¹¹

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Casserly:—“Your Excellency, this resolution on the subject of remissions follows two other resolutions on this subject which have been discussed in the last two years or so. The first of these resolutions was based upon the theory that the ryot has a legal right to claim remission for failure of crop. The second resolution, which was moved a year ago, was based on the proposition that, when the proportion of the crop realised is less than one-third of the normal, then remission must be given. This time the ground is different and is, that remission should be given on portions of fields in which a failure of crop has occurred. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member who moves this resolution thinks there is a lucky number. Both the other resolutions which raised the same question of principle having been negatived, this resolution, which really rests on much the same basis and which accumulates going over the same ground, does not seem to me to possess any special reason for its acceptance. In the discussions which took place in 1912-13 the whole history of granting remission was very fully considered and explained by Sir John Alkinose. He told the Council, as your Excellency will remember, how the remission system, as it exists now, has grown up. Up to about 1855 there was no proper system of settlement of assessment at all. There was what was called the ditaw system, under which remissions were freely given every year and so enormous amount of land occurred as consequence. In 1855 the Government determined to tackle the question. They laid down the principle, which is absolutely sound in itself, that given a moderate assessment there should be no remission at all; and they determined in a series of orders in 1855, 1858 and 1859, that no remissions of assessment at all were to be given in future. They made large reductions in the assessments, reduced them to what they considered a moderate figure and also determined to introduce a complete system of settlement and survey on which the assessment was to rest in future, when there was to be no remission at all. That is a logical position; but they had not fully reckoned with the imprudence of the Indian ryot. They had not also provided sufficiently for the fact that their settlements were not yet based on a scientific foundation. The consequence was that after a year or two, about 1860, they had to give way and grant remission on entire wet fields when the crop was totally lost, i.e., they recognised that where, through the excess or failure of water supply the crop is totally lost, or the field is not cultivated at all through no fault of the ryot, remission should be given. That rule has been in force ever since; and the Government have ever since declined to give remission on portions of fields. In the meantime, since 1860 the whole scheme of our settlement has been placed upon a scientific basis, as I think we may fairly say. In the first place, the culture of the various classes of soil has been ascertained by a series of crop-experiments, and the grain outputs are based upon the average of these experiments, an average which takes into account good and bad years. In addition to that, the prices at which the crop is sold are based upon prices of the previous twenty non-famine years. There again the average price takes into account good and bad years. In addition to that, a percentage is deducted to cover, amongst other things, vicissitudes of season, thus also providing for the elimination of the exceedingly bad or good years and making allowance for bad years which are not absolutely exceptional. This allowance which provides for vicissitudes of season has varied in various districts; in many districts it is 20 per cent.—this is, in regard to wet lands—in some districts it is 25 per cent., in others 15 per cent.; but in all districts some allowance is made for vicissitudes of season. The result is that our assessment represents the average and it is so averaged that, except in years of

(Mr. Curlew.)

special calamity, it should be paid in bad years as well as in good years; and the whole theory of our system is that it is intended to cover good and bad years. It should be paid in all years, except those only in which there are special calamities, which have been excluded from the calculation in fixing the assessment. It may be said, of course, that on these principles the old rule of 1869, which allows remission on entire wet fields which are left entirely waste or on which the crop is entirely lost, should now be dropped, because we have now got a settlement which is based on a scientific basis and is based on averages and can be paid every year. I have no doubt that is the logical position and that we might reasonably now abrogate the rules for remission altogether on wet fields under Standing Order 15, and as the assessment has diminished so much owing to the increase of grain values, no doubt there is even far less cause than there was for the retention of that rule at all. But the rule exists; and I do not suppose the Government are likely to face the outcry that would be involved in repealing it. But it is clear that at this stage, with an assessment which is reasonable and is based upon averages throughout, it is quite unjustifiable in the interests of the general tax-payer and the general administration to extend the concession which has hitherto, for fifty years, been the rule on the subject.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar drew attention to the last two sentences of paragraph 4 of Standing Order 15 and I think his criticism had a good deal of weight in it. The first of these sentences contemplates the sub-division of fields for the purpose of obtaining wet remission, provided the extent of the field is not less than one acre. The history of that sentence shows that it was not intended to enable the ryot, when he has actually got a waste patch in his field, to have it sub-divided. That was never the intention. When that clause was drafted in about 1879 the intention was that, if the ryot found year after year one patch in his holding or field waste, he could have that patch sub-divided out. It was never intended that he should be able to do it in the course of the season and it is practically impossible to do it. It is also a fact that it is practically seldom asked upon during the course of the season. We called for Collectors' reports on this point and we find sub-divisions are rarely made under it. Therefore, the intention was that the sub-divisions should be allowed when it was found that the ryot had a bad patch in his field which, through shallowness or through the general inferiority of the soil, year after year gave no crop or too small a crop so he worth reaping. It was intended that he should apply for the sub-division of that patch of the field and that it should be demarcated and taken out of his holding. It is evident however that these sentences put in as they are in the Standing Order, are liable to misconstruction. It looks as though they mean that the ryot is to apply on a single instance of failure and that he would then and there get remission. That was not the intention. Therefore this sentence will be deleted from the Standing Order, because the proper remedy for the ryot, who has got a portion of his field which is infertile, is to have that portion sub-divided and to surrender it—under Board's Standing Order 53, he can surrender it—and thereby remove it from his holding entirely and obtain remission permanently without any further question about it. So the object of this sentence will be met by the rules relating to relinquishment. It will be understood that this sentence will be removed from the Board's Standing Order.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar also referred to Standing Order 4 and there too his argument had a certain amount of force. He said that as a change is levied on portions of fields irrigated, it would be possible to grant remissions on parts of fields left waste. He argued that if we have got sufficient establishment to deal with portions of fields irrigated we ought to have sufficient establishment to deal with portions of fields left waste. As a matter of fact however I do not think that is quite sound, because to do so would enormously increase the number of cases to be dealt with. We may have sufficient establishment to deal with one class of cases but it does not follow that, because we have an establishment to deal with one class of cases, we have an establishment sufficient to deal with another class of cases. It has to be remembered that in this question of remission the number of cases will increase enormously in bad years, all in the same year; when the pressure is greatest in every respect, then you will have to subdivide your field. So that, even assuming that it were possible on other grounds to accept the principle, I think the argument of the Honourable Member or the suggestion drawn by him from the Board's Standing Orders cannot be held to be really applicable and valid in the present case.

(Mr. Cardew : Mr. Narasimha Ayyer.)

"There are of course further reasons, apart from the general theory of our settlement, why the Government could not possibly agree to this resolution for remission on portions of fields. I think it must be evident that, if you have a field which is demarcated by stones, it adds prodigiously to the chances of corruption and fraud and of fraudulent claims for remission to grant remission on some indefinite part of it. If a ryot were able to say that a certain patch in the field, not necessarily on the edge of it, but somewhere in the middle or anywhere, was waste, it would leave us entirely and absolutely in the hands of the subordinates revenue officials. The question whether water is not supplied or no subordinates revenue officials. The question whether water is not supplied or no, is itself very difficult. The application of the present rule is difficult, but the difficulty would be increased enormously if it were possible for the ryot to say, 'yes, I had some crop in the field, but such and such an extent was left waste.' To attempt to grant remission on these lines would be putting a premium on fraud. I am afraid we cannot possibly disguise from ourselves the fact that the subordinate revenue establishment would be exposed to enormous temptation if any such position were possible. It is clear that those areas or parts of the survey fields on which crops have failed would not be localised, would not be localisable, after the crop has been cut, and inspection would be necessary in every case; and in bad years, with hundreds of cases coming up continually, it would be quite impossible for the revenue establishment really to inspect, and still more impossible for the responsible officers, tahsildars, deputy tahsildars and others to check, the claims sent in.

"I think it will be evident to the Council, too, that this proposal, if it were sanctioned, would not cut the thin end of the wedge but a thick piece of the wedge knocked into our revenue system, because our revenue system assumes that the assessment paid on the basis of averages should be paid in good and bad years except in cases of special calamities, which are dealt with by the Board's Standing Order No. 13. If we agree to grant remission on portions of fields because those portions are waste, I see no logical reason, and none either in practice, why the claim that was made last year, that remission should be granted on whole fields which are partially waste, should not be granted. The two things would follow naturally from one another. I feel it essential to press on the members of this Council that, if any such resolution as this is carried and carried out, it would jeopardise to a serious extent the land revenues of the Government from which a great portion of our financial resources is derived and I feel myself that Honourable Members who are dealing with this matter should consider their responsibility in advocating any such refuge of the principle upon which the main source of the revenue of this Government is based. This will be an indignant which will knock the bottom out of the whole principle of our system of land revenue administration.

"This resolution is just as bad as the resolutions which were moved in November 1912, and April or May 1913, which were then decisively rejected. I beg, therefore, to say that it is quite impossible for the Government to accept this resolution in any way whatever."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYER :—“Your Excellency, I did not intend when I came here to speak on this question; but the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's words have necessitated a few words from me. The very last argument with which he set down is an argument which would apparently clinch the whole matter. He appeals to our sense of responsibility not to place the Government in such a position as to make it impossible for the Government to find money. If he thinks that we shall be jeopardising all the resources on which Government are to work, then there is nothing further to be said. But if it is possible for him to find it easy to work the proposal of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao without any serious fall of revenue, I think he would be able to appreciate the argument which I am prepared to advance in respect of the other positions put forward by him. It is only in that hope that I am proceeding further.

"The main argument put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is that the theory of land revenue settlement does not require that there should be any remission, that averages have been taken and that by proceeding on these it would be safe to assume that no ryot, not even the poorest ryot owning 1½ acres and dependent upon the income of it, is hit hard in bad years, inasmuch as he should have put by something in other years. We have to base some of our calculations on averages, but we cannot

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar*)

forget that the principle of averages may be pushed to an extreme. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that, notwithstanding that logically there was no basis for remission, the Government went on giving remissions, finding that they did not make adequate provision for the recklessness or the improvidence of the ordinary Indian ryot. That is based on a discovery that the law of averages had no complete application to facts in this Presidency. If a mathematician crept upon the law of averages when he was about to wade across a stream, whose average depth was below five feet, though it was deeper than seven or eight feet in the middle, we know what the application of the law of averages would do for him. It is exactly the same with the ordinary ryot. He has been no doubt treated as an economic man in the consideration of these averages; he ought to have put by something in years of plenty to save him in times of famine. But we find that people do not do so. Take the man having an acre and a half of land. He might have ordinarily to pay Government something like Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. That is nothing for a person in affluence; and perhaps Honourable Members may not think that Rs. 25 is anything; but to a poor man who has already incurred other expenses on the land and who finds that the tax-gatherer comes and attacks his utensils and whatever else he has, it is a large figure, and the law of averages is not likely to be of use to such a man.

"Therefore, we must devise some means by which people, at any rate of the poorer sort, owning less than two acres, could tide over their difficulties in times of scarcity. With reference to that the existing Standing Orders provide something in the way of remission on portions of fields, that sub-divisions may be resorted to, provided the sub-divisions do not go below one acre. I thought that here was some indication of a remedy. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that this rule was never intended to provide for cases of remission, but only for cases of relinquishment. In the earlier Standing Orders, I find there were two distinct paragraphs, one for relinquishment and one for remission. That is why I presumed the Government did intend to help the poorer ryots to enable them to apply for remission; but I find from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statements that that was not the intention of Government. It is all too harder on the poor ryot; if he at least kept his land subdivided, he might hope that in the next year when there was partial failure he would get some remission. Evidently the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says that if the ryot approaches the officers for such relief, they will refuse to do it.

"Well, that is a very sad state of affairs and I believe, if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement accurately represents the position, it is the most deplorable position for the ryot; for it is especially in those cases of owners of less than two acres that some provision must be made. If at least in one year they have to pay kind, at least for the next year by subdivision there must be some possibility of getting over that difficulty—some such thing has to be enacted. I think it is unnecessary for me to say more, because there are other aspects of the question which would be dealt with by other gentlemen. But I wish prominently to put forward this aspect, viz. the hardship to which we will put the poorer ryots, improvident as they are; and I wish also to point out the necessity for providing some means of enabling them to get over this difficulty by allowing them to have subdivisions to the extent of half an acre each."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR:—“Your Excellency, the deductions made at the time of settlement cover two classes of cases. One is unprofitable areas, such as field ridges, paths and water courses; and the other, vicinities of season. Before the present survey, field ridges had all been excluded, and their area was very large. If the unprofitable areas were left out of account, the allowances in very small indeed for vicinities of season. I think all the settlement officers from 1860 downwards did not include in the allowance cases of fields being left shari or waste. They took into account only cases of short autumn. It is so many years since the settlement began that the principles are being forgotten now. We have every day new principles of settlement announced. Only some time ago it was said that the cost of the labour of the ryot should not be taken into account, and now we are told that settlement deductions cover all cases, that therefore the remission rules are out of place and that they may be abolished. I wish to enter my most emphatic protest against the view taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. He observes that the Government are anxious not to face the outcry which would be

(Mr. Rameshji Achariyar; Mr. Ramen Meen; Mr. Saraninimora Sarma.)

caused by the abrogation of these remission rules. If there had been no outcry outside this Council hall about the refusal to grant remissions on portions of fields, we should not have brought these resolutions at all into this Council.

"There is one other small point. If a person applies for remission on a portion of a field, it is not because the portion of the field is infertile, but because unfortunately the water-supply is not sufficient for the whole field and therefore he cultivates a portion. That is why he asks for remission on the remaining portion. He is not asking for relinquishment. The proper remedy would be to enable him to subdivide these fields for this purpose. The limit fixed by the Board's Standing Order is one acre, but that is too high. If the Government will see their way to amend that Standing Order and reduce that limit, I think a great deal would be done to satisfy the people in regard to this question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MEEN :—"Your Excellency, the resolution is one which has elementary justice in its favour. What the resolution says is only this: 'That if there is a failure of crops, whether it be in respect of a portion of a survey field which has been left waste, or on which the crop has been lost, even though such portion is not a recognised sub-division of such survey field, remission should be granted.' That is elementary justice and nothing more. What it says is that if there has been a loss of crop, or if the field has not been cultivated, it is necessary that remission should be granted."

"The answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew to this resolution was that it would make it possible for the lower revenue subordinates and the ryots to join hands with one another to defraud the Government. If that were the fact, the Government have themselves to blame. Government should take care that they appoint only persons who can be relied upon in cases of that sort; and if they do not appoint reliable men, they have themselves to thank for it. That is our answer for saying that there is chance of fraud being committed."

"Then the next argument which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew urged was, that, as a matter of fact, this matter—though not exactly the same but something akin to this—, was once agitated in this very same Council last November and again in the previous April. That is just the argument in favour of the resolution. It shows that, though the matter was rejected twice by the Council, some of the non-official members return to the charge and bring forward this matter again and again. That shows that there is a grievance behind; otherwise the matter would not be re-agitated. I submit, therefore, to your Excellency that the resolution which has ordinary justice to back it up should command itself to this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhatkar B. KARAKHEDWARA SARMA :—"May it please your Excellency, the attitude taken up by the Government in this matter reminds me of the procedure we sometimes adopt in law courts. When we are unable to meet the adversary on the main issue, we raise a side issue, demolish it and then conclude with the argument that the adversary has no case whatever and that therefore the judge must find a verdict for us."

"The substantial question before the Council now is this: the ryot being entitled to remission when there is total loss of his crop, whether facilities ought to be placed in his hands to enable him to procure remission when there is total loss of the crop on any portion of his field—that is the question before us. The question that was argued was that the Government find no necessity to grant remission in any event whatsoever and, consequently, finding that owing to a clamour they are obliged to retain the rule with regard to remission, they must fetter it with so many restrictions that the rule itself would be absolutely nugatory and that no beneficial results would be secured in practice. My Lord, the ryots' cause does not stand on such a slender footing as is imagined. In the short time before us there is little use in joining issue on the larger question. The question is whether it is law or is equity the ryot is entitled to any remission whenever there is loss of crop. I would just remind the Honourable Members that, if they are to go into the early history of these settlements, they would probably find that, when the ryotwari system was founded, its authors intended that it should be more or less permanent, but they could not do it then simply because there was no scientific survey, because there was no scientific settlement and because it would be unjust to the general taxpayer to place the ryotwari settlement on a permanent basis. Now we will take the Government at their word."

(Mr. Narainchurn Sircar : Mr. Rajanendra Rao)

The Government now say that there is a scientific survey. The Government now say that there is a scientific settlement. By all means take this system, accept their principles and push their principles to their logical conclusions. Then where shall we be? At the end of every 20 or 30 years do not increase the revenue; then we do not want any remissions at all. When representations were made to the supreme Government that there should be a modification of these principles, Lord Curzon said that the revenue policy must be an elastic one in this country, that it must suit the needs of the people and that remissions must form part of the system. My Lord, there is no use in going back to the old argument that, inasmuch as remissions have been provided for in fixing the assessment to be paid by the ryot, there is no necessity whatever for the grant of remissions at all. That will be raising the old question. But the principle has been conceded by the Government and the principle is embodied in the Board's Standing Orders. I am sure the Government do not mean all that they say. We are unfortunately raising some irrelevant questions and Government want to take up a logical or perhaps a legal attitude and do not want to be driven further, at any rate openly. That is why, I am sure, the Government say "we do not want to relax the rule,"—not that they are in any way unsympathetic to the ryot. Therefore we approach the Government in that spirit. Now it has been shown that, if the total loss rule were to prevail, then some modifications must be made. We had been asking in previous resolutions that the principle of the remissions should be that, when the ryot loses a portion of the crop, there should be remission. But the Government said that there must be total loss. We say: we accept it for the time being. If there is total loss, let the ryot show total loss and get remission. After all, I do not think in actual practice the general exchange would suffer very much; although the relief to the ryot himself would be considerable.

* With regard to the arguments as to the establishment, may I point out that in a bad year, which is taken to necessitate an increase of an enormous amount of establishment, there would be no necessity for the ordinary establishment to be employed in finding out new cases of cultivation for assessment under the irrigation rules. We postulate a bad year, and therefore the establishment is that year would not have many new cases of land taken up for cultivation with Government water, and therefore these people will find ample leisure to take up remission cases and ascertain what the extent is. I do not think the financial problem, inasmuch as we divide this head of revenue with the Government of India and also inasmuch as we can get money from the ryot in other ways, is of much significance in this matter. I hope, therefore, the Government would in practice be able to see their way to modify the rule, although they may not accept at present the resolution as it stands. However, I hope, it will command itself to their acceptance."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Raghunath Rao :—"Your Excellency, I should like to say one word. It seems to me that the course the discussion has taken has placed the matter much beyond the requirements of the case. Two simple issues which have been raised in this resolution are as to whether in the case of season remissions sub-divisions of fields should be insisted upon before remission is granted and, secondly, what should be the size of the field which is to be sub-divided. They are the two principal matters which have to be discussed in connection with this resolution. It seems to me that to go beyond those two and to review at present the whole policy of season remissions or the question of settlement is quite outside the scope of the resolution, is really raising a side issue, as has been suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narainchurn Sircar. Therefore I would respectfully urge on the Government that these two aspects of the matter must be considered. It is quite true that the matter came up more than once before this Council and two or three previous resolutions were hotly contested on both sides. I sincerely trust that the result of the discussions and the speeches made during the past two years would not be to drive the Government to take up the position which has just been hinted at by the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew, viz., that these rules of remission are not at all required. I hope that this is merely what we call in courts an *obiter dictum* by the Hon'ble Mr. Curlew. If he was on the bench of the High Court, an *obiter dictum* like this would create some inconvenience in the administration of the law. We had two instances yesterday, which led to legislative measures in this Council—the *Firepati Desamnam* Bill which was really the result of an *obiter dictum*, and my friend's new Bill about post-prietary marriages, which also has resulted from an *obiter dictum* of another

(Mr. Hanumanth Rao ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

learned judge. What we have really to consider in connection with this resolution is the accepted policy which has hitherto been pursued and not any new doctrine which might be suggested just now. Therefore, looking at it from that point of view, we have the orders of the Board of Revenue that season remissions *shall be allowed*, and the extent of the area for such remission is limited to one acre. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbaramya Reddyar has already drawn attention to the inconvenience of the rule as it exists in the Standing Orders. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has expressed an opinion that this rule should be omitted. My Lord, I should like to know from the Honourable Member whether, if this rule is omitted from the Standing Orders, cases of season remissions will be dealt with under rules framed for dealing with widespread calamities. I rather think that these rules as framed do not cover this case; and I do not know whether the result of omitting this rule would be really to deny remission in cases where damage has occurred temporarily in one or two years. Cases where the remission is due to permanent failure of crop is any particular part of the holding do not seem to be contemplated. I therefore think that, if remissions were at all to be allowed, it is perfectly logical to contend that the ryot should not be driven to permanently sub-divide his holding, that there should be some procedure by which he could get remission in the years in which he asks for remission without permanently altering the survey registers by sub-division of his holdings. I believe that is the aspect of the matter which my Honourable friends, Mr. Krishna Rao and Mr. Subbaramya Reddyar, have pressed upon the attention of the Government. Then the next question is, if remission should at all be allowed, as I believe it must be under the existing practice, why should it be limited to fields of one acre? If they are not to be allowed, certainly the ryots may be permitted to sub-divide the holdings not necessarily in blocks of one acre each, but in convenient blocks which may be less than one acre. There are the two issues which have been raised under this resolution; and it seems to me, therefore, my Lord that it is altogether unnecessary now to bring under review the whole question of the settlement policy of the Government. I trust, therefore, that if this resolution is accepted, it would not lead to those dire results as to the financial position of this Presidency which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has predicted; and even if not in this particular form, I trust the Government may see their way to remove the obvious inconvenience of the present practice."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Kannara Rao :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has dragged us into a discussion of the principles of assessment and of the principles upon which season remission rules have been framed to an extent which is entirely beyond the scope of the present resolution. He referred us to the resolutions moved in this Council last year, and in the year 1912-13, though these resolutions related to different subjects altogether. The resolution moved by me last year only suggested that instructions should be issued for the granting of remission of assessment when the estimated gross output of the crop did not exceed one-third of the normal crop, whether it was due to an excess or deficiency of water or other causes beyond the control of the ryots. I suggested a modification of the rules relating to season remissions contained in Board's Standing Order No. 13, clauses 2 and 5. It was then suggested that in determining what total loss of crop was it would be necessary to take into consideration the fact whether the crop realized was more than would cover the cultivation expenses incurred by the ryot; and I suggested that in those cases remission of assessment was to be granted. That was the scope of the resolution moved by me last year. It was also in similar terms that a resolution was moved the year before."

"So far as this resolution is concerned, it deals with the simple question, whether when there is a total failure of crop on a portion of a field, remission ought to be granted or refused. That the Government also viewed it in the same light is clearly seen from the fact that when I gave notice of this resolution along with the resolution moved by me last year on the 11th November it was pointed out that the Government proposed to inquire into the existing practice, and that it might be moved on a future session. I anxiously waited with the hope that the Government would, after inquiry, be in a position to modify the rules relating to the subject and grant redress. But I must state that to my surprise I got a communication to the effect that they did not propose to modify the rules. The chief objection pointed out and deserving consideration, is that the lower officers of the Revenue department are open to temptation, that it is not possible to prevent corruption or fraud, and that this resolution

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao : Mr. Gordon.)

cannot be accepted. If even Honorable Members of the Council are satisfied about the justice of the demand, can it be suggested that the Government cannot issue the necessary instructions to prevent such fraud or to minimise it as much as possible and see that justice is done? It was pointed out also that unprofitable areas would have been taken into consideration at the time of the settlement of assessment and portions of survey fields could not therefore get remission. I fear that in dealing with these unprofitable areas, the fertility or otherwise of the soil is alone taken into consideration. Let us take a fairly normal year and let us assume that owing to premature rainfall it is not possible for the ryot to cultivate the whole extent of the survey field. Is he to leave the whole land waste or is he to make *deesa fide* attempt to cultivate as much as is possible with the hope that he might if he is fortunate be granted remission? If he chooses the former course, I think he must be considered to be accordingly foolish in not taking the chance of realising as much profit as possible. If he chooses the latter and if he makes *deesa fide* attempts to cultivate as much land as possible, is it fair that he should be denied the privilege of claiming remission for that portion which he could not cultivate owing to premature water-supply, for which he cannot be held responsible? This rule relates to remissions on wet lands which are to be irrigated when water is available; and if notwithstanding his carelessness, notwithstanding his diligence, the ryot is not in a position to cultivate a portion of the field, I think he ought not to be left without remedy in such cases. I therefore suggest again that this rule about refusing remission when there is no sub-division of a field has been causing loss to several ryots in very proper cases and that the rule should be modified as early as possible to afford them redress."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Chakravarti: Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has mentioned that when he gave notice of this resolution a year ago, he received a communication saying that the Government would examine the existing practice. We did examine the existing practice and did not find the practice which actually existed under these rules showed any need at all for improvement. I must admit to the Honorable Member that the terms in which the communications were made to him a year ago led him to hope that Government would take some action in the direction indicated. But I regret it was impossible to do so. I do feel that the Honorable Member was rather led to expect that we were going to do something. I am sorry that for the reasons which I stated fully before it would be impossible.

Several Honorable Members, for instance the Hon'ble Mr. Nannimbhawan Saheb, stated to your Excellency that the line which the Government have taken is to take a side issue, knock it on the head, and say that there was no error. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao, with all his characteristic ingenuity, said that when I showed the policy of our settlement to be quite fatal to this proposal now made. I was really dealing with a side issue. But it seems to me that if I say the whole underlying principle of our settlement is fatal to the particular proposal to grant remission on portions of fields, I can hardly be said to be dealing with a side issue, and when I said that under the theory of our settlement no seasonal remission should be granted, I can hardly be said to be merely laying down an *other defence*. I do not propose, and I do not think the Government are likely to propose, to withdraw from the ryot the privileges he already possesses, as regards seasonal remissions. I do not wish to create any alarm in the mind of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandran Rao on that point; but I was afraid it would be used as an argument against my position. It might be argued: "You have given away your position by granting remission. If you grant remission at all, how can you refuse this remission?" It was to meet that point that I said that under the principles which underlie the assessment we might refuse to grant any remission at all, not that the Government do propose to go back on their rule which has existed since 1860. On the other hand, we are not prepared to go further than the settlement of 1880, the reasons for which have rather weakened and strengthened in the interval.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar urged that new principles were being introduced in the settlement. I understand him to suggest that it was a new principle that an allowance was made for vicissitudes of season. At any rate, I think he did suggest the idea that it was not an adequate allowance. Well, your Excellency, the Settlement Manual which was compiled in 1887 by the late Dinesh Bahadur

(Mr. Curdin) (S. H. M.)

Lakshibhanda Rao Parthi has a section headed "Vicissitudes of seasons." In that portion it is said:— "From the decision that the share of the State, or in other words, the land revenue demand, should be based on a percentage of the 'net' produce, it follows the consideration of allowances to be made from the gross produce on account of (1) vicissitudes of seasons and unpredictable areas and (2) expenses of cultivation." It then gives four classes of allowances to be made on account of vicissitudes of seasons, and the allowance varies from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. It is then not really a new principle that we make allowances for vicissitudes of seasons; that allowance has been made for over 26 years and has covered both vicissitudes of season and unpredictable areas. In fact I said so when I spoke first.

"I may refer for one moment to the question which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami has asked. He asked what would be the result of omitting the last two sentences of paragraph 4 of the Board's Standing Order No. 13. From the information which we have, the practical result will be very small indeed. We are advised by Collectors that very little use is made of those two sentences for the simple reason that, as the last sentence requires demarcation of the sub-division, it is practically impossible for the ryot to get any advantage out of that rule. What he has been able to do hitherto he will be able to do in the future. He will be able to have it demarcated at leisure and then to relinquish it, get rid of it and remove it altogether from his holding, and rid himself of the liability for it.

"On only one other point, your Excellency, I think I ought to say a word. That is the practical difficulty which exists in the way of granting the request that is embodied in this resolution. The resolution asks that the rules relating to remission of assessment be so modified as to allow the grant of remission in respect of a portion of a survey field which has been left waste or on which the crop has been lost, even though such portion is not a recognized sub-division of a survey field. I have here a note written by Sir Henry Waterhouse who, as Honourable members are aware, was a revenue officer of very long and wide experience. It is a characteristic sort of note, and it is on this very question about remission. He said—

"Opinion on this subject is worth little where it is not founded on actual experience and, in the matter of field inspection, I claim to know as much as any man in the service. One of the stones of Malabar is the system under which all dry cultivation has to be measured up every year. It would be difficult to describe the fraud, the demoralization of revenue authorities, the impossibility of check, which are inseparable from annual measurements even on the West Coast, or the despair with which the revenue officer gradually gives up his efforts to improve."

"In the rest of the Presidency the evil is already of great magnitude. The charge for second crop, the charge of water-rate on dry lands, the existing remission rules all entail an enormous amount of field inspection and a minute fraction of which can be done by a European Officer."

"The natural objection to granting remission for partial loss or on part fields I cannot state more fully."

"A new and gigantic task would be thrown upon one weak revenue establishment and the joint heads office would be placed in the predicament either of refusing remission because there had been no trustworthy inspection, or of granting it without proper check."

"And the Government Order passed about that time said—

"To grant remission on patches of land scattered here and there in different parts of a field would lead to a repetition of the frauds which made Tanjore notorious some years ago. The parties would not be located in any map; their proper measurement would entail an impracticable task on the revenue inspectors; inspection by the superior officers would be extremely laborious and difficult, and in the event of remission would be granted wholesale without any effective check. Moreover if the remission be made in one taluk, it will be claimable in equally good grounds not only in other parts of Tanjore but in all districts."

"Those words represent the opinion of an officer of much wider experience than mine. I think they represent also the views of all revenue officers who have had any experience on the subject. I regret very much therefore that the Government cannot agree in any way to accept the resolution."

The resolution was then put and lost.

(Mr. Rana Ayyangar.)

PROGRAMME OF CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ May it please your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

“ III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a complete programme of civil buildings for the whole Presidency ordinarily proposed to be constructed by the several provincial departments may be ordered to be drawn up with a view to determine the relative importance and urgency of the works proposed and to regulate the expenditure on this class of works with due regard to other heads of expenditure.”

“ My Lord, the object of the resolution is simply to enable the non-official members, and of course the Government, to have a clear view of the cost that is proposed to be incurred on the construction of public buildings in the several departments under Government. It may be generally admitted that it is essential for the Government to know what its expenditure under the several heads of account is likely to be for a certain number of years in advance, so that they might budget their expenditure properly and carry it on systematically in perfect harmony and order. I see that an attempt in this direction is being made; but a comparison of a few years' statistics shows that there is no definite programme, but only an increase in the programme which year after year seems to swell. I find in 1910-11 the statistics attached to the Public Works Department Administration Report, Part I, give the number of buildings completed inclusive of those of the previous year to be 3,209, and the number still required is given as 606. But in 1912-13, we find the same statistics give the number still required as 1,145. From these two figures I was not able to understand whether they indicated the programme for a year or two. When I wanted from the Government information on this matter, I got a reply from the Hon'ble Mr. Murray that :—

“ In reply to your letter No. 124, dated the 22nd July 1914, I am directed to state that there is no settled programme of expenditure on Provincial civil buildings distributed over a definite number of years. The amount to be expended on such works is settled year by year, and a selection of the works to be constructed is made from the lists of works required by the various departments of Government. These are annual demands from each department. When a building is wanted, administrative sanction for its construction is sought and if this is given detailed plans and estimates are prepared and the work is entered in the list of works awaiting the allotment of funds.

“ As regards the maintenance of a programme for police buildings I am to say that there is no complete programme but one showing distribution of expenditure for three years ahead is maintained for departmental purposes.”

“ This was the reply I got, and I have, my Lord, prepared a small table* showing the expenditure for the last seven years. For 1913-14 and 1914-15 I took the budget estimates and for the rest I have taken the actuals; and I have divided it under several heads—Civil buildings, Communications, Miscellaneous, Kanabhishtant and Total. I find the total expenditure under these heads has gone up from 48 lakhs in 1908-09 to 98 lakhs in 1914-15, and I find in the case of civil buildings it has gone up from 24 lakhs in 1908-09 to 56 lakhs in 1914-15. All the intermediate stages I have given in the table and the number of buildings found necessary to be constructed in 1912-13 has been mentioned to be more than what was found necessary in 1910-11.

“ My point is that we could not go on at this rate without knowing how we are to regulate our expenditure under this head. Therefore, I propose that the several departments be called upon to submit proposals as to the number of buildings

The following is the table to which the Hon'ble Member referred. The figures represent lakhs of rupees.

	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Civil buildings	30.1	32.4	35.1	39.1	41.9	46.6	50.7
Communications	4.8	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.8	8.4	9.3
Miscellaneous	6.9	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.0
Kanabhishtant	34.3	11.7	14.4	11.9	10	10.8	17.0
Total	47.6	54.1	59	61.4	63.7	70.2	82.0

(*Mr. Rana Appanar; Mr. Ramnagar Acharigar; Sir Harold Stuart.*)

they may require taking the present conditions into consideration. I do not say that they may not have to change later, that new buildings may not have to be constructed, that new divisions and new offices may not be required. That may be a condition that will arise in due course. That will enable the Government to regulate the expenditure for the year and in future years also provision might be made for any extra expenditure that may have to be incurred. For this purpose it is absolutely essential that a programme like that should be before the Government and before the Council. The extended powers of the Finance Committee which require at its hands a full consideration of the budget heads of expenditure and receipts require such information to be placed before this Government so as to enable both the Government and the non-official members to take a real part in the allotment of funds. I do not mean to say at all that the non-official side will have anything to do with the allotments; but I think they will be able to understand the allotments made and follow with an intelligent interest the several allotments suggested in the course of each year. This programme is nothing new; for in the local boards such programmes have been insisted upon in the case of sanitary works and other works; and I only say that as a general policy that is quite necessary. Otherwise there will be no knowing how the whole expenditure of the various departments should be regulated. I have read out a letter that was sent to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Murray and it is clear that, when a suggestion is made by a department, the Government consider it and sanction it and then it is sent for estimates being prepared. I say that this is only a kind of piecemeal work which would not enable the Finance Member or those that have to take part in the allotment of funds to know how the thing is being done. For the Public Works Department itself, it may require an extra establishment first to prepare a complete programme like that. But that will help their work also. What I want is not only a programme of the number of buildings, but also of the estimated expenditure and also the order of importance of the various buildings required. That will have to be insisted upon; and of course the Government will record the order in which they have to be taken up according as funds are available.

"There is only one other point, and that is the allotment that has to be made each year. When we get years of deficit, when we do not have grants from the Imperial Government, as we have been having for the last few years, and when there may be other difficulties, we will be able to reduce the expenditure under the civil buildings which has been going up—it is not the wish of any member of this Council that it should not go up if we can afford it—but where it has to be cut down it will have to be cut down with a sure knowledge of the situation and a full understanding of the importance of the portions that have to be cut down and the portions that have to be allowed.

"My Lord, it is an ordinary plain request and I think in the interests of the Government of this Presidency it is necessary that we should have this information. I beg to propose the resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIGAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. I think it is a reasonable request. Government have been insisting upon municipal councils the importance of preparing a programme of sanitary and other works for all time to come and they have been blaming us when the schemes have not been prepared quickly enough. I hope the Government will set the example by preparing this programme; example is better than precept."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, when I read this resolution, I was by no means clear as to what it was that the Honourable member desired. I am sorry to say I am still not quite clear for what purpose he wishes this programme to be prepared. He has told us that it is desirable for the non-official members to have a clear view of the cost proposed to be incurred on the public buildings in the several departments; and then he went on to say that it would be convenient for the Government to know the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred for a series of years; and then, so far as I understood him, he wished that each department should send in a list of buildings that it would want during the next five years. This list would presumably be printed and circulated to the members of the Finance Committee and they would decide the order of urgency; they would determine what should be included or what should not be included in the budget of the year. Any attempt of that kind is quite impracticable for various reasons. In the

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first place it is not the business of the Finance Committee to decide what objects should be selected for expenditure of that nature. That is the duty of the Executive Government, and the Finance Committee was never intended to usurp the functions of the Executive Government, nor would your Excellency's Government allow it to do so.

"But quite apart from the constitutional objection, I may ask Honorable Members to consider what would be the position of the Finance Committee. There are half a dozen official members and half a dozen non-official members coming from certain portions of the Presidency. We can imagine what would happen if the Hon'ble Mr. Boman Ayrangor was on the Committee and if the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma was not on the Committee. We can imagine also then how the claims of Madras and Tanjore would be considered to have greater urgency than the claims of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam. Moreover the scheme of a programme is also impracticable; for if we were to call upon heads of departments to give us their proposals for a series of years, we should have a tendency to demand a great deal more than what is really required. They would know that there would be a scramble, and they would put in everything that had a possible chance of coming up in the course of the quinquennium. We should also have this result that, when a programme was sanctioned, the field would have been occupied five years. It would take five years at least for another building to be started, for it would take five years to get it into the programme. That, I think you will admit, is not practical business. We must very often have cases of buildings cropping up suddenly; and we may have to deal with these cases, not with reference to five years hence but with reference to the requirements of the moment.

"There is however something in what the Honorable member said and I think to some extent we might do what he wants us to do. For instance, we have a very large building programme of police works. We provide police quarters; we build a large number of police stations. Well, my Lord, it is not fair that the police should bear an unduly large share of the expenditure that can be incurred on public works every year; and so we have arranged a rough programme which would allot a certain amount of money for police works every year. That keeps it going more or less at a fixed rate of progress and also prevents any undue share of money going to one particular department. We follow somewhat the same course in respect of buildings which have been necessitated by the re-distribution of districts. But, for buildings as a whole, we could not tie ourselves down in this manner. Even with the programme we have, which is a programme for a year, we constantly find that we are unable to fulfil it. We have our hopes disappointed from a number of causes. Very often there is delay in completing plans and estimates, or after the building work has been sanctioned the head of the department discovers that some modification of the original plan is required and the commencement of the work, or at least the progress of the work, is thus delayed. Then we have great difficulty in the matter of sites. The acquisition of sites is often delayed from numerous causes and there again our expectations are disappointed. And then there is the delay which is caused by the failure of contractors. We expect to spend Rs. 25,000 on a building; but the contractors fail to do what they promise to do, and we perhaps spend only Rs. 5,000. The next year the programme has to be increased by Rs. 20,000 which ought to have been spent within the year. Honorable Members themselves have probably had experience of the ways of contractors and know that there is very little prospect of our securing absolute compliance with agreements. Finally there is often delay in obtaining compliance with orders for stores which are sent from England. So that, even with our very modest one-year programme, we find in a large number of cases we have to surrender funds at the end of the year, and in addition we have a considerable number of cases which crop up during the course of the year which are of an urgent character and which require immediate expenditure. I had certain figures worked out, and I found that in the last three years, there were 31, 21 and 22 works for which provision was made in the budget which could not be commenced, while there were over 130 new works in each of these years which were not provided for in the budget at all.

"I cannot myself see that a hard and fast programme of the kind the Honorable Member has suggested would really be of any advantage. It must be remembered that we have to cut our coat according to our cloth. We do not decide what our

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building programme is to be, and then runs so much revenue to meet the necessary expenditure. We know what our income is, and then decide how we are to spend it, and when a bad time comes—I am afraid a bad time is coming next year—use of the methods of adjusting our expenditure to our income is to cut down our building programme. We must keep that strictly alive, and we could not, for that reason alone, adhere to any programme even if we were to make it. But I think the Council will agree with me in thinking that no good reason has been shown for making a programme of this character."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" My Lord, I have to submit that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has in two points at least represented me as having claimed more than what I have actually done. The first point relates to the powers of the Finance Committee; I was careful to say that it was not intended to claim any new powers at all. From my first speech it will be clear that I only said that it would guide them and it would enable them to follow the adjustments. I was very careful to mention it.

" Again it was said that non-official members in the Finance Committee do not represent all the parts of the Presidency. This is the second or third time a statement like that has been made. My Lord, I should respectfully submit that it is not quite exact. It cannot be said that the non-official members in that committee, as the non-official members in this Council, will not or may not represent the whole Presidency properly, especially when they are also associated with official members. My Lord, it is absolutely necessary that we should recognise the fact; and unless there is a clear case of a member claiming any special advantage for his own jurisdiction, it is to be taken that we represent the whole Presidency and not any particular area of it.

" As regards the rest of it, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has himself said that for the police programme and for the programme of buildings on the redistribution of districts and others he found the necessity for a programme which would enable him to consider the expenditure. The same argument has only to be advanced for the rest of it; and I think for a Government which is guiding itself by a full knowledge of the state of the several parts of this Presidency, it would only be very proper to have a programme of the kind I ask for. I do not know if the fact, that in a particular area a few buildings could not be included in the programme of that year, or new buildings could not be finished as expected, would interfere with the understanding of the situation as a whole for the Presidency at a particular time. I have said that future modifications need not be taken into consideration; but the programme as a whole, I think, will be almost essential, and it cannot be pleaded that it would policy not to have it. I feel it so, and therefore I have to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Your Excellency, I just wish to correct one impression under which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar labours. It was not in any way an intention to suggest that the members of the Finance Committee were not quite representative of this Council. I merely referred to, if I may say so, their unfitness for dealing with details which must be left to the executive Government who possess information from all parts of this country. As representatives of this Council, the members of the Finance Committee are admirably fitted for the discharge of the duties assigned to them, and it is the experience of your Excellency's Government that they have been of the greatest possible assistance to us in framing our budget proposals."

The resolution was then put and lost.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the next resolution which stands in my name. It is—

" IV. That Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take steps to improve and encourage indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurvedic and Unani."

(Mr. C. S. Krishna Rao.)

"I believe that the question of the inadequacy of medical relief in the rural parts of this Presidency, notwithstanding all the attempts that have been made by the Government in that direction, is a proposition which is practically beyond the range of controversial topics. The question has for some time been as to how the system of medical relief can be best improved, and whether necessary funds are available to carry out extended improvements on a large scale. It is not necessary for me to detain this Council at any length to satisfy it that, notwithstanding all attempts that have been made, there is further scope for improving medical relief in this Presidency. It will be observed from the latest report that we have 5,59 State public, local fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries in this Presidency and that these are distributed amongst 54,675 villages and towns; and if we exclude those containing a population of less than 500, we have at least about 22,676 villages amongst which these hospitals and dispensaries have been distributed. That it has never been possible to spend for medical relief in the rural tracts a sufficiently large amount is also clear from the figures available regarding the income and expenditure on these medical institutions. It will be found from the report for 1918 that out of a total expenditure of Rupees 27,14,168, spent for the whole Presidency including city hospitals and those in the mofussil, the Government contribution amounts to Rupees 9,28,329, and the rest has been found otherwise. So far as city hospitals are concerned, the total expenditure is Rs. 9,28,605, out of which Government contributions amount to Rs. 5,13,503. So far as the hospitals and dispensaries in the mofussil districts are concerned, the total expenditure is Rs. 17,85,563, out of which Government contributions amount to Rs. 2,44,696 and the balance has been made up either by local fund or municipal contributions or by private subscriptions. If I refer to these figures, it is not so much to show the amount spent by the Government for the hospitals in Madras; but it is more to show that the amount spent in the mofussil hospitals and dispensaries has not been quite adequate. It is also clear from the figures available that, though some provision was made for in-patients and some beds were available in the various hospitals, so far as the city hospitals are concerned, 31 per cent. of the male beds and 35 per cent. of the female beds were unoccupied and in the mofussil, 27 per cent. of the male beds and 48 per cent. of the female beds were unoccupied.

"I now come to the question as to the way in which improvements can be effected in this respect. There are no doubt various ways which can be suggested for improving medical relief, but on the present occasion, I wish to confine myself to one of the most important and useful methods in which improvement can be effected in this respect. Members of this Council are aware that, according to the census of 1911, there are in this Presidency more than 25,199 medical practitioners and 6,496 medicines, compounders and vendors. This is a fact which we have to recognise and reckon with. That all these persons, scattered over various parts of the Presidency, have been doing medical work—it may be, in a very unsatisfactory manner and it may be to the prejudice of people in some cases—is a fact which we cannot ignore. There are not all persons trained and educated in western systems of medicine. There are presumably and apparently persons who have by training and by heredity acquired some experience and have been practising these indigenous systems of medicine. We are also aware that, notwithstanding the introduction of western systems of medicine, several areas among the most highly educated and enlightened classes have not still lost faith in these indigenous systems of medicine; and we are also aware that even now, wherever possible, they do have recourse to native medicines under either Ayurvedic or Unani systems. Is it not a fact, which we should take notice of, to see if steps cannot be taken to improve and encourage these indigenous systems of medicine?

"I am aware that one of the difficulties which Government must have been labouring under in taking steps to improve the indigenous systems of medicine is that the expert advisers of Government have not been in a position to pass any favourable opinion regarding these indigenous systems of medicine. I only quote the words of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, when he presided at the first annual meeting of the Madras Ayurvedic Practitioners Sabha: He said that 'he could not perhaps be going out of his way if he explained the difficulty which the Government had in taking steps in that direction when its expert advisers were persons who 'were not in a position to speak favourably of the systems of medicine practised.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

That is and must be the real reason that has prevented the Government from taking any active part to improve and encourage these indigenous systems of medicine. But I have, however, some hopes that something might be done in the immediate future to change that policy and to improve these indigenous systems of medicine. Again in his admirable convention address, he stated as follows while addressing the graduates in medicine:—

"One fold of inquiry, to which, I hope, some of you may be attracted is the study of the indigenous systems of medicine. You too know of the interest which played by the large mass of our countrymen in these systems. It may or may not be that the western system of therapeutics has nothing to learn from the eastern. But I have not had the good fortune to come across a single medical man educated in western methods who could honestly say that he had made a careful study of the indigenous system before he condemned it. Lastly convinced from a high & purely standpoint cannot convince the people whom, in the interests of your science and of humanity you should seek to convert to your views."

"Regarding the principles we have to act before us, I cannot do better than quote his words on this occasion. When such is the state of things in this respect, and we to wait for reform in this direction till the expert advisers of Government begin to study the indigenous system, and come to a position when they can safely recommend the introduction of this system either in existing medical colleges and schools or recommend the starting of Ayurvedic or Unani hospitals and dispensaries? I think that if we have to wait till every one of them is trained in the indigenous systems of medicine, we shall have to wait too long and for an unreasonably long period. When we are all practically agreed—that is how I view it—about the desirability of encouraging these systems of medicine, we should concern ourselves only as to the best method in which that can be effected. So far as this resolution is concerned, I have advisedly worded it in general terms, saying that the Government would be pleased to take steps to improve and encourage these indigenous systems of medicine, because through various steps can be suggested, the Government must be at liberty to make a beginning by selecting such one of them which they find most convenient and most appropriate for the occasion. I shall now proceed to lay before the Council various suggestions about the manner in which these systems of medicine can be encouraged; and after I make all these suggestions, it will be possible for the Government to consider and determine upon the most convenient one which can be adopted and taken up in the immediate future.

"The first and most important measure to be adopted for the purpose of encouraging these systems of medicine will be to take steps to have the medical literature of the East, the medical literature of these indigenous systems of medicine, widely published, to have translations of these books prepared in the vernacular, and even in English, and to have them printed and circulated at large. That is one important step which has to be taken to diffuse the knowledge of these systems widely among the people interested in this subject. We are glad to note that Vaidyantha Perit D. Gopichandrar has been doing something and that he has been taking considerable trouble in this respect. He has already taken the trouble of getting written and getting printed also some useful works dealing with this subject of medicine. I also find that there are still several ancient books lying in the libraries of the Ayurvedic College which are in old palm-leaf and which will entail considerable trouble, and cost considerable expense, for their being transcribed and published.

"Another measure which also suggests itself to me is that to encourage persons to study indigenous systems of medicine, the Government may start some scholarships for research in indigenous systems of medicine, to ensure that these indigenous systems of medicine are taught in a scientific manner and in a manner which in this course will attract the attention of persons educated in the western systems of medicine. It is necessary that remedies should be made, and steps also taken to enable persons to study these systems of medicine. I would suggest that if it is possible, and it must be possible, to make arrangements for imparting instruction in such systems of medicine either in the existing Medical College or in the medical schools at Vengalpet and Bangalore, so as to enable persons who are trained in western systems of medicine also to learn this as an additional subject. It is true that the Hon'ble Mr. Sirasanni Ayyar while addressing the graduates of medicine the other day exhorted them to study these indigenous systems of medicine and thereby add to their usefulness. But we have to recognize the conditions as

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they exist. Possibly these graduates of medicine, shortly after they emerge from the College, will be anxious either to begin practice as private practitioners, or to get into Government or local fund service, and begin to earn a fair livelihood. It may not be that several of them are in a position to wait without taking their avocations and think only of making *résumé*s. But if you introduce the system of imparting instruction in these indigenous systems either in the Medical College or in the medical schools at Rajapuram and Vinayapattana, it will be possible for these persons to take lessons in these systems. Then they would imbibe a taste for the study of these indigenous systems of medicines and cultivate their knowledge thereof in the years to come. They will gradually be in a position to extend the usefulness of these systems and thereby afford considerable relief in this respect.

"I would also suggest that it must be possible for the Government to afford financial assistance to the few Ayurvedic colleges or schools in existence, to enable them to train persons in a larger number. I find that so far as the Ayurvedic College existing now at Kadma is concerned, it has not been possible for their training more than 22 students in all the four classes, and I also understand there are three more in the Tringa almost recently opened. I find that in the medical school attached to the Vankateswara dispensary, there is provision only for eight students. If it is possible for the Government to afford financial assistance to enable the managing bodies of these institutions to afford additional facilities for more students, I have no doubt that a step will be taken to improve and encourage these indigenous systems of medicine.

"Another method which might be suggested is to grant stipends to willing students, so that they may seek the aid of the institutions now existing to learn something of these systems and extend their knowledge. Those who have been following the instruction reported in the Ayurvedic College have found that it was necessary, for some scholarships being granted to help the students coming from the mountain. There have been some scholarships granted with the aid of private subscriptions; but I find there are not granted so many scholarships now as before. It must be possible for some funds being allotted to enable these institutions to do their work much better and to train a larger number of people, than at present.

"I would also state that, even if immediately a chair is not opened in the Medical College to teach the Ayurvedic or Unani system, or if classes are not opened in the medical schools, it must be possible for some of the students being asked to undergo training in the few institutions existing scattered over India with the help of stipends. We hear that an Ayurvedic College at Delhi is to come into existence, that there is provision for the instruction of the Ayurvedic system of medicine in some of the Sanskrit Colleges at Baroda and Bombay, that some provision is made in the National College of Medicine in Calcutta and that one is shortly to be opened in Cochin. A modest beginning has thus been made. I believe it must be possible for some stipends being granted to students willing and anxious to go to these places and learn these indigenous systems of medicine. If steps like these are taken and if at least a beginning is made without any more delay, to extend the usefulness of these ancient institutions, I have no doubt the time will come when we shall be in a position to find a large number of instructors who will be able to give necessary instruction to those who are actually practicing medicine at present. For instance, we are anxious to look at the existence of more than 2,000 doctors and medical practitioners in this Presidency practicing this profession and doing their work? Are we not to do something to see that the work that they are doing, and that they must do, is done much better than it is done at present? It would not be possible, I am sure, for all these practitioners being called upon to go to any institution situated at a distance, and for their being called upon to learn any system of medicine either eastern or western; but it must be possible for duly trained and qualified instructors in their own systems of medicine to go round to the various villages and impart some instruction, be it even in rudimentary principles, both to the village midwives and to the village doctors. Their practice will go on notwithstanding the establishment of new dispensaries. But when they are doing this work as village midwives or village doctors, we must do something to enable them to do their work much better than at present. That can only be effected if some schools are started in various centres, or if additional accommodation is afforded in existing schools, and if more instructors are gradually trained for that purpose.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Zain-ul-ahideen Sahib;
Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

"I do not expect that all these improvements can be effected in a day. I am aware that the various proposals which I have made will take considerable time and need considerable expense. I am aware that it is not possible for the Government to find funds at once to carry out these various reforms; but I have only ventured to lay before the Council various directions in which the reform can be effected. These are all useful methods which can be tried, if not today, at least in the future. When once it is decided that the Government have not done anything hitherto to encourage these indigenous systems of medicine—there was an admission by the Government in one of the answers given sometime ago—is it not time that a beginning be made in any direction in which the Government may find it most convenient to encourage these systems? I believe that already so much time has been lost in not having encouraged these systems of medicine; and I hope that the Government would, without any further consideration, take steps to encourage these indigenous systems of medicine in one or more of the ways which I have suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second the proposition which has just now been placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. In doing so it is not necessary for me to take up any length of time. I shall only point out that the Government have provided medical facilities and opened dispensaries and hospitals in which the western system of medicine is administered; they have moved the several local boards to provide hospitals and dispensaries and they are trying their best to increase the number of hospitals by a scheme for the taking of all but the very poor for medicines that they receive. Recently such proposals have been put forward from which some gentlemen are looking forward to some benefit to the public. It may be that it really might be a step which would not lead to a diminution in the present number attending hospitals; it may be that it will lead to an increase in the number of hospitals throughout the Presidency by about 20 or 30. That is the expectation of some. Still we would have just touched the fringe of this great evil of absence of medical facilities and not be able to overcome it. I believe that a real and effective solution would be reached by the action indicated by the Honourable member of this proposition. I think there is a certain amount of unwillingness in rural areas in spite of all that is being done, to resort to the existing institutions sometimes on account of the distance, sometimes on account of the ignorant fear that, after all, the western system of medicine must be based upon facts known to the western practitioners and might not adequately meet the Indian constitution. That opinion may or may not be wrong, or may be partially wrong and partially right. It is not necessary for me to discuss that. The only thing is that we had a very large population of this country at present not sufficiently provided for with reference to its medical needs and the only way by which they could be satisfactorily dealt with seems to be by the provision of Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine very near the doors of the people. That is what this proposition prays for. I hope the Government will see their way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Shri. G. M. ZAIN-UL-AHIDEEN SAHIB Bahadur:—"My Lord, I am glad that my friends in this Council have taken up the cause of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and have relieved an indigenous medical practitioner like myself of the unenviable task of pleading for his own profession. A doctor speaks here through the eyes of effects. The best evils of the medical system are those who receive relief; but at the same time it is a service to the Government that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao now is or seeks to render by trying to remove the suspicion that lingers in the mind of the people that the Government do not pay any eye to these indigenous systems of medicine, not at least to the extent that they care for western systems. This, however, is an idea which should not be allowed to sink and work in the minds of the people; and the best way in which this suspicion of partiality can be removed is by Government showing even-handed generosity in the treatment accorded to the Ayurvedic and Unani schools and hospitals. The methods suggested by my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao to encourage these institutions seem to me to be perfectly sound. Government will make the people of this Presidency extremely grateful to them by adopting and giving effect to these sound and practical suggestions. With these few remarks I have very great pleasure in supporting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao was perhaps wisely

(Mr. Sirasanni Aggar.)

would it very general terms. He did not go into any detailed suggestions as to the manner in which these indigenous systems of medicine were to be improved and encouraged. Probably he wanted to avoid criticism by going into details. It would have been perhaps more agreeable if he had placed his detailed suggestions before the Government so that they might have considered those suggestions and decided whether it was possible to accept any of them. The first half of this resolution, that steps should be taken to improve the indigenous systems of medicine, seems to me to be a confession that these systems do stand in need of improvement. Now there are various reasons which render it difficult for the Government to accept this resolution or to give such assistance as will be required for the purpose. It is not from any lack of desire on the part of the Government to preserve whatever is valuable in the indigenous system of medicine; but it is due to other reasons.

"Foremost among these is the financial reason. The Honourable Member has himself referred to the inadequacy of medical relief in the various parts of this Presidency and to the inadequacy of the amounts that are being spent upon hospitals. He has himself voiced the demand for more hospitals and more dispensaries and more expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries on more schemes than are in this Council; but, having regard to the amounts that it is possible to allot for expenditure on medical relief, is it not more expedient that that amount should be spent on lines which command themselves to our expert attention and which I am sure will also command themselves to other gentlemen considering the question fairly and fully? I may perhaps say a few words in explanation of the mental attitude of the Government on this question. On the one hand we have a system of medicine of the most progressive character, thoroughly scientific in its methods, a system which relies upon a vast army of research workers engaged upon minute areas of the subject, trying to discover new ailments and new remedies and in various other ways trying to advance human knowledge on the subject of medicine, collating their results, comparing notes with men in different parts of the world—these are the features of the western system of medicine. On the other hand oriental medicine is unfortunately obliged to rely upon text-books which are in many cases centuries old, upon a system which, whatever may be the reasons, cannot be said to be of a very progressive character, and its practitioners have in many cases preferred to adopt the motto of secrecy as opposed to a motto of openness. In these circumstances, is it wonderful or unintelligible, or I would say unjustifiable, for the Government to place faith in a system with such a markedly scientific character rather than in the other system? Far be it from me to deny that the indigenous system may, or probably has, much that is valuable. But for all that, so far as the attitude of Government is concerned, it is perhaps capable of being correctly described by saying that they regard the case of these indigenous systems as not proven. On the one hand, we have systems which have proved their merits and whose claims must be accepted by everyone who cares to enquire. On the other hand, there is a system which, I know, is believed in by large masses of our people and which is resorted to by many of our countrymen; and we have no intention of denying that there may be many things to learn or to adopt from that system. In these circumstances is it not reasonable for the Government to direct their funds towards the promotion of medical relief on lines on which they know they can safely proceed, on lines on which it is possible for them to get expert advice, rather than on lines on which they may have to grope in darkness?

"Then again there is another difficulty in the treatment of this question. To encourage this system in any proper manner it requires ability to judge of the qualifications of the practitioners. At present we have not got the machinery for judging the qualifications of our indigenous practitioners. The only test which it would be possible for us to apply would be the measure of faith that is placed in the practitioners by the people. Honourable Members are aware that no profession in the world is free from the element of charlatanism and I hope I shall not give offence to anybody when I say that the profession of medicine is not more free from this element than other professions; we are the indigenous practitioners free from it. Perhaps there is a much larger element of it among the class of indigenous practitioners. My Honourable friend said that there were as many as 2,000 practitioners in this Presidency. Undoubtedly there are, but how many of them can be considered qualified and what number of them must be relegated to the category of quacks? Now is it possible for the Government, and have we got the machinery,

(*Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.*)

to judge the qualifications of these people or to take steps to secure the requisite number of suitable men either to carry on instruction or to be appointed as medical practitioners in institutions to be provided by the State or by the local bodies? I am not at all disposed to deny that there are, and there may be, numbers of good men among these practitioners; but what means have we of judging the qualifications of these people?

"The Honourable Member has suggested a number of methods by which in his opinion the systems of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine might be improved and encouraged. Back of them is the publication of translations of works or the provision of studentships or research scholarships and so on, and so on, so far as I can speak for myself, certainly seems to deserve consideration. But it is not possible for me to express any opinion on behalf of the Government, as these suggestions were not placed in this resolution. The question of providing research studentships is one which might well be argued on the University, for instance. The University has eight studentships or so at its disposal and there is nothing to prevent the University from setting apart a number of fellowships or studentships for the investigation of these indigenous systems of medicine. I have no right to speak on behalf of the University, but it seems to be a legitimate field for the disposal of these fellowships by the University. Some other proposals made by the Honourable Member are, I am afraid, not quite so feasible. The publication of translations, if the works are valuable and the translations are accurate and reliable, would certainly receive every consideration from the Government. But the starting of schools in different centres or the provision of financial assistance to persons who may now be dispensing medical aid on indigenous lines—all these provisions would be open to the objection that there are difficulties of the kind that I have pointed out, which would prevent us from adopting these suggestions.

"The Hon'ble Zain-ul-Abidin appealed to us to try and remove the suspicion of partiality that clings to the Government, because they encourage only the western system of medicine and have no intention to encourage others. My Lord, if the encouragement of a system of admittedly scientific character is to be treated as a partiality, it is, I think, partly due to the fact that the Government have not yet been in a position to consider the claims of other systems sufficiently established to merit the application of funds, which unfortunately are limited and have to be spent in the manner in which the Government consider the expenditure likely to be most profitable and useful. I am sorry that the resolution as it stands cannot now be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I expected to hear from the Honourable Member when he rose to reply to this motion on behalf of the Government some substantial grounds for the Government not accepting it. I regret I have not been able to find these substantial grounds have been put forward for the non-acceptance of this resolution. I can quite understand the difficulty of Government in not being able to do very much on behalf of these systems as they stand at present. I can understand their not being able to place them on a par with the western system, but I cannot possibly understand their saying at one breath that they have sympathy, that they realise that there are excellences and at the same time that they cannot do anything at present. After all, what the resolution puts forth is simply to "take steps to improve and encourage indigenous systems like the Ayurvedic and Unani." I have not seen any protest from the reply of the Honourable Member that that sympathy has been to any extent actually shown. Your Excellency, I have on a previous occasion drawn your Excellency's Government's attention to this very important matter. In this Presidency, there is a very large population absolutely unprotected with any sort of medical relief. Is it a position which the Government can look upon with complacency? The Government themselves admit that the hospitals they have provided in this country are not enough compared with the population that has to be ministered. The Honourable Member has just now admitted that they are also short of funds. Under these circumstances, I wish to ask, which is more proper—to wait until we have funds to finance these medical institutions in the way we have been financing others for these several years and have superseded a large population for many years more, or to see that the Government now, at least at this very late hour, think of taking some steps, however small they may be, to improve and

(*Mr. Chidambaram Madhavar ; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

encourage these indigenous systems of medicine on which the people greatly rely and in which the people have still immense confidence and which admittedly can be run on a much cheaper scale than the western system? Your Excellency, I wish to urge upon your Excellency's attention this very important matter for their very careful consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I must also express my regret, my Lord, that your Excellency's Government have not been able to accept this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivarama Ayyar in his reply stated that the resolution was in a general form, and that the various proposals made in my opening remarks would probably have given room for further criticism. I must state at once that if I deliberately worked it in a general form, it was with the hope that if the Government are not pinned down to any particular policy on the subject, they might find their way to accept the resolution, and take steps to improve and encourage these indigenous systems of medicine. It is true that I referred to the opening of a chair in the Medical College or the opening of an Ayurvedic college or school; but if I loaded the resolution in that particular form, the question of a big Ayurvedic college on the lines of the Medical College would have been objected to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivarama Ayyar. But I thought that it must be possible for the Government to be in a position to encourage these indigenous systems of medicine by starting some scholarships, by granting some stipends or by deputing a special medical officer to study these systems and introduce some changes. One remark which fell from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivarama Ayyar was that the Government were not in a position to test the utility of these indigenous systems, and that they had not got the machinery necessary for that purpose. Persons trained in western systems are not competent to judge of the utility or otherwise of these indigenous systems. I would just ask a question, in reply to it. We are not aware of the existence of Ayurvedic dispensaries in various parts of the Presidency and of Ayurvedic schools and colleges, even though in a small degree, in several parts of India. We are also aware that in several Sanskrit colleges there is provision made for instruction in indigenous systems of medicine. Is it not possible for the Government to depute an Indian Medical officer for this purpose, and ask him to study and report on these systems and try whether reforms cannot be introduced? Is it such a hopeless task after all for these graduates who take degrees in the western systems to take interest in the indigenous systems of medicine? One who is an Indian, who is expected to have some knowledge of indigenous systems of medicine at home and who has taken degrees in the western systems of medicine can be deputed to go round the country, inspect Ayurvedic dispensaries and colleges one after another, consider their defects and then begin to suggest some reforms in the existing state of things and some improvements in other directions. If only the Government are anxious to encourage these systems of medicine, I do not think they are so helpless without the necessary machinery or the necessary materials for starting an inquiry on some definite line. I believe, — I find that your Excellency was pleased to visit the Ayurvedic College in February last—your Excellency must have noticed the splendid work done by persons of moderate means just with the object of keeping up these indigenous systems. Your Excellency must have been struck at the way in which they have been maintaining classes and a course of time tables, and have been also trying to impart instruction in physics, chemistry, anatomy and other kindred subjects to do their very best to improve these systems. When those attempts are made by them, cannot the Government lend a helping hand and cannot the Government offer aid to them, to prevent their present course? If the Government are still somewhat suspicious of the utility of these institutions, special officers can be deputed for that purpose.

“I do not again request your Excellency's Government to reconsider the position, and see if it is not possible to take some steps in this direction. I would leave it to the Government to see what steps are necessary to improve and encourage these systems. It is time that a beginning is made; it is not merely the time when one detailed proposal after another should be made, criticised, discussed, and endorsed. That is the chief request which I wish to make on this occasion. The principles might be accepted and the necessary steps might be taken in that respect. If notwithstanding all the sympathy shown towards such institutions, the Government are not prepared to move an inch further than they have already done, I can only say that we shall be very disappointed.”

The resolution was then put and lost.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

LEVY OF AUDIT FEES FROM CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ Your Excellency, the proposition that I have the honour to move runs in these terms—

“ V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rule proposed in notification No. 268, dated 3rd June 1914, for the levy of audit fees from co-operative societies, published at page 881, Part I of the “*Fort St. George Gazette*,” dated 16th June 1914, may not be made or given effect to for the present.”

“ The notification that has been referred to in this resolution is, I presume, familiar to all members of this Council. The chief features of this notification are a demand, or rather a proposal, to charge 5 per cent. on the net profits of co-operative banking societies and one per cent. on the gross profits of co-operative stores for the purpose of meeting the expenses of audit. In that term audit inspection is also included. The reason why I wanted the resolution in the way in which it stands was that at that time I did not know whether that notification had been given effect to, whether the Government had passed final orders as to the proposed levy. The answer of the Government to my question No. 19 shows that the Government have not passed final orders. Now, it is perhaps doubtful whether the Committee over which Sir Edmund Macleagan is presiding is bound necessarily to go into this question. But I have no doubt whatever that in dealing with the large questions as to the release of the audit, including within that term inspection, or we see the notification does, by implication, if not expressly, that committee will have to decide upon larger questions as to the extent which Government may be able to make co-operative societies stand on their own legs. I, therefore, believe that there will be some advantage in this Government's deferring passing final orders till the Imperial Committee issues its report.

“ Proceeding, however, to the matter now before this Council, I wish to point out that the manner in which this question has been placed before the public has been such as to cause some alarm in the minds of those who are ardently desirous of doing something for the people of this country by means of the co-operative movement. There is a passage in the order passed by the Government on the Co-operative Registrar's report, dated 9th of January 1914, wherein they say “*The question of recovering from the societies who benefit by the supervision of Government officers part of the large expenditure at present thrown on general revenues is also under consideration.*” Evidently in pursuance of this policy the notification now under discussion was issued. With reference to the particular sentence which I have read from the Government order, I wish to lay stress upon two facts; the first is the principle enunciated therein, that the Government must recover from persons who benefit by Government supervision something proportionate to the benefit. That is the first point. The next item is the Government's view that the expenditure now incurred on audit and inspection of co-operative societies is large. These two statements in the sentence have been viewed with some apprehension by the public. In the first place, I believe it would not be proper at all for any Government to enunciate the principle that, whenever any set of persons or any movement benefits by Government supervision, a *quid pro quo* must necessarily be exacted. The general object of the Government is the welfare of the large masses committed to their care.

“ Co-operation has been taken up by Government after considering a number of methods by which they could satisfactorily settle the question of agricultural indebtedness in this country. It is a well-known fact that the ryot is ground down by his peculiar circumstances and by the high rates now demanded of him for the loans which he is obliged to take in the management of his business. Government have as a last remedy hit upon the co-operative movement. Government are recognising also that the co-operative movement has been started, and a very large number of people have now facilities given to them for borrowing at easy rates. The persons who are benefited are persons for whom make the co-operative movement came into existence, viz., the agricultural classes; and I believe the Government would not now enunciate the principle that those poor ryots, who are already ground down by the high rates of interest that they have to pay and whose condition has been only slightly improved till now by the co-operative movement, should be called upon to pay for the Government supervising the work of these rural co-operative societies.

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

"I believe the statement is regarded as the insertion of the thin end of the wedge. At present in the estimation, the Government are suggesting that the charges of inspection and audit should be borne by these indebted ryots. The next suggestion that, the public apprehends, would be made by the Government might be the charges of the Registrar—the pay of the Registrar, his assistants and his establishment—should come out of the poor ryots; and they do not know what would be the consequence of recognising benefit as the basis of taxation of all classes. I, therefore, beg to represent to the Government that there is a considerable apprehension in the minds of co-operators and the general public by reason of the announcement of this principle of taxing every one for the benefit of supervision by the Government.

"The next point I referred to in that sentence is the statement that the expenditure just now incurred by the Government on co-operative audit and inspection is large. The Government would notice that it is only a few thousands. Roughly about Rs. 30,000 would be the expenditure incurred on audit and inspection. In a matter where so many thousands of poor people are concerned, to refer to such an item as a large expenditure does not seem to be particularly appropriate. But this is only a small matter; and I proceed to deal with what seems to me the real principle on which the proposed levy is based.

"I have heard it said that Government recognise that co-operation in this Presidency has not sufficiently approximated to true co-operation, that at present people remain under the apprehension that co-operation is run by Government and that Government are to a certain extent anxious to dissociate themselves from co-operative societies to the extent necessary to make the people believe that Government finances are not backing up the co-operative movement. There is also the other principle enunciated that for any institution to be truly co-operative it ought to be self-supporting; and at present rural co-operative credit societies and other co-operative societies which get inspection and audit fees are not truly self-supporting. I believe that it is an argument which has got a certain amount of truth in it. But it is very easy to push it too far. It is recognised that at present the co-operative movement has not been such as to say that true co-operation exists in this country. The fact that co-operative banks have to borrow from banks which are not co-operative, the fact that deposits are accepted from persons who are not members, the way in which the central co-operative banks are run—these will suffice to show that co-operation in its true sense does not obtain now in this Presidency. But I believe that a recognition of that fact does not warrant an attempt immediately to reach true perfection in co-operation. The result of such an attempt would be that the progress made so far would be thoroughly undone. We have slowly and gradually to enable the people to stand upon their own legs. No true co-operator desires that Government should for all time help the movement and give free audit and inspection. I believe co-operators mostly would agree that the proposed levy of 5 per cent. on co-operative banking societies is not such as to destroy them at once; but their fear is that, if the matter is to be based on the proposed principle, there are objections which might be raised on principle; and if the matter is to be based upon grounds of expediency there are objections on the ground of expediency.

"I shall take the former first, the question of the principles of co-operation. It is suggested that if Government are asked to pay for audit and inspection it is no true co-operation. I beg to refer to the very important authority of Mr. Wolff about whom the Co-operative Registrar writes in his annual report for 1912-13:

"Mr. Wolff, whose authority no one would be inclined to question, said modestly with reference to Mutual Co-operation: 'You do well to dwell so much upon the necessity of inspection and the duty of societies to provide for it where they are out of their means as securing a direct benefit. Only when they pay for it they ought to carry it out themselves. That is what waste working up to.'"

"Now that is the answer so far as the principle of it is concerned.

"But coming to the more important question of expediency, I wish to point out that the vast mass of co-operators are afraid that the direct result of Government publishing orders as per notification referred to and making other efforts to dissociate themselves from their class connection with co-operation would be to dump the spirit of co-operators, to give a set back to a certain extent to the co-operative movement. Already there is a feeling that co-operation has not been spreading for the last two years, that the growth in the number of societies is very little and the retarding of that

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Chidambaramatha Madaligar.*)

growth has to a certain extent given a set back. But perhaps there are certain reasons why progress is slow. But just at this juncture, when the progress already made is rather slow, when on account of the war credit is not high and co-operative societies are receiving a degree of shock,—if just at this time Government come forward with their orders as to audit fees, it will damp the spirit of the public and it would be damaging the co-operative movement to a degree which the Government could hardly desire. That is the chief apprehension, the chief fear of co-operators. That is the reason why I am here to-day before the Government, requesting that this proposed levy may not be made.

"I will refer only to two instances before I close. The Madras Presidency Co-operative Conference was held in 1912 over which your Excellency was kind enough to preside. Your Excellency would remember with what great zeal and zest the ardent co-operators came together from all parts of the Presidency to that first Madras Co-operative Conference. Then, after listening to your Excellency's advice and considering various matters, they passed a resolution in these terms: 'That this Conference is of opinion that no contribution should be levied by the State in the present circumstances for the audit services now rendered by the Government staff.' Again a few months later in May 1913, in that district which is foremost in co-operative matters, the Chingleput district, we had the fifth Chingleput Conference. There again they passed the following resolution: 'That this Conference begs respectfully to urge that such a charge ought not to be levied for a long time to come as it will seriously cripple the movement.' That refers to our audit and they say that free audit is necessary.

"So far I have drawn the attention of this Council to matters of principle. I have already expressed the fear of co-operators. There is only one matter of detail that I wish to mention in connection with this resolution before I resume my seat. The co-operative societies referred to in the notification are of two sorts—banking societies and distributive societies including stores. With reference to the former 5 per cent. on net profits may not be found a great hardship; but with reference to the latter, the proposed levy will not only be found to be a hardship in a large number of cases but will be found to be an impossible item to pay. The notification says that one per cent. of the gross turnover will be levied from these stores. In this connection I will refer to my interpellation No. 25 wherein I requested Government to give me information whether or not the figures for the Co-operative stores of Coimbatore were as stated in their audit report. The audit is done for them by the Government and we may presume the audited figures supplied by the Coimbatore stores are correct, though the Government say that they cannot vouch for their correctness. The public thinks that with the high authority of the persons appointed by Government to audit them the Government ought to vouch for it. I take it that nothing could be said against these figures. In the answer to question 35 (c) there is a slight mistake; for the year 1909-10 net profits have been shown as 574—it must be minus 574; for there is no reserve fund shown. On the figures from Coimbatore it will be seen that the levy of this fee will prove destructive and that the Coimbatore stores are unable to bear the burden of 1 per cent. on the gross proceeds. Taking for instance the average of the last two or three years, we find that if we levy one per cent., we shall be taking away the bulk of the net proceeds, and in some years one per cent. will exceed the net profits. In these circumstances I would humbly invite the attention of the Government to the difficulty and danger attendant upon the enforcement of the proposed levy of audit fees as contained in that notification and I would recommend that this Council may adopt the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIAR :—^a In recording the resolution I wish to say one word. I know that the Government have not yet made up their mind on this question. I believe that co-operation in this Presidency has not yet sufficiently advanced to justify Government taking the step that it is proposed to take by this notification. After all the levy of 5 per cent., I do believe, is not a severe strain; but it has to be looked at from another point of view; and that is whether at this stage these co-operative societies, particularly rural societies, can with advantage be allowed to go away with the impression that the Government are not likely to look upon the spread of further co-operative societies in the way they have done with regard to the societies now in existence. If the Government sincerely desire co-operation to progress as fast as it can, I think it would be on the whole wise

(*Mr. Chittabharanatha Madhalyer ; Mr. Gordon.*)

not to take this step, but to defer taking this step for a considerable period. Let it become necessary at some future stage when co-operation has sufficiently gained ground and is strong enough to bear the strain."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cassam :—"I do not propose to detain the Council very long on this subject. The point which the Honourable member made was mainly that the terms of the notification regarding audit fees has raised in the minds of the public a fear that the Government mean gradually to withdraw their support from the co-operative movement. But the actual terms of the Government order on this subject show that this is an entire misapprehension of the position. The terms of the order begin by saying that 'in view of the fact that the progress of the co-operative movement depends largely upon the confidence of outside investors, Government consider it essential that for the present the work of inspection and audit should continue to be performed by Government officers'. This shows clearly that the Government's intention is to continue to assist the movement and to support its credit by carrying on the work of audit through its own officials. The Government order then proceeds to say that it is in the interest of the societies themselves that Government officers should conduct the audit of the accounts and that it is clearly equitable that the societies should bear the whole cost thereof. So that the argument in the Government order merely was that, in the interests of the co-operative movement, the Government should continue to carry on the work of the audit and, if the Government carry on the work of audit, the societies should contribute towards the cost. As a fact, the contribution towards this cost would be a guarantee that the Government would continue to support the movement. The course which the Government would take if they intended to withdraw would be to frame rules for enforcing on the societies the necessity of audit and leave it to the societies themselves to provide the agency for the audit, and thus gradually wash their hands of responsibility for these societies.

"Your Excellency, as regards the question of cost, the cost of the department is necessarily expanding owing to the fact that the number of societies is largely increasing. I think the Registrar anticipates a yearly increase of 250 societies and about one inspector is required for 25 societies. That means we must expect the cost of inspection and audit to go up year by year at least by Rs. 10,000. On the other hand, the actual existing cost of the inspectors and auditors is considerable. In 1913-14 there were 28 inspectors and six auditors. In 1914—to quote the budget figure—there are 34 inspectors and six auditors. The amount of the inspectors' salaries is Rs. 28,000. The cost of the auditors is Rs. 5,000. We may take it roughly as Rs. 30,000 all together. Then there are various other charges connected with these inspectors and auditors; for instance, travelling allowances alone come to Rs. 15,000; so that the existing expenditure is at least half a lakh for inspection and audit. I think it is more; but it is at least half a lakh for inspection and audit. That, as I pointed out, will be added to yearly at the rate of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000; whereas the fees that may be derived under the proposed levy will not exceed a total amount of Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 13,000. In one of the replies received to the notice issued as regards audit fees some apprehension has been expressed, or at any rate some hope has been expressed that the Government would not turn it into a source of profit. There is no fear of any profit being derived by the Government, seeing that the cost is half a lakh and the receipts can amount only to about Rs. 12,000. So that on these points there seems to be a very good case made out in the Government order for the levy of fees. It is clear that the fees will not be a source of profit to the State and it seems really equitable that the societies should pay some part of the cost of audit from which they benefit.

"At the same time I must admit that I have an open mind as to whether or not the moment is come when audit fees should be enforced and also as to the rates on which they should be enforced. There is something to be said for the other position—that the Government should gradually endeavour to diminish their responsibilities for these societies. There may be grave embarrassment by the Government looking out by the levy of audit fees, that they are responsible for the proper management of all these societies throughout this Presidency. There is no doubt a danger that the ryot population may suppose that this is a State thing and that the Government accept the ultimate responsibility for the actions and liabilities of these societies. I am not myself sure that it should not be the ultimate goal—I think it should be the ultimate

(*Mr. Carden, the President; Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.*)

goal—that the Government should gradually withdraw from this position of responsibility and leave these societies gradually to work out their own salvation by their own efforts and levy their own fees from their own members. That is my idea of the ultimate position. At present, as I have said, I would rather keep an open mind on this point.

"In question No. 19 the Government were asked to consider whether or not the actual reimbursement of the fees should be deferred. With regard to the present situation, while it is impossible for the Government to accept it or promise that the levy of the fees will not be given effect to for the present, I shall be happy to consider carefully what has been urged by the Honourable member. While I cannot promise that we will not reimburse the fees, while I cannot hold out any definite expectations to him in that direction, my position is that this question has not yet been definitely and finally considered and decided on. We shall consider all the arguments that have been or that may be urged on this subject."

The Honourable the Registrar:—"If there is to be any prolonged debate on this subject, I think the Council may now adjourn."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 a.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry:—"My desire is to raise a word of protest against the last observation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Carden. He was not however very positive in what he said. He seemed to look forward to a time when the Government may direct themselves of all responsibility for the success of the co-operative movement. I am in general sympathy with the view that the co-operative movement must stand on its own legs and that it must not rely too much on Government aid. In one respect, however, a qualification has to be made from this doctrine; and as I hold this view strongly, I desire to press it on the attention of Government. The success of the co-operative movement in this province, and I believe in other provinces as well, is very largely due to the fact that the accounts of co-operative societies are known and fully beheld to be audited by Government, and that the work of auditing should be in the hands of Government is the intention of the Government order which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has reviewed. The Hon'ble Mr. Carden, in judge from his remarks this morning, seemed to travel a little further and was anxious to divert Government of all responsibility in regard to it. If he meant that they need not conduct audit by Government agency, he is quite mistaken. The success of the co-operative movement depends entirely upon the public consciousness that the audit of the societies' accounts is in the hands of Government. That must be maintained. Whether Government could relieve itself by taking a little money from the societies towards the expenses is a matter upon which I am not prepared to be so dogmatic. I think that the Government may well ask for relief of a part of the expenditure, but may I suggest that the direction in which this relief is to be sought is not by diverting the Government of audit, but rather with regard to inspection? At present inspection and audit are mingled together in a curious way and the work under both heads is done by Government agency. If audits were to be started in large numbers, to the extent they are started in other provinces of India, it would be quite possible for Government to throw the responsibility of inspection entirely on those unions. To that extent Government would be relieved financially also.

"But I wish to urge also on the Government the desirability of modifying their original intention to the extent of exempting small co-operative societies that earn very little and that have very few operations indeed. In their order just now referred, Government make no concession whatever to such societies. They seem to intend to charge five per cent. or one per cent. on all alike. I desire say the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, whom I expect to follow in this debate, would make it clear to the Council why the experiment of charging audit fees should be tried first of all in this province, and in what respects Madras stands distinct from other provinces. During the last two or three occasions when the Registrar met in conference, the question of audit fees came up, on each occasion the initiative was from Madras and on each occasion the verdict of the conference was against the levy of audit fees. It would be interesting to know why, when the Conference of Registrars has pronounced against the levy of audit fees, the Government should here propose the levy of audit fees first. As I said, I am not one of those who think that

(*Mr. Srikrishnan Sastri; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; Mr. Ratnachandra Rao;
Mr. Swaminathan Pillai.*)

Government money should be spent more than is absolutely necessary upon co-operative societies. But an audit fee is the very last thing that I would ask Government to levy. Let them divert themselves of inspection and that would afford them more relief than this."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma :—^a The only point that I would urge respectfully upon the attention of the Government is that, whatever may be said in favour of the apportioning of the cost to the debit of these societies in future at any rate, the time has not yet come for taking any decisive step. I do not think very much need be said, because Government themselves have not made up their minds and seem to await the decision of the committee that has been appointed for this and other purposes. May I point out one particular fact, and that is, if the ground be that the co-operative movement has made fair progress in this Presidency and that the time has therefore come for relieving the exchequer of a portion of the burden, I may respectfully point out that, so far as the ten Telugu districts are concerned, that time has not come. Out of 1,600 odd societies in the Presidency, in the five northernmost districts there are 78, in the central districts including Nellore there are only 74, i.e., 152 for ten districts. Anantapur alone has 148 societies. Consequently the movement has spread in some districts to a large extent, while in others there is no progress. It would be wrong to say that the movement has caught the imagination of the people and that it has obtained a firm footing throughout the Presidency. We suffer to a large extent by the Presidency being taken as a whole. I have alluded to that fact in educational matters. If the Presidency average is taken into consideration to guide the policy of Government, that policy will be detrimental to the districts, where the progress of co-operation is extremely slow."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao :—^a My Lord, I should like to say a word in this connection. Some years ago that part of the country from which I come, the Kistna district, was overrun by provident societies. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew was perfectly aware of the onus there was for these funds. They were all registered under the Indian Companies Act just to satisfy the requirements of that Act. Each of these bogus societies got up somebody whom it called an auditor and he issued certificates in order that the certificates of these societies might satisfy the requirements of law. I believe that at the time when these societies were flourishing all over the Coorasa, the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Rajagopal Acharyar was the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and he was perfectly aware at the time of the circumstances which led to the extinction of these societies. If there is anything that is necessary, it is a system of strict audit and I do not think that the time has come when this should be relaxed in the case of co-operative societies. The probable result of that would be that auditors would spring up just exactly as in the case of these bogus companies which are now no more. I therefore think that it is certainly desirable to continue the existing system of audit."

The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Rajagopal Acharyar :—^a Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Srikrishnan Sastri has asked me to elucidate a certain point, and perhaps there are other points upon which the Council would like to hear me. I must say that on this question of the levy of audit fees there has been a gradual change of public opinion. When it was brought up two or three years ago, there was nothing on the part of the public except a note of dissatisfaction and general disapproval. This extended to a certain extent even to the assembly of legislators at the Simla Conference. But, as I have said, there has been a gradual change, and the opposition is not at present by any means so strong. It is now generally admitted that the levy of audit fees is desirable in order to promote and help along co-operative societies. The principle in fact that societies should pay for their own better administration is so self-evident that sooner or later it is bound to be accepted by the greater part of those concerned.

^a It has been sometimes said that societies object strongly to the levy of audit fees. I do not think that this is the case. Societies are no doubt aware that it is a burden, but they also understand the principles of co-operation and they are willing to apply those principles when it is a question of paying for their own superintendence. There are a good many things for which the societies are already spending without being compelled to do so, and they do so of their own accord, because these things

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are beneficial to themselves. For instance, every society in the Presidency pays Rs. 1-5-0 a year for the *Bulletin of Co-operation*, which is supplied to it either in English or in one of the vernaculars. Almost every society contributes a larger or smaller sum every year for the maintenance of conferences in various parts of the Presidency. One very strong proof that the societies are not slow to spend when their interests are concerned is the case of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference. This institution has been held every year for the last three years. It was started by voluntary contributions from societies, not a word being said by the Registrar or by any inspector to induce societies to contribute. Nevertheless, they have so liberally responded to the appeal made in this behalf by the organisers of the conference that every year the expenses of the conference have left a considerable margin and the conference bids fair to become a permanent self-supporting institution.

"I have little doubt that if this matter of the levy of audit fees had been put before the societies as a matter of voluntary self-taxation, they would have cheerfully subscribed to the necessary expenditure, for, as has been admitted by most of the members who have spoken, the fee in the vast majority of cases is exceedingly small, namely, 5 per cent. on the net profit, and, as has been calculated, would yield a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,000 or 15,000 in the present state of the movement. That is, for 1,250 societies, it would work out to an average of less than Rs. 10 for each society and, considering the number of members who compose these societies, it would work out to an average of about Rs. 5 per head per annum. It might be interesting to members to know that in another province, the Central Provinces, societies have voluntarily taxed themselves for a precisely similar purpose, namely, for supporting the central co-operative union which is to provide the agency for supervision, and in that province they have taxed themselves to the extent of Rs. 1 per head per annum. If that scale were applied to this Presidency, considering that we have nearly 35,000 members, we should have an audit fee of Rs. 85,000 a year. That would go far towards supporting not only the establishment of inspectors and auditors, but a considerable portion of that establishment which, in the distant future, some of the Honourable Members seem to apprehend that societies may have to pay for under the audit fee scheme, namely, the establishment of the Registrar and his assistants. We are not going so far by any means.

"It will be clear to Honourable Members that societies do not object to taxing themselves. It has been said that there are some societies which cannot bear the taxation. I admit this, but then such societies are exceedingly few in number. There are only two or three societies and those of the kind called distributive societies or stores and I have no doubt that something will be done to relieve them. The Government will not insist on a society being abolished or on its registration being cancelled, merely because it cannot pay the audit fee for a year or two. I really do not think that the matter affects the consideration of the question, although it has been repeatedly pressed in the arguments that have been put forward on the present occasion. A great majority of the societies are not only able to pay the small audit fee which the Government propose to levy, but they are well able to pay it. I have shown in the last administration report that there are more than 500 societies which make an annual net profit of over Rs. 100 per annum and that means that there are over five hundred societies which can afford to pay Rs. 5 for every Rs. 100 of the net profits made. The remaining societies are not so well off, but surely they are not an body off as not to be able to bear the burden of a small fee such as is proposed. It is unnecessary to detain the Council in order to remove any apprehension that the audit fee may prove ruinous to the finances of societies, for it has been admitted by several of the speakers in this Council that it could not indeed have this effect upon any society. I do not think anybody will seriously contend that the Government having gone into maintaining the audit and inspection establishment, should continue to pay for the same for all time. I think members have admitted that it is as well that Government should be relieved of a portion of this expenditure and I consider it is hardly necessary to point out that, in the interests of the movement itself, a limit ought to be applied to Government expenditure.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar said that it was not a necessary principle of administration that, whenever any movement benefits by Government supervision, a specific fee should be levied from it. I submit that the ordinary practice of administration in analogous cases points to a different view. There are several things which

(*Mr. Srinivasan Pillai.*)

Government regularly or occasionally do as a matter of gratuitous relief to the people, but if the people desire that such services should become permanent, it is necessary that sooner or later they must themselves contribute towards the support of the institutions in question. I may cite in proof of my observation the case of hospitals, schools, missionary institutions and many other things of the same kind. In the same way if the co-operative movement is to expand, it is certainly very desirable that ways and means should be provided by the people themselves, whereby its expansion may be supported and maintained.

"Then it has been said that this is not the time for taxing societies. I have advocated the levy of audit fees mainly because I consider that if it is not done now, it will be very difficult to do it hereafter, and every year of delay will make it more and more difficult to induce societies to accept the audit fee." I have very little doubt that if, in the beginning of things, a payment of audit fee had been made a necessary condition of the existence of a society, just as the allocation to a reserve fund of the whole of the net profits of unlimited liability societies was made a condition of their existence, we should not be in the present difficulty at all.

"One argument that seems to have been used by more than one speaker in the Legislative Council is, that although the present amount of audit fee, as estimated by Government, is small, there is no knowing what it may increase to in future. It has even been suggested that it may possibly be made a source of profit to Government. It is impossible in the case of a voluntary movement like the co-operative movement that it should ever be made a source of profit to Government. There is a limit to all expenditure, and the limit to expenditure on such a movement is the limit that the people themselves voluntarily impose on it. There is no doubt that at present the audit fee bears a very small proportion to the expenditure of Government upon the co-operative movement, and I believe that for a long time to come the audit fee will continue to bear a small proportion to the total amount expended or foregone by Government for the sake of the co-operative movement.

"To come to the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Sastri's question, why the audit fee should be tried in Madras first rather than in any other province, I am not at all sure that we have the honour of setting the example in this respect. At the last Conference of Registrars in October 1915, it was mentioned by Mr. Langley, the Registrar of the Punjab Province, that he had already laid before his Government a scheme for the levy of audit fees at 5 per cent. on the net profits. It was partly in pursuance of this proposal of Mr. Langley that the scale of 5 per cent. was adopted in this Presidency. I have alluded to a scheme of levying Rs. 1 per member per annum in the Central Provinces and I believe that in that province the change has already been agreed to, and for aught I know, it has also been put in force. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Sastri said that whenever this question of audit fees was mooted at the Conference of Registrars, the verdict was against the proposal. I think, however, it has been a slowly weakening verdict. On the last occasion it was probably agreed to by everybody that sooner or later this system would have to be introduced in all provinces. There is a special reason which does not exist in other provinces why Madras should pay liberally for audit fees. The reason is the Government have spent a much larger sum directly from State funds upon the co-operative movement in this province than they have done in other provinces. From the beginning of the movement the Madras Government have been maintaining a larger establishment of inspectors and I think also a larger establishment of granted offices, than did the Government of any other province. The reason of it should perhaps be explained to the Council. In other provinces the societies are enabled to set aside a large portion of their profits for establishment, that is to say, for union offices, for inspectors and for their own office establishments, because in almost every other province every society which is of the kind called a financing or central society enjoys a very large margin; in other words, a very large difference between the rate of interest it pays to its own creditors and the rate of interest at which it advances money to its client societies. I had an opportunity to satisfy myself personally on this point, when last year, with the permission of the Government, I visited the district banks in the United Provinces. I found that the margin of profit in most of the district banks there ranged from 4 to 5 or even 8 per cent. In one particular case, that, of a large district bank financing about 150 societies, I found that the net profit was Rs. 40,000, which was equivalent to a margin of 8

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per cent. upon the invested capital, and out of Rs. 45,000 as much as Rs. 20,000 was being spent by that bank upon administering, controlling, advising and supervising primary rural societies, and only the balance, Rs. 25,000, was used in paying dividends to shareholders. The same or very nearly the same is the state of things in almost any other province except Madras. In Madras alone the margin of profit to central societies from the beginning has been very small. In the case of the central society, the best in the Presidency, the margin does not exceed 2 per cent.; in other cases it is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There are three or four district banks which borrow money at 7 per cent. and advance it to rural societies at 7½ per cent. It is very difficult for banks working on this narrow margin to entertain a large establishment for supervising or inspecting their client societies. And Government, almost by necessity of circumstance, came to the aid of the district banks from the very beginning and started a state-paid establishment of inspectors and auditors. That, I think, is the main reason why Madras, in preference to any other province, should set the example in the matter of the levy of audit fees. I think that the general opinion of the non-official members of the Council can be summed up thus: the levy of audit fees is perhaps a necessary evil, or rather it is the less undesirable of two evils, of which the more undesirable course in their opinion would be the possible withdrawal of Government from responsibility for the maintenance of the movement. They would certainly prefer the levy of audit fee as being a much more desirable alternative for societies.

"It has been said that if the principle of self-help is to be carried to its logical conclusion the number of unions must be multiplied indefinitely and that instead of audit fees being levied from societies they ought to be allowed to contribute their own subscriptions for the purpose of maintaining unions and through the unions of maintaining the necessary establishment of inspectors. These are complicated questions, and I think that the Government of India's Committee on Co-operation, which is about to hold its sittings in this province, will go into it. Meanwhile, we are not neglecting the question of unions at all. We have a few unions in this Presidency: there are three of them working very well in the Chingleput district and four or five others have been started in other districts. It is proposed to expand the system of unions and there is no doubt that, when this system is extended, the control of societies will in a measure be handed over to unions. Of the two curative measures, viz., the expansion of unions and the levy of audit fee, it is very desirable to introduce first the latter, because, as I said before, as long as the levy of audit fees is delayed, it will become more and more difficult to persuade societies to bear the burden, whereas the development of unions is a task which depends upon the co-operative education of the people and which will be carried on gradually in course of time. There can be very little doubt that as the societies begin to control themselves and undertake their own inspection and supervision they will have largely in their own hands the administration of audit fees."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANAVAR:—"It seems to me that throughout the whole discussion there has been some confusion of ideas. The audit of Government seems to be mixed up with the principle of co-operation. The genesis of co-operation would make it clear that the Government with a view to relieve the agricultural classes mostly and to find out the means or one of the ways in which that could best be done deputed an expert officer to consider the question and this movement was started as a result. This progressed very well and it has taken root and is working. The Government department advises us that it progresses as well as possible, but there is a grand principle of self-help in co-operation which certainly ought not to be forgotten when the Government are devoting all their energies to advance the cause of co-operation. But the principle of self-help in co-operation ought to be conveyed to the masses and to the societies and they must be made to learn what self-help is, and pending that learning, the duty of Government, so far as it is necessary to maintain the establishment whether it be for audit or inspection, will have to continue. When the time has come to transfer this responsibility to the agency of co-operative societies themselves or unions, it will be time to consider how far Government inspection or audit might be discontinued. But the department, as it has been constituted, has to work. It has to have a certain establishment, the extent of which will have to be determined according to the progress the cause makes or according to the stage it has arrived at. My Lord, the establishment of the Registrar,

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Assistant Registrars, inspectors, or audit inspectors will have all through to be maintained, and only the principle may begin to vary according as the Government feel that the societies have taken up the cause of co-operation, understood the principles of it and have gone sufficiently far. I think confusion ought not to be made that the one ought to support the other or that the one ought to derive benefit from the other. The very fact that the co-operative movement was started under the auspices of Government and that its officers that had taken charge of the department do really devote their best attention to the cause has enabled it to succeed so well, and probably after some time, it may be some years or ten years or so before which we can be sure that it has taken definite root without much more extra expenditure of Government money, but till that position is reached the part that is played by the department administering that movement has to continue and should progress.

"My Lord, this question of levying audit fees and inspection fees, whichever they may be, ought not to be really taken up by Government. By the levy of these fees there is no doubt that the trust and confidence that is reposed by the societies and the public in this organisation is bound, to some extent at least, to be affected. It will be well for the Government to have its own plan of inducing self-help in these societies, and it is possible that unions may be framed to appoint their own inspectors of societies. Government may have all the time their own auditors and inspectors to see that these officers of unions do their work properly and later on the time may serve for Government reducing their establishment. But I submit that any levy of fees from the societies for this purpose ought not to be thought of at present. Let a rule be made so as to bring into existence unions to inspect the societies attached to them, or to make societies to form together into associations which will enable them to appoint inspectors to inspect and audit accounts. Meanwhile, Government should see that the inspection and audit are carried on by special officers. If the Government think that their establishment might be reduced because societies themselves have so far advanced as to have their own auditors and inspectors who could be relied upon, let the establishment of Government be reduced to the extent of being able to check the work of the officers of the unions. I can quite well understand that; but more than that for the Government either to take a portion of the fees for their own establishment or to allow the impression in the minds of societies or the public that they are going hereafter bit by bit to see that the whole administrations of that department and the cost of it is to be shared on the societies, I submit that that idea ought not to be allowed to be carried out. It is well that that idea is completely given up and the distinction is clearly brought out in administration reports, that if anything is levied from co-operative societies it is levied for their own benefit to make them conduct themselves in such a way as to see that the cause progresses properly and that co-operation is understood properly by societies and the public. If that is the spirit, my Lord, the small expenditure of Rs. 50,000 which the Hon'ble Mr. Chelvar was making out from various figures for the establishment for supervising the movement, which is really vital to the success of this country, is nothing as compared to the amount of money that we have been spending for various other things, not all of which are fruitful. Many instances may be shown where lakhs have been spent for nothing, or where they do not produce their real value. This half a lakh or even one lakh per annum is nothing; but the Government should stand responsible for administering the movement. Let us educate the people to improve their status and their knowledge of self-help and, if necessary, a fee may be levied from them for such purposes. With these few words I submit, my Lord, the proposition deserves the kind attention of Government, especially when the matter is pending investigation and the best thing is to keep an open mind."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—We cannot sufficiently thank the Government for developing the co-operative movement. I hope that nothing will be done to mar the growth of the movement in any manner whatsoever. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivas has already pointed out, there are several districts wherein the movement has not been spreading to the extent to which it has taken root in other districts. The figures for 1912-13 show that there are several districts where the total number of societies is even less than twenty. Bellary has three, Vangapetam seven, Ganjam four, Tanjavur seven, Nellore eleven, Godavari twelve and Chittoor

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ventures. It shows clearly that notwithstanding the fact that the Act has been in force for some years and attempts have been made all these years to develop the co-operative movement, it has not taken root in several districts and that the people there are gradually learning the advantages of the co-operative movement. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasan Pillai has tried to make out a special plea in support of the position taken by Government and I find there are two defects in his reasoning which show that the position cannot be accepted. It was urged in the first instance that, if fees are at any time to be levied, this is the best moment when that idea can be adopted and that in years to come it will be difficult to induce the members of the co-operative societies to consent to the levy of audit fees. That argument pre-supposes that the members of co-operative societies have now agreed to the levy of audit fees. It will be clear from the answer given to the question No. 25 put by the Honourable member of this resolution that regarding this matter, only nine communications were received from nine co-operative bodies. Of these, three stores raised objections to the notification and suggested alterations and three other co-operative societies took up the same attitude, two others proposed the objection and one other stated no objection. Can it be said that co-operative societies have consented to the levy of audit fees in view of this statement of facts given in reply to question 25? Again, it was pointed out that societies were good enough to contribute Rs. 1-5-0 to the bulletin of co-operation issued in the vernaculars, that they were not unwilling to contribute towards the co-operative conference and that if any naturally be expected that they would voluntarily take up this burden. My Lord, it will be seen that there is a substantial difference between these two contributions. If they voluntarily contributed towards the bulletin or the expenses of the conference, it was with the object of learning more of co-operative principles and to understand how better to work these societies. It was chiefly owing to the help rendered by Government by undertaking the audit, that they could spare surplus funds towards such useful objects. It does not for a moment show that they were not only prepared to take these burdens, but to have additional burdens imposed upon them by such a proposal as this.

"Another suggestion thrown out is that it is possible that the Government may withdraw all control and that if one is called upon to choose one of the two evils, persons would naturally accept the levy of the audit fees. I have no doubt that if these two alternatives are equally presented and if persons are called upon to choose, they would necessarily choose the lesser of the two evils. At the same time, let it be distinctly remembered that the Hon'ble Mr. Carlow stated, that he would keep an open mind with regard to that question though he raised it as a sort of side issue and that he would not give any expression of opinion about it. Let us hope and trust that the Government would not under the present circumstances think of withdrawing Government control and leave co-operative societies to drift for themselves. Notwithstanding all that has been done, it will take some more time before various members of the societies realize and appreciate the advantages of the co-operative system and before the objects of these co-operative societies such as teaching thrift, independence, frugality and other noble qualities are realized. Government have been good enough to start these societies with the object of encouraging people to learn the value of such qualities and I am sure that they will not think of withdrawing their support before such objects are fully achieved. I would, therefore, suggest that we need not take into consideration the possibility of Government withdrawing their support within any known period of time, and that for that reason we need not recommend the levy of audit fees in accordance with the notification published in the Fort St. George Gazette."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—Your Excellency, it is not necessary to make a formal reply. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlow has stated that he will give full consideration to the points raised in this debate. Government are keeping an open mind and therefore it was not my intention to ask for a vote on this resolution; but I propose, with your Excellency's permission, to refer to one or two other matters, to take a couple of minutes to refer to the points mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Pillai. The first point that I expected him to meet was the one raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Sastri. Why not separate inspection and audit, and arrange for inspection by societies and charge a small audit fee later on for Government audit? That was an important suggestion and I fail to see any difficulty

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : the President.*)

presented or any answer given to the question of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. I think it has been conceded that a proper co-operative step to secure inspection is to arrange for a union. The Registrar has stated in the last report that he will soon make an effort to arrange for a number of unions. Then, unions will arrange for inspection and inspect the work of the various societies under them. We shall then have arranged for the chief item of expense. Expenses of audit, I believe, will not be so much as those of inspection itself, and I believe therefore a very important point will be gained if unions are started and the main work which is done by inspectors and officers is discharged by the unions. In respect of that, the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says,—arrange for audit fees first, levy it not only on the basis of local needs, but on average figures for the whole Presidency, start unions and ask them to get on with the work of inspection. This appears to me, with all respect to the Registrar, as putting the cart before the horse. If we are taking the average for the whole Presidency and say that every society must pay a particular portion what is the object gained? A union is going to have control over ten or fifteen societies and it may be that inspection in a particular locality might be done very cheap while in another locality it may be dear. If we get an average for the entire Presidency it will give us no idea as to what a particular union is to levy in the shape of inspection fee. We are really commencing at the wrong end. I would leave it to the consideration of Government whether it is not better to arrange for the starting of unions first. There are a number of co-operators thriving for starting unions and they will be able to bear a fee for starting unions and bear the supervision fees. That will mean that the 5 per cent. need not be levied. In a place like Uttaraiah where there are a number of societies, the inspection fee will come to 1 per cent. of the net profits, in which case why should we levy 5 per cent? That is a point which should be taken into consideration by Government in determining whether the levy of audit fee, as per notification, should be launched. It is much better to start unions than to order the levy of audit fee. First start unions and leave it to themselves to arrange for the inspection. If the Government think that the remaining audit entails a considerably large expenditure and if they think it essential that they should get it from societies, the point may then be considered.

"Another point that I wish to mention is that the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that this is the time for levying the audit fee and that the more we delay the more difficult will be the payment in future. Payment is a disagreeable thing for a person who is bound to pay. The reason why I point out that this is not the time is, not because that it is particularly easy to levy it later on, but that at present we are going through a severe crisis. Credit has sunk very low and the co-operative credit societies have been by no means exceptions to the general rule. As the president of the Salem District Bank which has to finance 100 banks, I may say that the tightness of the market has been so great that we have told a number of societies to wait. As for the proposal to start fresh societies, I may say that owing to the money market being tight the entire co-operative movement, like so many other industrial institutions, is feeling a certain check and by reason of this there is some difficulty in the work of pushing on new societies. Is this the time to place fresh burdens by levying audit fees without giving due consideration to all the matters urged? It is only these points that I have now to place before the Government, who I hope will consider all these items and consider also the report of the Imperial Committee. The Imperial Committee, after hearing the evidence of witnesses in the Punjab, where according to the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai the question of levying audit fees has been broached, and also the evidence of the Madras witnesses, will no doubt say something on this subject. I hope the Government will be pleased to await the report of the Imperial Committee on the co-operative movement and take its report also into consideration before passing final orders."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Do I understand that the Honourable gentleman wishes to withdraw the resolution?"

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

DAILY ALLOWANCE OF CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS ON TOUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—The next resolution which stands in my name on the agenda relates to travelling allowances to civil assistant surgeons, and it is as follows:—

'VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in the case of civil assistant surgeons who happen to hold appointments involving constant travelling, their daily batta may be increased and so fixed as not to be less than that allowed to provincial gazetted officers of other departments.'

"My Lord, the qualifications of the civil assistant surgeons are well known. I do not want to divide upon them. They have to take a course of study extending over a fairly long period and they get themselves qualified and drafted into the department. It is a department in which the pay is very low. I interpellated the Government and the Government say that a reorganisation of that department is under consideration, but yet seem to think that the total pay may not be altered. The initial pay to this class is only Rs. 100 per mensem. I understood that those assistant surgeons who are debarred from private practice are given an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem. This happens in the case of resident medical officers and other officers who are asked not to practise privately. In the case of other civil assistant surgeons who are allowed private practice but are in charge of hospitals and dispensaries, they are allowed only an allowance of Rs. 30. Apparently the remaining Rs. 45 is intended to be covered by private practice which they can command in medical stations. Therefore, the lowest remuneration that the Government propose, according to the present arrangements, to these people is Rs. 135 per mensem. The present resolution relates to travelling allowance and I will support this proposition on three grounds. I would feel very much satisfied if any one of these is found acceptable to the Government.

"The first view that I place before the Government is based on the fact that they are treated as second-class officers within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations. After some trouble in respect of this matter by G.O. No. 145, dated 3rd February 1914, it would appear as per Government of India's Resolution that they have been treated as gazetted officers. Under the Civil Service Regulations, provincial officers all get three rupees per day and more, especially in some cases where they are treated as second-class officers. That appears under article 1042 of the Civil Service Regulations. There the civil assistant surgeons are brought under second-class officers. But I find that except in the case of civil assistant surgeons and civil apothecaries, they are given daily allowance at the rate of three rupees a day. In the case of civil assistant surgeons alone they have not been brought under Appendix 25 attached to the Civil Service Regulations; and they have not been specifically mentioned as people entitled to special batta. They are brought under the general class entitled to draw batta in proportion to the salary, which comes to one rupee for hundred rupees. I do find that there are officers in that class who are given two rupees batta according to the scale of pay, not to talk of the gazetted officers of second-grade pay. When where they get Rs. 90 to Rs. 125, batta of two rupees a day is paid to some officers. I find that clerks and local fund auditors who get a pay of Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 are given a special rate of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-15-0. This appears under article 53 (c) of Appendix 25, so that exceptions are made to this, if they are treated as second-class officers. While others get three rupees and more there is no reason why this class should not get three rupees. If they are, on the other hand, thus treated and if they are second-class officers and they are not brought under Appendix 25, a special provision may be made for two rupees and more as has been made in the case of other officers under Appendix 25. There is no reason why this class of officers, who not only spend a lot of time and money to qualify themselves but are every way as good as similar officers in any other department, should not be encouraged to keep up the dignity of the profession. My Lord, this matter might not have been so important till now, because in most cases there were not civil assistant surgeons who were touring officers. But your Lordship's Government have started two departments, one for cholera duty and another for sanitary duty, and I think that under the present arrangements there may be ten or fourteen civil assistant surgeons who may be in charge of those departments and these officers

(Mr. Ramo Appangar ; Mr. Subbaragula Reddygar ; Mr. Caskey.)

would be distributed over the Presidency and *must* have to travel largely. I understand that they are expected to travel 21 days in the month and looking to their status and the other circumstances I have referred to, it would be very well that they are given a special beta. In that case seeing that they have already been treated as gazetted officers, if they are given the lowest amount, three rupos will be given to them. That is the first argument I will place.

"The next one is that it may be treated as a special case under Appendix B5. We find that local fund auditors and inspectors are allowed Rs. 2 when they get less than Rs. 100. This class of officers might be brought under that category and might be given more. Then I would recommend that it should be between two and three rupos a day.

"There is a third argument that I wish to place before this Council. Rupos 100 is their settled pay and apparently Government treat Rs. 75 as payable to them if private practice is not allowed. For the purpose of beta Rs. 175 may be taken to be their pay per month to determine the beta. In that case they will be getting Rs. 1-15-0 a day. That is the best recommendation that I will make to your Lordship's Government.

"My Lord, I think they have got a grievance and deserve the sympathy of Government. I think the Council will agree with me that this class of officers are really highly useful to society and behave very well and deserve consideration at the hands of Government. I beg to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAGULU REDDYGAR:—"I second the resolution. I fully agree with my Honourable friend the mover in the reasons he has assigned."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CASKEY:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover who moved this resolution based it largely on the argument that under the Civil Service Regulations all Provincial Service officers get Rs. 8 and more a day. That is a misapprehension. The system under which travelling allowances are fixed is the Civil Service Regulations does not declare that all the officers of the Provincial Service shall have a travelling allowance of Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 a day. It says that members of the Provincial Service holding listed appointments, which is probably the phrase which misled the Honourable Member, are treated under the same category as the members of the Indian Civil Service and draw Rs. 5 a day. But other Provincial Service officers are not included in class I. Most of them fall under class II. Class II contains civil assistant surgeons; and officers included in class II draw travelling allowance under article 1063 in accordance with their pay, that is to say, they get Rs. 4 for every Rs. 25 or fraction thereof of the maximum pay of the appointment. If an officer draws Rs. 100, he will get Rs. 1 daily travelling allowance or halting allowance and it would not be until he reached Rs. 300 that he would get Rs. 3 as travelling allowance. That is the general scheme of the rules in the Civil Service Regulations, and the travelling allowances are given in accordance with that scheme. The civil assistant surgeons in this Presidency accordingly draw the travelling allowance which they would receive if they were on the same pay in any other provinces in India. The rules are the same all over India. That, I think, really meets the basis of the resolution moved by the Honourable Member.

"It may be pointed out, with regard to the suggestion that the allowance which the civil assistant surgeons draw might be taken into account in order to give them a higher rate of travelling allowance, that under the definition of 'pay' in article 1063 such allowances are not included. The word 'pay' refers to the actual pay that the officers draw. It does not include allowances which fall under the term 'salary.' That is the answer to the proposal made in this resolution, viz., that at present civil assistant surgeons receive the allowance which is admissible to them throughout India under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations. It may also be added that there are at present only five officers, those appointed as medical assistants, who are required to tour frequently.

"There is one point which I may mention in conclusion which will show the Honourable Member why the Government cannot accept the resolution. We hope to improve the pay of civil assistant surgeons in such a way as will give them all a travelling allowance of Rs. 3. If the Honourable Member refers to article 1063 he will find that it says that an officer of the second class gets Rs. 4 for every

(*Mr. Carlen; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President.*)

Rs. 25 of his pay or of the maximum pay of his appointment. If the maximum pay of civil assistant surgeon is modified without altering the initial pay in such a way as will enable them to rise to Rs. 340, then the enhanced travelling allowance of Rs. 3 will automatically follow without any special treatment or any alteration in the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. That is what we hope will be eventually sanctioned. But we cannot tell when. Under the present conditions it may be some time owing to the financial strain which the present war is causing. That will eventually be the result. When it is done, that will achieve the object of the Honourable member. Under such circumstances, though I cannot accept the resolution, I hope that the Honourable Member will be satisfied with the prospect before him."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am glad that the matter is receiving attention. I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

JOINT OWNERSHIP OF BRANCH RAILWAYS BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

His Excellency the President:—"There are four resolutions regarding district board railways. Perhaps the discussion may be taken as upon the first of these. As I see the Honourable Members assent to this, I think the discussion might begin today."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The next proposition on the agenda relates to the question of district board railways in the Presidency. The proposition runs as follows:—

"VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government may advise and help district boards that have levied or are willing to levy railway cess to form themselves into companies to work joint railway lines, on schemes to be laid down by Government, when such lines pass through the jurisdiction of more districts than one; and may also arrange to provide the capital for such companies out of the funds pointed out by the Government as available during the last budget discussion or by advancing loans to them as is done for other purposes by Government."

"This Council further recommends that the Hindigab-Palghat line now under the consideration of Government may be worked on these lines jointly by the District Boards of Madras, Coimbatore and Malabar."

"My Lord, I cannot open the discussion on this subject without referring to the advice that the Madras Government have made over the Governments of other Presidencies in the matter of district board railways. We are deeply thankful to the Government, and to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in particular, for the interest they have evinced from the beginning in the cause of railways for district boards in the Presidency. For a long number of years several boards have agreed to levy a railway cess and such levy has enabled them to accumulate a lot of money which at the close of the last financial year was expected to reach somewhere about 97 lakhs for the Presidency. My Lord, in my resolution I refer to the formation of a company among district boards. That expression seems to have given some difficulty to Honourable Members, but I do not mean to say anything more than that these boards should be allowed to work railways together. I do not mean companies formed under the Companies Act but only joint undertakings made under the guidance of Government to enable the boards to own this and other railways and the whole business must be started for the progress of the resources of these boards. On the first portion of the resolution I do not propose to detain the Council long, because it will be agreed on all boards that it will be helpful to the resources of the boards concerned if they could be permitted to join amongst themselves and to start railway lines within their own districts. Of course I do not think that any objection should be taken to Government laying down a scheme for the guidance of these boards and helping them to have a common agency which will enable them to work these lines."

(Mr. Rana Aggarwal.)

I take it that the Government, who have been so carefully watching the interests of these district boards in connection with the railways, would not fail to extend their helping hand to guide them in their deliberations to have themselves into companies, or rather several railways together on certain definite lines, so that that portion of the resolution is not in need of much argument. So I do not propose to detain the Council on that. All the members will be agreed on the point.

"Before going to the rest of the resolution, which relates to the Hindigul-Falgat Bar I have to place before the Council the several stages of this matter. My Lord, the Government themselves have not been definite: they have tried various ways to provide the capital for these district boards to construct their lines. Till September 1912 the whole matter rested upon a scheme, generally known as Mr. Priestley's scheme, which was intended to absorb all these accumulations of the railway companies of several boards and to construct these lines as they were proposed, and as the remaining capital was found by these district boards the lines were to be handed over to them. On that scheme the opinions of the boards were invited so that till September 1912 the boards had only to deal with that scheme. Some boards had accumulated more cash than others. Some boards thought that they could construct the lines without joining with a particular concern and others thought otherwise. The mass of that whole correspondence the Government simply recorded. And so I understand, subsequently the scheme itself was dropped by the railway company. But the Madras Government did not stop there. They tried to find if other capital would be available to finance the district board railways; and immediately another Government order was issued on the question of financing district board railways. This was issued on the 30th September 1912 and the several district boards were called upon to give their views before 1st November 1912. It gave some hope to the district boards and the main trend of it was that the Government said that they were advised that capital was available if 4½ per cent. interest was paid by the district boards. It was also suggested that it was intended that the accumulated railway-cash should be utilized for meeting the cost of interest on capital. The Order said:

"They are advised that no sinking fund is absolutely necessary and that no difficulty is likely to be experienced in raising the money required by 4½ per cent. debentures redeemable only at the option of the district board. The rate of interest necessary has been examined with particular care and whatever may become feasible in the future, the Government are satisfied, that in the initial stage, nothing less than 4½ per cent. will suffice to attract capital."

"It is intended that the accumulated railway-cash should primarily be utilized to meet the cost of interest on capital during construction and the deficit, if any, is the net earnings of the railway itself; they suffice to meet the interest due upon the money borrowed for construction. Any surplus which may remain over, together with the further accumulations, will be available for the purpose of financing additional branch lines."

"This was the next stage. In 1912, in the course of the budget speech, it was said that only the question of Mr. Priestley's scheme was under the consideration of district boards. In 1913, during the course of the budget speech, it was said that for the Imperial programme lines, in which were included the Hindigul-Falgat line, Varadipatti and other lines, they were taking steps either to get them early into the programme or to get private companies to find funds. As regards the district boards' lines themselves the Hon'ble Sir Harold Smart said that steps were being taken and that he was advised that funds were available for 4½ per cent. debenture loans and that no sinking fund was necessary and that the boards therefore might utilize their accumulations of cash and also the current receipts for the purpose of the payment of interest. This, my Lord, was now quite welcome to district boards, which perceived to that had not known what lines to take up and what not. We had already worked out some schemes. For example, the Madras District Board was thinking of Aranyasankarur-Bodmankanur line and Madurai-Delamipatti branch line. That was the first line they thought of, but they could not make out what the intentions of Government were at that time about the Hindigul-Falgat line. When this Government order of 30th September was sent to the several district boards they were prepared to place several schemes and they wanted Government to help them to start railways by finding funds. That is the second stage of the proceedings, my Lord."

"After that we came to the third stage when we heard your Lordship at Hindigul about February last. It was then that for the first time we expressly came to understand that the application of a private company had been rejected and that district

(Mr. Ram Aggarwal.)

boards must baffle themselves about applying for owning the railway in question. In the Madras district it gave immense satisfaction to the people and at once they knew what they were about and they wrote to Coimbatore and other places. They were then sure that the Dindigul-Palghat line which in any event was supposed to be the most paying line in this part of the Presidency might be owned by them, at any rate they held the hope that there was a chance of their owning that line. Of course, the district board did not know anything personally of the movement and had to write and get information from one place after another and they were just considering this question. There was another difficulty and that was with reference to the Malabar District Board. There was the question of recovery in connection with the line and estimates were not ready. The Madras District Board was not in a position to know what the cost of the line would be so that they might know whether both the lines could be taken up or only one line. That was the position they stood in when your Lordship made that announcement at Dindigul.

"While correspondence was going on, the attention of the members and the President of the district board was drawn to a communication issued in June from Colonsmead. We did understand that it was an official communication. At once a letter was sent to the Editor of the *Madras Mail* to know whether it was an official communication or not. After that was ascertained, it was thought that it would be well to place the views of the district board before the Government, because at that time it was expected that the line would pay, that it was one of the best lines in the district, and we did not like that that line should go out of the hands of the district board. Thus that matter was pending. Further the communication expressly said that proposals were only tentative and that the Government were considering the suggestions made therein. That gave us hope. We have now come before Government with this appeal.

As for the resources of the boards and their capacity to finance the whole thing, as I said, my Lord, the whole proceeds on the assumption that the Government have been able, as stated both in the Government order, dated 30th September 1912, and the budget speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, in April 1912, to arrange for funds at 4½ per cent. interest. I have worked out the figures, my Lord, and I can show to the satisfaction of this Council that the Madras District Board, with its nearly Rs. 4,15,000 of accumulated cash, which will become Rs. 4,75,000 this year, and with its annual railway cess of Rs. 52,000 which is likely to become Rs. 65,000 in the course of this year, will be able to command from the market a loan of about 60 to 70 lakhs. My Lord, I have made calculation like this. The money of the board is invested in 3½ per cent. and they will have to pay 4½ per cent. Out of 60 lakhs they will have to find 16 lakhs in the first year and 30 lakhs in the second year, 45 lakhs in the third year and the rest in the fourth year. Making that calculation I find that it will be possible for the Madras District Board to borrow to that extent. Of course that is not necessary. The Dindigul line, we feel, is the most important line and a union of district boards will enable us to work the line very well. If that is so the Madras District Board may be willing, if necessary, to take up the Dindigul line first and take up Vengal valley next. If 60 lakhs could be found, both the railways could be taken up at once. They have got resources to pay for them. Similarly I find from the administration report and the budget estimate of district boards that Coimbatore has got 7 lakhs of accumulated railway cess and they also levy Rs. 50,000 annual railway cess and they can afford to raise not only capital for this branch of that line, but also for the Setyanmangalam line which they have under consideration. The Malabar District Board, I understand, is ready enough to subject itself to railway cess and join in this arrangement. I dare say the representatives from Malabar will support this, though I have regretfully to refer to the demise of the Hon'ble Mr. Kumbharan Naynaru who had come forward with a resolution on this subject and who was prepared to make a statement on this subject.

"My Lord, all these things will make it clear that the whole line may be taken by the district boards. The next point I want to urge on Government is that this arrangement, seeing that it has been pronounced by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the Madras Board are willing—Mr. Hunter had also written to the papers in December 1912 officially—to underwrite, without any commission, the loans to district boards if the funds were available, will save 4 to 5 lakhs of underwriting charges to private companies, while the total cost of the railways is expected to be

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Hugh Fraser; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

80 lakhs. It will be found that there will be four bridges to be constructed in the course of this line. These four bridges are estimated to cost—I speak subject to correction—about 10 lakhs, and if those bridges could be so constructed as to be useful both as road and railway bridges, we may make a saving of a few lakhs, so that the cost which, if it were to be borne, would come to 80 lakhs, would be only 70 or 75 lakhs for these district boards, if they are done under the advice of Government.

“As I said, my Lord, the whole thing has probably to some extent proceeded on a misapprehension. There have been delays on the part of the district boards and if they had not had clear ideas of the situation, my Lord, they deserve to be excused. They have been as prompt as possible and I am aware before this Council that they have not been inactive at all. They have been apparently under the impression that the Government they will have definite instructions about the line that they have to take. In these matters it may be said they might have moved even earlier, but they moved at the earliest opportunity as soon as they felt that they ought to.

“I will close my speech on this with a reference to Mr. Wynne’s statement in the Imperial Council about the advanced work that has been done in this matter by the Madras Government—

“In Madras, the construction of branch lines by district boards has made a most decided advance. In that Presidency, for many years, district boards have been empowered to lay a railway line, the funds to be raised being devoted to the construction of branch lines to open out the district. Large sums have been collected, but the difficulty has been the length of time required for each district board to collect the amount required to construct the particular branch line which it desires to make. The problem was to find means of raising additional funds to supplement the amount collected by the railway rates, so as to provide the capital required to build the district board line.

“By the energy of the Madras Government this difficulty has been overcome, and district boards in Madras are now able to borrow an adequate loan which they require, and I look forward to a large expansion of district board railways in that Presidency at an early date.

“It may be useful to explain that in the Madras Presidency only district boards are at present empowered to lay a railway line.”

“That is the position we have come to. It will not be wrong on our part to expect Government to co-operate with district boards and enable them to own, this line, which for all purposes has been admitted by all concerned to be a very profitable one. The boards are in a position to take up this business and it only wants the support of Government to successfully add to their resources. My Lord even 1 per cent. will give us 80,000 and such strength for district boards as a body that the Government will be anxious to find for them; I request that, whatever difficulties there may be, your Lordship’s Government will help us in the matter and see that these district boards own this line which is expected to be paying.”

The Hon’ble Sir Hugh Fraser :—“I want to put a question to the Honourable member if I am in order.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“You had perhaps better defer it as the motion has not been seconded.”

The Hon’ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“I rise to second the motion now made by the Hon’ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. If your Excellency will permit me to continue, I will state a few facts. I have myself given notice of a resolution bearing only upon the Dindigul-Palghat-Palghat line. That resolution, I presume, may be taken as part of the resolution already moved. I will read my resolution—

‘VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps may be taken by Government to secure the ownership of the proposed railway line between Dindigul, Palghat and Palghat to the district boards concerned.’

“With reference to the resolution, which has been already moved, I may observe that the former part deals with a large question and the second portion deals with the Dindigul-Palghat line. I wish to offer only a few remarks as to the second

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

portion. The line between Pondur and Pollachi is entirely within the Coimbatore district, that from Pollachi to Madachukudan will be inside Coimbatore district and beyond that the districts of Malabar and Madras are interested. So far as Coimbatore is concerned they have to thank the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the great interest he has taken in the resuscitation of the line and we had the honour of his turning the first sod in connection with the Pondur-Pollachi line. That line was originally to be owned by the district board of Coimbatore and when he was turning the first sod there was a great feeling of pride and joy inasmuch as Coimbatore was imitating the excellent example of Tanjore and was going to solve the vexed question of finance. It was Coimbatore that started the question of extra land now. Coimbatore felt the necessity of increasing the resources of the district board and the Coimbatore District Board was really anxious to have some property with the help of which it could go on with a number of public works. The roads are at present a drag and are by no means a source of income as compared with railways, in spite of the tolls. Once a railway is owned by district boards it is a species of capital which has a tendency to provide further capital for fresh railway lines. Therefore the Coimbatore District Board was being complimented all round for saving the second or third district board railway. That was thought to be excellent. Coimbatore was to get additional lines and many people were looking forward to a time when the district board would get the ownership of many railway lines.

But later on came changes the full nature of which is not published in the papers. I do not know the entire history of the changes but this I know, viz., there came such a proposal that the entire line between Palghat and Hindigul and Pollachi and Pondur should be taken up by and entrusted to a private company. No doubt the Coimbatore District Board was aware that the line must be managed by one authority. If the board had full opportunity of deciding for itself it would have been exceedingly glad to retain the ownership in the hands of the various district boards, but for reasons which may perhaps be explained later, it was discovered that a private company was being recommended for taking up the entire line between Pollachi and Hindigul, and Palghat, and the consequence was that Coimbatore was to remain owner of a small bit in the whole branch. Even then it would be rather difficult to see why Coimbatore could not retain the ownership of the small bit. There is one very important point which has not been brought forward prominently in the discussion. The Coimbatore District Board has surrendered or offered to surrender its ownership of that small branch and take up, instead of that, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs of shares for that line and additional Rs. 15 lakhs shares in that private company, totalling to Rs. 25 lakhs shares. It has not been sufficiently brought to the notice of the public that in taking up this position Coimbatore has had a double disadvantage. In the first place, shares in a private company are not a security satisfactory for raising further loans. If the Coimbatore District Board had owned the entire line, it would be more easy to use that security for further railway extension, whereas it could not use the mere possession of Rs. 15 lakhs shares in a company run by some private persons. Then again, it was not sufficiently brought to the notice of all parties interested that according to the final arrangement which prevailed or threatens to prevail a great portion of the profits are being unnecessarily handed to private persons. So long ago as September 1912 Mr. Hunter writing to the editor of the *Free Press* pointed out that in going on with railway extension it is not necessary to hand over the under-writing profits to any private person or a Madras firm. He came forward with that distinct statement because in a previous leader of the *Free Press* objection had been taken to the attitude of certain persons resulting in handing public money over to private persons. So Mr. Hunter wrote to say that no Madras firm or private persons need have any under-writing profits at all and that the Madras Bank evidently found it possible to support from their finance certain schemes for taking up district board railways. It was therefore hoped, consequently, that any East scheme that was coming would not include under-writing profits. But so far as can be known, under-writing profits are going to be handed to a private company who do not appear to return any good *quo* thereto. These are the reasons which sufficient stress has not been previously laid and that is the reason why I wish to draw attention to it in the present motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Vice-President; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sastry;
Mr. Ahmad Tamsi Marakattar.)

"I wish to refer once again to the present position of the Coimbatore District Board. The district board, I understand, was given certain hopes of having another railway line, viz., the Erode-Satyansangam line, as a possible investment of district board funds. It has not been sufficiently brought home to the minds of those concerned that when all the money available at present has been invested in a private company there is very little chance of successfully running other lines at an early date. And again it has not been sufficiently noticed that the other line suggested, viz., Erode-Satyansangam line, is hardly likely to prove half as profitable or satisfactory a venture as the line now under discussion, viz., Lingadul-Palghat line. Therefore I believe that any action that has been taken by the Coimbatore District Board has been more or less on a misapprehension of facts and I believe, judging from the last press communiqué on the subject that I have seen, namely, that of June, that the present proposal has not yet received sanction of the controlling department concerned, and that the matter is yet open to be reconsidered by Government. There are facts which we wish to place before this Government in order to induce them to take some steps so that the ownership of this important line may be secured by the district boards concerned. It is with that object that this resolution has been brought forward. I see I have nearly exhausted the time at my disposal. I have therefore great pleasure in seconding the motion."

At this stage His Excellency the President left the Council and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Vice-President, took the chair.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President (to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Sastry) :—"Do you wish to speak?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SASTRY :—"I am not quite well today. If the matter is going to be settled now, I will speak. If not, I will wait till tomorrow."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMSİ MARAKATTAR :—"Your Excellency, I am sorry that I am unable to support this resolution, as it is a well-known fact that the district boards in question have no funds to provide and that for the Government to grant a loan is a thing which requires great consideration. I understand that arrangements are already being made that Messrs. Binny & Co. should take up the business. In my opinion we should leave the business entirely in the hands of Messrs. Binny & Co. who are in a better position to start the work so as to avoid further delay in extending the railway line, as an early construction is badly needed. I am not against district board's undertaking this kind of railways, but the question ought to have been taken up earlier and it is too late to discuss the matter."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th September.

W. FRANCIS,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 34 & 35 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9' Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th day of November 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PEARLAND of Lyth, P.O.,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.—President.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. NIGAMANI ATTAR, C.I.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.P., D.Sc., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CASE.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. REDDI.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CHERRY (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN Pillai Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRASER.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELIOT, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur P. KARASWALA ACHARYA Aiyangar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PETERSEN.
The Hon'ble Rao Behadur B. NARASIMHACHARI SANKA GEDU.
The Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GEDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Behadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Rao Behadur A. SINGARAYALU HINDURAM Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA ATTAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MASON.
The Hon'ble Rao Behadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYA Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Dinesh Behadur V. RAMACHANDRA NATHUR GEDU, Zamindar of
Doddappandiyeckkottai.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. KARASIMHA RAU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAM-UL-AHIDY SANKU BAKSHI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ARUNDE TANKI KARAKATTA.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRANK, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROSSIGNOL.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS STONE, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Behadur P. C. SIVANANDAN CHETTIAR Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUNDARAM SANKU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MOHAMED, C.I.E.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; the President.)

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m., when the discussion on Resolution No. VII moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar regarding joint ownership of branch railways by district boards was resumed.

OWNERSHIP OF BRANCH RAILWAYS BY DISTRICT BOARDS—cont

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—“I wish with your Excellency's permission to incorporate a portion of my resolution into this resolution by way of an amendment to it, so that there may be no necessity to move my own resolution. I have asked the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's permission to do so and he has no objection to my moving this amendment. The amendment, my Lord, that I seek to move is the insertion after the word ‘help’ of the words ‘by under-taking the necessary legislation or otherwise’ and after the words ‘railway cess’ of the words ‘to own and work joint railway lines and’ and also the insertion after the word ‘Government’ at the end of the first clause of the words ‘or by giving them the necessary borrowing powers subject to the control of the Government.’ The resolution as amended by me will read thus:—

“This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government may advise and help, by undertaking the necessary legislation or otherwise, district boards that have levied or are willing to levy railway-cess to own and work joint railway lines and to form themselves into companies to work joint railway lines, on schemes to be laid down by Government, when such lines pass through the jurisdiction of more districts than one; and may also arrange to provide the capital for such companies out of the funds pointed out by the Government as available during the last budget discussion or by advancing loans to them as is done for other purposes by Government or by giving them the necessary borrowing powers subject to the control of the Government.”

“This Council further recommends that the Dindigul-Palghat line now under the consideration of the Government may be worked on these lines jointly by the district boards of Madurai, Coimbatore and Malabar.”

His Excellency the President:—“It will be a great convenience if Honourable Members will hand over their amendments in writing to me. I understand that the Honourable Members who have given notice of resolutions regarding railways have agreed to this amendment, but it is necessary that those who wish to take part in the debate should know the exact wording of this amended resolution.”

The resolution as amended was read to the Council.

His Excellency the President:—“Does the Council approve of the alteration?”

The alteration was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—“Your Excellency, I owe an apology to your Excellency's Government for not having handed over the resolution in the amended form. It was due to the fact that I had wished to move the amendment at a later stage. That is my only excuse for it.”

His Excellency the President:—“Not to the Government, but to the Council.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—“My Lord, many of us have given notice of moving these resolutions in this Council for more objects than one. I may state, your Excellency, that under the present circumstances the Government and the public expect a great deal of commercial and industrial development and it is not too much to say that, as the Government is at present constituted, we have every reason to expect improvements on these lines; because we know that your Excellency has been greatly interesting yourself in the railway development of this Presidency and, as a Scotch gentleman belonging to a country which has made a wonderful march in industrial activity, I think your Excellency is sure to inaugurate schemes in this Presidency likely to improve the resources of this country. As far as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I know personally how keen has been his solicitude with regard to the improvement of the industrial resources of this Presidency, especially of the Vingsayam District in which I am myself interested. I know the

(Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma.)

some solicitude extends to other districts in the Presidency; and, being in charge of the Public Works portfolio, he is in a position to help us materially. As for the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, I and other members who worked at the Outram Conference know and realize how grateful we ought to be for his indefatigable labours on our behalf in shaping the resolutions of the Conference. We know that but for his sympathetic attitude we should not have been able to get done even our half of what we were able to do. As for the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, this particular resolution deals with district boards, which he has been endeavouring to improve, and involves a question of principle in regard to these bodies. Under these circumstances it is to enable the public to really understand the attitude of the Government with regard to the Dindigul-Palghat line that we have brought up these resolutions in order to clear up the matter and in order to see what the position of the Government is and why there has been a change in the attitude of the Government in this respect between March or April last and June or July.

"My Lord, I said that a question of principle was involved in this. We know that it is impossible for district boards and municipalities in this Presidency usefully to discharge all the functions that have been delegated to them by the legislature, unless their material resources are considerably improved. Out of taxation proper, it will be hopeless to raise any considerable sum of money to enable these bodies to fulfil the expectations entertained of them both by the Government and by the public. We know that in Europe corporations have been allowed to take part in various industrial concerns, such as tramways, railways and other industrial pursuits, in order that their resources may be improved and augmented; and we hope that the district boards in this Presidency will be in a position to undertake similar work, to consolidate their resources and improve their administration by their funds being usefully augmented. The Dindigul-Palghat line, rightly or wrongly, is considered by the public to be a paying line; we hope that it is so and, if it is not so, the Government will dispel the illusion. But if it is really a paying line, it naturally follows that, if the boards are allowed to construct this line and own and work it, the net profits will be utilized for developing the resources of their districts. My Lord, we are to a certain extent socialists and in legislation socialists are to the forefront both here and in England. That is the only justification for all the railways being owned by the Government. If the Government are not in a position to advance the funds to construct the line themselves and leave it to the boards to do it, it will be a welcome departure at any rate so far as this Presidency is concerned, because it will enable the local bodies to improve the resources of this Presidency which otherwise stand no chance of improvement. I submit therefore that, if this line is an at present underequipped a paying line, the public cannot understand why, if there are any technical difficulties in the way of the district boards in this matter, these difficulties should not be removed, and why the district boards should not be enabled to own and work this line. Your Lordship is well aware that there are two schools of thought in this country. One school considers that, irrespective of where the money comes from and irrespective of other consequences to the country, the railway programme should be pushed forward as much as possible. The other is of opinion that, if the people of the country are not themselves able to do the work, when main lines have been underdone, there will be no harm in waiting until the people themselves are in a position to undertake the feeder lines; and they point out that, so long as they have no share in railway administration, it is impossible to undertake any big industries, which alone are calculated to improve the resources of the country. That is a large question and this is not the proper occasion to go into it. But that is the reason why the public are jealous of any attempt on the part of companies stepping in when the Government or rather the district boards are not in a position to utilize their resources for the development of the country.

"Apart from that, in this particular case one would like to know what the difficulty is which prevents these district boards from saving and working this Dindigul-Palghat line. I believe, my Lord, it was said that at 4½ per cent. interest these district boards could borrow money. If they could borrow money at 4½ per cent., I think the resources of these boards would come to 1-50 lakhs a year and the line may be constructed piecemeal. A portion of the line being constructed, money could be raised on the strength of that line. And if it is

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considered that the balance, if any, should be guaranteed, I think that the guarantee would be easily realised and that people would come forward with money if they could be shown that it would be a paying line. At any rate, we expect the Government to inform us whether these boards have been told what exactly it would cost, and what the traffic returns are, to enable them to calculate the return that may be expected upon the capital invested, and whether, with that clear information before them, they were asked whether they were willing to undertake the line or would allow other people to step in. We should like to know whether the boards were informed that the return would be 8 or 10 per cent. That is what the public believe the return to be. But whether it is so or not, even if it be 6 or 7 per cent, the question is whether they were asked if they were willing to construct the line under these circumstances. If we are told that even under these conditions the boards were particularly unwilling to move in the matter, then it may be that the Government are justified in entrusting the matter to private companies. There is a regular road running between Dindigul and Palghat; and this line is intended to shorten the journey and to improve the resources of the country; and we should like to know whether that object could not be postponed for a few years until the boards themselves were in a position to push the construction of these lines and whether any delay in this matter would mean an unnecessary wastage of the resources of the country. My Lord, the Tramways Act empowers several of these district boards to join together for the purpose of the construction of tramway lines. Under the Local Government Act of 1869 for certain purposes power has been given to the County Councils in England to borrow money. So I believe, with regard to the corporations in this Presidency also, certain powers have been given to them. Your Excellency's Government ought to consider whether such borrowing powers may be conveniently given to the boards in particular in order that they may undertake useful projects like the present one if they are not otherwise able to do it.

"One other suggestion I would like to make in this connection: Is there any difficulty in two or three boards coming forward with a particular Bill before the Council and asking for special legislation, although it may be inconvenient to frame a general Act to give that power to all the boards in the Presidency? I know, my Lord, that in England corporations, if they find any particular project useful, can bring forward a Bill for the purpose of promoting that project. Then it is examined by a committee and if it is advantageous, it is passed into law. Is there any difficulty in bringing forward a Bill at the instance of the Government or a district board, explaining to the Council the position of these boards and asking the legislature for power to enable those district boards to raise the necessary capital for constructing a line? Suppose it is a fact that at the present moment, as legislation stands, it would be impossible for these boards to combine together: is there any difficulty in the three boards coming forward—even if it is undesirable to pass a general enactment on the lines we suggest—and asking the legislature for special powers? So far as I can see, there can be no difficulty whatever. These two or three boards should show us whether the traffic returns would justify their asking for special powers for borrowing and making their other resources a charge in respect of railway construction. Then this Council may well examine the position and possibly give them as an exceptional case those powers which the legislature may not give to all the boards generally. I hope, therefore, whether it be by way of general legislation or particular legislation, if that line is considered to be paying, the resources of the boards should be improved and that source of revenue should not be sacrificed simply because the boards are not themselves in a position at the present moment to undertake that work. I hope, therefore, that before this question is finally determined by the Government suggestions from this side would be taken into consideration and the dissatisfaction that is expressed in the case removed or, at any rate, that they would cause an explanation to be given to show that the interests of the people have not in any the slightest degree been overlooked in making any arrangement.

"I have only one word more. One Honourable Member said that this work has been provisionally arranged to be given to Messrs. Bony & Co. It is a Madras company and I know that under the provisions of the branch-line regulations the capital must be raised in the country and it must be *rupee capital*; and it is

(*Mr. Narasimhamrao Sarma: Sir Harold Stuart.*)

perfectly open to the public to take shares and consequently, so far as that aspect of the matter is concerned, it must be a welcome departure—the fact of the company being a Madras company located at Madras and it being open to the public to subscribe for shares. But the point is not that. Although it may be a Madras company and the public of Madras may be benefited by it, the question is whether it would not be indirectly crippling the resources of the district boards which must be helped in every way possible for safeguarding the interests assigned to them by the legislature.

“The reason why I introduce this amendment I may state briefly. At the present moment, I find it difficult to see if under the Local Boards Act it will be possible for local boards to buy shares in the company that may be started for the purpose of constructing this line. Under section 57 of the Act the railway can be to be used exclusively for the construction of railway lines. I take it that it means exclusively on the construction of railway lines within the borders of the board. I know that under section 57, corporations and local boards have got the power to own property and also to transfer it, subject to the control of the Government; but my difficulty is whether under section 57 it is open to the Government or to the local boards to utilize these funds by way of mortgage or utilize them beneficially if they are floating a company except for the purpose of the actual construction of the line. If that be so, my Lord, a portion of the line has been already constructed by the Coimbatore District Board and it may not be convenient or possible for them under the law, as it stands, to hand it over to any other body; and if they are in a position to buy shares, the position would be worse than if they could own the railway to a certain extent at least. I hope, therefore, that the Government would be able to comply with the request of the gentlemen who have brought forward these resolutions which seem to me to be supported by the boards to a certain extent, and, if it is not possible for them to do so, we may understand clearly why it is so.”

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY BRANT:—“Your Excellency, I am very glad that this resolution has been brought forward in this Council, because the occasion gives me an opportunity of clearing up a good deal of misapprehension which, I think, has arisen. I should like, in the first place, before I proceed to discuss the matter to express the Government's recognition of the appreciation which we have received and which has been so lavishly bestowed upon myself personally by the Hon'ble Mr. Raza Ayyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhamrao Sarma for our efforts in connection with railways.

“My Lord, there seems to me to have arisen an initial mistake regarding the object of these district board feeder railways. They seem to be regarded now as a means of increasing the income of local bodies. That was not the original object. The first of these lines to be made was the Tanjore line, and it was from that beginning, thanks to their success and to the stimulus which the undertaking of these district board railways received from the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Spring, that other boards derived a desire to enter the field and we therefore made an amendment of the Local Boards Act to enable other bodies to levy that special cess which in the case of Tanjore had been unnecessary. Now, my Lord, I find on a reference to the report of the Select Committee on that amendment of the Act the objects of these lines given as they were then understood. I quote from that report, because it covers both the Tanjore line and the lines which the committee hoped to see arise in consequence of the amendment of the Act. The committee said:

“From the year 1850, the District Board of Tanjore has been receiving a fourth of the collections under this tax, *i.e.*, 5 pies in the rupee on the assessed net value of land, for the purpose of guaranteeing the repayment, with interest, of the loans which might be raised for the construction of branch railways or tramways in substitution for road communications, as owing to the special character of the soil of the district and the peculiar construction of its surface, the construction of roads and their maintenance is an efficient condition are very difficult and expensive while, on the other hand, there are peculiar facilities for the cheap construction of railways and tramways. A portion of the funds thus received has been utilized as the construction of a railway from Mayasaram to Muttapet, and the district board has derived a net annual profit of Rs. 4,00, 4-0, 4-0 and 5-2 per cent., respectively, as the capital outlay during the last year ending with 31st December 1888. There are many other districts in this Presidency, such as Godavari, Kistna, parts of Madras, Malabar and Travancor, which are in nearly the same state as Tanjore as regards facilities in road-making

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and facilities for the construction of railways and tramways, but the reservation for this purpose of a portion of the land-rent, as in Tanjore, would probably lead the boards to financial difficulties.

"The Council will see that there was no question at that time of making railways with the object of increasing the revenues of the district boards.

"Then the next stage I would mention is the proposal, regarding a subsidiary company to make these district board railways which was put forward by the South Indian Railway Company. Only two district boards accepted this proposal; and it is rather curious to find that one of them which accepted that proposal unconsciously was the Madras District Board which is now complaining rather loudly of the position in which it is said to have been placed by the Government. If the Madras District Board's decision had been acted upon, the result would have been that its accumulations would have gone into the subsidiary company and if would have had a share in railway enterprise limited entirely by the amount of its accumulations. At that time the Madras District Board was clearly content with this position. It seems to me strange that it should now come forward with some violence, if I may use that expression, and complain that it has been almost swindled out of its rights. In connection with the replies which was received from the district boards at that time, I should like also to refer to the reply which came from the Salem District Board. That district board was entirely opposed to the branch line company. It said that the committee of the board was entirely in favour of a single district policy and it did not consider that these railways should be made solely on financial grounds. The committee's report, which the Board adopted, said:

"No doubt we cannot overlook financial considerations, but these railways are not to be started mainly and solely as a financial venture, with a view to increasing funds. The object of the railway can be to construct light cheap railways for the convenience of the district, to the further of travel and transportation of goods from village to village and to afford improved markets."

"That is a fairly recent pronouncement from one of the most important district boards about the object of the district board feeder railways.

"I would refer for a moment very briefly to the history of district board railway finance. It took the Tanjore District Board ten years to finance its first railway. It then induced the Government to come in and share the cost of construction in equal parts. When the railway proved a success, the district board decided to buy out the Government, which consented in order that the board might have a railway which it could offer as a security for debenture loans for the construction of other lines. The board issued its prospectus in 1900 and tenders were received, I believe, in January 1901. The amount offered was 20 lakhs, while the tenders amounted only to 5.67 lakhs and the average price was 95. The Government had to come forward to help the district board out of its difficulties. After the agreement of the line had been carried out, the first district board to come into the field with a proposal for a new line was that of Kistna. That board was fortunate in obtaining a loan of the capital required from the Government; and it was at that time intended that these lines should all be financed in that way. But the Government of India said that they could not afford to do this and that, if loans were required for these district board railways, they must come out of the programme money; and they added that there was very little prospect, having regard to other claims on that fund, of money being found for these district board railways for a considerable number of years. That was, I believe, in 1907; and when I took over the Public Works portfolio in 1912 we had eleven district boards. If we include the Tanjore Board, leaving a railway one while only ten of them, although the sum had been levied for ten years, had got any railways. These two were Tanjore and Kistna. The position was extremely unsatisfactory. The ryots had been in some cases for ten years and in other cases for seven or eight years paying this extra taxation, but had received nothing in return for it. I made a tour in 1912 through several districts which were imposing the levy, inquiring of every one of the prospect of obtaining money for the district board railways. I met with no success. I remember at Madurai having a conversation with some of the members of the district board upon this subject. I forget whether the honourable member of this resolution was one of them. They pressed upon me the need for the early construction of the district board lines and I said 'yes'; I entirely agreed with them; but would they come forward to help to find

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the capital? They said, 'at what interest?' I suggested 4 per cent. The figure was not favourably received. I said 'suppose the board paid 5 per cent.' They said 'no; people could get more than 5 per cent. interest and no money would be forthcoming at 5 per cent.' I asked, 'how do you propose to finance these railways?' and the reply was 'go to the London money market'. This was a little over two years ago.

'Now, as I say, there has been a considerable change of attitude. But it was not until I had the great fortune of putting the matter before Mr. Hunter of the Bank of Madras that I discovered a way out of the impasse into which we seemed to have been driven. It was he who made these proposals which were extremely favourable to the district boards, that the Bank of Madras should underwrite the loan at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and issue it at 105—that is, at 5 per cent. premium—and charge nothing more than mere out-of-pocket expenses for the clerical work of floating the loan.

'We had then yet another difficulty to resolve. Under the Local Authorities Loans Act all loans of this character must be repaid within a certain period or a sinking fund must be provided, which comes to the same thing. We induced the Government of India to alter those rules so as to enable each district board to repay such loans only at its option. I need not enter into the reasons for that. It is, I think, evident. It was merely to prevent the tax-payer of the present day being unfairly loaded with burdens that ought to be spread over a very large number of years. That, my Lord, enabled us to make considerable progress and we hoped that a number of loans would be floated. We did start one at once, the Podanur-Pulichchi railway. But we recognised from the very beginning, because we were clearly told so by the Bank of Madras, that the amount of money which could be obtained in this way was limited. That is a point upon which I wish to lay great stress. There is not enough money forthcoming on these terms to float the large loans which the district boards would require. There are in eight projects for district board railways costing from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees which could be floated tomorrow if conditions were favourable. The amount of accumulations of the district board one is at the present moment about one crore. The amount, therefore, to be raised by these debenture loans would be from Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ crores and possibly a little more, because all the accumulations would not be available for the completion of these particular lines which, I say, are in sight. For example, there is no railway project in Tiruchinopoly district, and yet in the total accumulations that district has a substantial share. There are other districts of the same kind.

'Now, my Lord, it seems to me that it is desirable that we should have as much railway as possible, provided the railway is clearly wanted. I would say further that the railway should be remunerative, because the remunerative character of the railway does show that it is wanted. Honourable Members seem to me to have been considering rather unduly the narrow interests of the district boards. Surely we should take a wider view and consider the larger interests of the ryot-producer who is the principal tax-payer of the district boards, and allow him the means of improving his position as much as possible.

'It has been suggested that, if the Government or the district boards cannot make a railway, then the construction should be postponed until they are able to do so. That is a proposition to which I cannot give my assent, because there is a very great deal of railway to be made for the benefit of the ryot-producer who obtains the advantage of higher prices as soon as he has improved means of putting his products on the market, and I am convinced that the ryot wants to have railways made as early as possible. In other words, the field is too large for occupation by the Government and by the district boards alone; and so far from rejecting the overtures of private companies of the type of the present one which has come forward for constructing the Dindigul-Palghat line, I think we should welcome them freely.

'There is another aspect of the question which I must mention before I proceed further, and that is this. Although it is possible that the district boards of Coimbatore, Madras and Malabar might be able to raise the 50 lakhs of capital that will be needed for the Dindigul-Palghat line with its branch to Podanur, yet that would exhaust all the capital available for such lines; and although it might be profitable to the district boards in those three districts and the ryots through whose lands the

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railway would run, it would be very hard upon the boards of other districts and the ryots of those districts whose railways have to be postponed, because these boards would have monopolised all the available capital. It is the duty of the Government to survey the position as a whole and consider how to spread the capital available over the widest possible area so as to give the maximum benefit to the people of this Presidency.

It must be remembered that these debenture loans attract a different class of investor from the investor who is attracted by branch line companies. The debenture-holder wants the certainty of getting a small rate of interest in consideration of the fact that his capital is secure. But the investor in the branch line company is content to forego an immediate return on his capital, or to forgo a full return in the immediate future, in the expectation that he will eventually get a higher return than would be given in the debenture-holder. There is therefore room for both classes of enterprise. There is the district board debenture loan which will attract the man who wants a secure and certain investment, and there is the branch line company for the man who is prepared to take a little risk in order to get a better return.

I will now come, my Lord, leaving the general question, to the particular question of the Dindigul-Palghat line. It has never been contemplated that that line should be made by the district boards. It has been put forward by this Government for construction out of the funds provided by the Imperial Government. It has found a place in the Imperial programme once or twice; but unfortunately that is as far as it has gone. There has never been a rapce spent upon the work of construction from that source. We saw little prospect of its getting a place in the programme for some time to come, and then Messrs. Biny & Co. came forward with proposals to construct that section of it which lies between Dindigul and Palai, which we regarded as the plum of the undertaking and which would certainly pay well. But the other two sections would not be nearly so paying and it would obviously hinder the chances of their being taken up if we gave the plum to the proposed company. We therefore told Messrs. Biny & Co. that we could not support their application if they merely took up that section of the line; but we said that we should be willing to support their proposal if they took up the whole line, or even so much of it as lay between Dindigul and Pallachi where it joined the Padanar-Pallachi line of the Coimbatore District Board. That was the position, my Lord, when your Excellency made the speech which was quoted yesterday by the Hon'ble Mr. Rames Ayyangar; and your Excellency's remark about the line being undertaken by the district boards was subject, as the context will show, to this offer of ours to Messrs. Biny & Co. not being accepted. What we feel in regard to this line is that both the Madras Board and the Coimbatore Board have quite enough scope for their accumulations and their possible borrowings in other undertakings within their districts, and moreover the Malabar District Board not only does not now levy the cess but it very distinctly refused to levy the cess for the purpose of the railway. The Government never made any proposal to these district boards to build this line because they do not see a role do so. But it is within the knowledge of the Government that the President of the District Board of Coimbatore addressed the other two district boards on the subject and inquired whether they were willing to join in the undertaking. The Malabar District Board definitely replied that it would not do so, and the Madras District Board, which is now so extremely keen on this line, did not at that time think the matter of sufficient significance to merit a reply to Mr. Hemingway's letter. I believe no reply has been received to this day.

With regard to the Padanar-Pallachi line, the arrangement made by the Coimbatore District Board was that it should be handed over to the new company. I should like to explain to the Council the circumstances under which this came about. When this line from Dindigul to Palghat seemed to be in sight, acting on expert advice, independent expert advice, the Coimbatore District Board came to the conclusion that they ran considerable risk of being crushed out between the new through line, that is the through line between Palghat and Dindigul, and the existing South Indian Railway line; and the advice the board received was to come to terms with the new company as quickly as possible and to hand over this line to them and offer them an indorsement to raise some of the company's capital. I

(*Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

believes there is some impression that this company wants to raise the capital in the London market, that market to which my Honorable friend, or his friends, referred me two years ago. So far from that being the case, the promoters of this company, Messrs. Biny & Co. will give every opportunity to the District Board of Coimbatore to subscribe largely to the undertaking, and give it the underwriting commission which, as promoters, they would have received. That does not look like the grabbing policy which has been hinted at rather than asserted, both in the press and in some of the speeches we have heard in this Council. There is no reason why the Madras District Board should not make a similar offer to Messrs. Biny & Co. to take shares in this line. They would then get the full interest just as if they owned the undertaking. Whether they could raise the money which would be required to enable them to take these shares I cannot say, because, as I have explained with some satisfaction, the amount of capital available is limited and the demands are very numerous. My Honorable friend Sir Hugh Fraser will give the Council some indication of the likelihood of these large sums being available within a reasonable time. But meanwhile, speaking generally, our policy is to encourage railway extension on three lines: we have urged on the Imperial Government the claims of this Presidency for as many important railway projects as possible; we wish to assist local boards in constructing these feeder lines as far as possible, and in their desire to take part in financing them; and we shall encourage private companies to take up lines which are not perhaps altogether suitable for district board construction—as in this case, where one of the district boards does not now levy the cess and has declined to do so. But I think I can meet my Honorable friend, Mr. Rama Ayyangar, on the general question although I am unable to accept his resolution. As I have already said, the law was not amended with the view of enabling district boards to construct railways for financial purposes, but it would be foolish indeed to reject altogether any measure which they can obtain from that source and we shall do all we can to secure to the district boards as much income as possible from that source. Whenever private enterprise comes on the tapis, before supporting any proposal from a private company for financing a line, we shall consider, always in consultation with the district board, whether it could not be financed profitably by the district board; and, if it can be so financed, we shall undoubtedly give the preference to the district board because it will not only give us the railway, but also, as Honorable Members point out, additional revenue for other purposes of local administration. That, I think, will very largely meet the wishes of my Honorable friend although we are not able to accept his specific proposal for this particular railway.

"I may in conclusion just say a word with reference to some remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarnu. I see that he is under a misapprehension in believing that the Dindigul-Palghat line will be very much more remunerative than other ventures of a similar kind. I saw the figures for the Madurai-Bodinayakanur line the other day and the estimated return from it was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I do not think that, at any rate for some time to come, they will get $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the Dindigul-Palghat line. Therefore the District Board of Madurai will be very well advised to start their programme of railway construction with this line further to the south; and in the same way the other district boards will, I think, be well advised to take up lines which a private company will not come forward to build. If they cannot take up all the railways, let them take up such railways as they can, and leave others to private companies. We have not many private companies. Messrs. Biny & Co. is one, and there is one other application for another railway; and that exhausts the number of applications that we have received so far. I do hope that nothing will be done to throw cold water upon Messrs. Biny & Co.'s proposal, because if we reject this proposal after 3 years and so much for it, and after the firm has spent so much to promote it, we shall discourage other companies from coming forward. I maintain that there is enough ground for private companies, as well as for the district boards and the Government, and, subject as I said before to our always giving preferential consideration to the claims of district boards for these branch lines, the Government welcome the consent of private companies willing to construct projects of this character."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, we have heard with very great interest the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in regard to the general policy of railway construction in this Presidency and also in

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

regard to the particular proposal in which my Honourable friend, the mover of this resolution, is interested. My Lord, the statement which he has made is satisfactory in some ways; but I believe it will be somewhat disappointing to my Honourable friend so far as the line in which he is interested is concerned. But still, as the general question is raised, I propose to make a few observations on this matter as this is important in regard to schemes of railway construction which are now under the consideration of various district boards.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has referred to the resources of local bodies. He has said that the original intention of railway construction was not for the purpose of augmenting the resources of the boards, though we find that the consequences of railway construction has been particularly advantageous to them. He referred to the Kistna District Board. That is really an instance which has attracted a great deal of attention and stimulated a desire in other district boards to undertake railway construction. If I may trouble the Honourable Members of this Council with the figures for this railway, they will be surprised to see that the proceeds have been so good that there is no doubt that this will hereafter be one of the methods of augmenting the resources of district boards. My Lord, that railway has been constructed, as pointed out, by capital borrowed from the Government. It now yields a revenue of 9.35 lakhs and after deducting the working expenses, the amount of net profit comes to 1.51 lakhs per annum. So we have a net return of 2.3 per cent. on the line. That is a most satisfactory feature and, I believe, in all well considered schemes there is absolutely no doubt that railway construction would prove to be very remunerative. I therefore think that the desire to augment the resources of district boards that we have exhibited is a very laudable desire and I hope that that desire would be furthered by the Government. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, who has been discussing the subject of augmenting the resources of local bodies, will adopt this particular method as one of the suitable ways in which that object may be attained.

"My Lord, I think further that, if this question of augmenting the resources of local bodies is to be placed on a satisfactory basis, every effort ought to be made to empower district boards to construct these lines and secure to them the earnings on these lines. In that respect, as I have already said, the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is particularly satisfactory. He has stated that the first object of this Government would be to induce the Imperial Government to undertake railway construction as much as possible, and the second would be to further the interests of district boards in every way to enable them to undertake the construction of railway lines by helping them in all possible ways to find funds. If, as I said, there are at present a number of district boards who are contemplating railway construction, I think the question how actively the Government may help them in finding the necessary funds becomes one of urgent importance. I understand that in the Gajjala district there was recently a proposal to hand over the construction of a railway line to a private company. I remember having read in the newspapers that the matter came up to Government and the Government disapproved of the proposal of the District Board for handing over the construction of that line to a private company. Probably that is a fact; I should like to know whether that is so. In the Giddalur district a resolution was recently passed by the District Board for the construction of a line from Ummada to Kottapalle. In these two districts there are under consideration proposals for the construction of new lines; and it is a matter for decision whether these new lines should be handed over to private companies or whether the Government should endeavour to secure to the district boards concerned the necessary capital for their construction. My Lord, I have been raising this question on previous occasions during the discussion of the budget and I understand that, so far as your Excellency's Government were concerned, there would be no difficulty in finding funds for paying lines from the Government of India or from the local market. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart asked in answer to a discussion on major sanitary schemes that there would be no difficulty in the way of finding funds from borrowed capital. When he said so he was based on page 565 of last year's report. He said:

"What happens is this. We make an estimate of the amount of money that we require or borrow from the Government of India; and they have never, I believe, hesitated to give us practically all that we want."

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“They were loans for quite a different purpose.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“If that is for quite a different purpose, the question of railway construction ought to be considered to be exactly on the same footing.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“I have already explained to the Council that the Government of India have definitely decided that loans for this purpose must be included in the programme and it is idle to contend that they are of the same character as the loans referred to by me in the passage quoted by my Honourable friend.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“What I understood the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to say is that, if any money is given to district boards, the Imperial programme will be affected—that is, it will affect the amount of money available for railway construction by the Imperial Government. In that respect the district boards ought to be placed on a better footing. Their requirements ought to be placed before the Imperial Government and a certain amount of money should be secured to them from that Government. There is another way, I think, in which this money can be found. There is a large amount of trust funds which are now invested in Government securities and, so far as I know, the Accountant-General has two crores of rupees in his hands invested in the Government of India securities in this Presidency. Then there is a large amount of money invested by the Court of Wards to the extent of 15 lakhs. They seem to be going in for debentures in Bangalore and Calcutta port trusts, and to various other places outside this Presidency. It seems to me worth while to consider whether any portion of the money which is now invested in the securities of the Government of India as well as private corporations outside the Presidency cannot be attracted to the securities of district boards. I have an impression that the Indian Trusts Act has been recently amended so as to include the debentures issued by district boards in the list of approved securities. At any rate, if it is not so, it is worth while considering whether the time has not arrived when we should move the Government of India to amend the Trusts Act to enable trust money to be invested in the securities of district boards.”

“There is one other matter I should like to mention. With reference to the particular line under discussion, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that it is not possible to do anything but accept Messrs. Buxy & Co.'s proposals—that the negotiations with that company have gone so far that they ought to be allowed to take up the construction of this line. He indicated, as a matter of future policy, that he would be able to consult the local boards hereafter in regard to any lines that may pass through their districts before handing them over to private companies. That is so far as the future goes. But I should like to know, if this line has not been finally handed over, whether it would be possible for the Government of India to consider the offer which has now been made by the Malabar District Board, as well as the Madras District Board to undertake the construction of the line jointly.”

“The Hon'ble Mr. Nannimbhawan Banna has indicated some legal difficulty, I do not know whether the wording of section 3 of the Madras Local Authorities' Loans Act does not cover the case. That section says ‘The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may authorize any local authority, either severally, or in conjunction with any other local authority, to charge its funds or any part thereof by way of guarantee for the payment of interest on, or by the creation of a fund for the repayment of, monies expended or to be expended on any work, or for any of the purposes to which such funds might be by law applied.’ I believe, my Lord, this enactment was passed expressly to meet a case of this kind. I believe, therefore, that there should be no difficulty whatever on this account. If the matter is not too late, I would respectfully suggest that the offer of these boards may be considered and, if these boards are not able to find the necessary money, then the line might be handed over to a private company like Messrs. Buxy & Co. I believe such a course is feasible; it would be extremely desirable and it would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the boards if the Government could see their way to make such a representation to the Government of India, if they have not made any other suggestion to the contrary.”

(*Sir Hugh Fraser; Mr. Harbord; Mr. Chittambarama Mudaliyar.*)

The Hon'ble Sir K. R. Venkataswami :—“ Your Excellency, yesterday afternoon, I desired to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Rames Ayyangar a question. I merely desired to ascertain where and how he proposed to raise the money for the construction of the Dindigul-Palghat line. My chief reason for wishing to obtain this information was that I noticed in the resolutions on the paper that the grant of a loan was recommended. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has already replied to that in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Chittambarama Mudaliyar. I may be mistaken, but I am under the impression that it has been settled that the Government are not prepared to grant loans for railway purposes other than those provided for in the Imperial programme; and that for railways devoted under the district board scheme or promoted by private companies, the money required must be obtained altogether independently of the Government. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart also referred to the arrangement proposed to be made with the Presidency Bank for underwriting certain loans and said that the amount that could be got in this way was limited. I quite agree with that statement, and I would ask the Council to remember that the resources of this Presidency in this direction have not yet been explored, and as far as we know at present the resources in this direction are not unlimited by a very long way. Had it not been for the unhappy incident of the war, I believe several district board schemes would have already been floated, and possibly also the Dindigul-Palghat line by a private company.

“ If this resolution is adopted, it seems to me that the floating of this line as a district board scheme would be accomplished at a disadvantage to the other district board schemes; whereas if both the district board schemes now pending and the Dindigul-Palghat line as a private company were floated, a distinct advance would be secured in railway extension in Southern India. Railway extension has been far too slow in this province of late years, and any practical scheme for extension ought, I think, to be welcome to all.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Murugesu :—“ Your Excellency, being in a measure indirectly officially interested in this question, I did not propose to take part in the debate; but perhaps my views in a general way may be helpful to my non-official friends in reaching them to form their conclusions. I therefore venture to say those few words.

“ I fully endorse all that has been said by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, whose energetic interest in the matter of railway development in this Presidency has secured much advancement. All of us interested in the welfare of this Presidency realise that more main and feeder lines are wanted in the Madras Presidency and, so long as these can be financed, I do not think the machinery by which the desired results are obtained is a matter of much moment. I recognise that for purely feeder lines and small branches that are not likely to develop into main or through lines, if the district boards can find the funds to construct them, their agency should be encouraged in every way; but for larger and bigger schemes where more money and larger capital is required and where more than one district board is concerned, in my opinion, it would not be sound policy, and would retard progress, to discourage private enterprise. In other Presidencies, private enterprise has been freely used in developing railway construction. In this Presidency unfortunately so far there has been little private enterprise forthcoming, and now that there is some prospect of it offering it would not be wise to discourage it.

“ After all, the whole question is one of time and money, and if the district boards have not the money available at the moment, or if the funds can only be raised after the lapse of certain time either for legislation or any other reason, then the object in view can best be obtained by accepting the offer of other agencies. The raising of a loan for the purpose of constructing feeder railways was not mentioned, as I understood it, primarily as a means for the district boards to make profits out of railway working, but to open up communications in the district; and while there is room for the agency both of district boards and private enterprise for the construction of more railways in this Presidency, I would deprecate any action of Government that would tend to discourage the raising of capital for the construction of branches by the agency of private companies.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chittambarama Mudaliyar :—“ Your Excellency, there is one aspect of this matter which, I believe, has not been hitherto before the Council; and I believe it may help the Council in some degree in coming to a decision in this.

(Mr. Chidambaramaiah Madhavay, Sir Harold Stuart, the President;
Mr. Ramon Maas, Sir Francis Spry.)

matter. That is this. I come from the Tanjore district; and I have some knowledge of the working of the district board railway lines there; and I have reasons to suppose that in that particular district there are two distinct classes of owners owning railways, and there is a likelihood of difficulties cropping up in the management and working of the lines to the best profit, not to mention the convenience of the public themselves. That is a difficulty which, I believe, has to be borne in mind when we think of different kinds of owners of railways in each district."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"I rise to a point of order as to whether these remarks are relevant. The resolution does not propose to confine the construction of all railways to one authority."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I will watch very closely the Honourable Member's remarks. I hope he will address himself to the point."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMAIAH MADHAVAY :—"I see the point of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I do want to say that in practice we find considerable difficulty in lines being owned by two classes of people; and we have experienced great inconvenience so much so that I want to put forward this idea before the Council that, as far as possible, it is advisable and advantageous and really in the interests of the public at large to see that many different bodies do not own railways in each district. Whenever these districts have two or three or more lines constructed, naturally such of those lines as pass through all of them are more paying than the small branch and feeder lines within the district; and if the remunerative lines on the score of being larger enterprises be given to private companies, there will be very few lines of a remunerative kind left to be constructed by the district boards. In these circumstances I hope the Government will bear this aspect of the matter in mind when coming to a decision on this matter which affects district board railways for all future time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MAAS :—"I did not intend to speak on this resolution, because the late Mr. Kuchimman Nayana had put down a resolution covering the same ground as the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, and what I intended to do was merely to record my vote in support of that resolution. Now that my friend is not here to ventilate his views, I feel bound to state on behalf of the Melabar District Board, of which I am the representative here, that it is now prepared to levy the railway cess and take part in the construction of a line of this character. It is obvious to any one that this line is bound to be very paying and, if the Cochin harbour becomes an accomplished fact, it will be clear that it will attract all the traffic from the West Coast. Cochin is much nearer to Europe than any other harbour we have in the south. There is also a large pilgrim traffic from Melabar and other places to the Palat hills. Taking all these circumstances into consideration it is clear that the line will be a paying concern; and it is obvious that the district boards through which this line runs should have an opportunity of financing the line themselves and that they should thereby be enabled to supplement their resources. Though in 1913, when a reference was made by the Government, the Melabar District Board was not prepared under the then circumstances to levy the railway cess, public opinion has veered round now on the representation of the other district boards and it is now prepared to levy the cess and to finance the railway line."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRY :—"Your Excellency, I wish I knew a little more on the subject of this resolution. I confess to not having studied it before I came into this Council. All I know is that, on Saturday, when we were going away, my Honourable friend the member of the resolution asked me to support it, and I said I would try and find out something about it and support it if I was able to do so. Since then two or three other friends have asked me to speak on the subject and to support the resolution. I found it very difficult to say whether I would do so or not, because I am quite new to this particular group of railways, and do not know even now what they are asking for. I understand they are all in doubt still, as I certainly am in doubt, whether it will be possible now or ever for two, three or more district boards to combine to form themselves into an agency or a company whereby a railway passing through their areas could be constructed and worked. I am still in ignorance whether they have any legal powers to do so or not. Perhaps, before I go on, the Hon'ble Sir Harold may now in one word say whether they have or have not such powers."

(Sir Harold Stuart; Sir Francis Spring; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" I do not think that the boards could combine as such for an undertaking of that kind. But a company could be formed in which they could invest."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING :—" You, such as the company now spoken of, Messrs. Biny & Co. But I take it from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that, or boards, these boards cannot force themselves into such a company."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" No; not as boards."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING :—" That clears away one doubt from my mind. If it were possible for them to form themselves into a company without the intervention of an intermediary joint stock company of the Biny variety, I would certainly support them in their claim that the Government should enable them to do so, by legislation if necessary. I mean that the Government should enable them to join their resources to construct railway lines that run through their districts. But as they cannot do it in that way, but only by way of investing their funds in a joint stock company, I say they ought to welcome a joint stock company being formed on the branch-line terms. There are three methods by which such railways may be made. One is the Imperial method whereby the line must find a place in the Imperial programme; the second is the branch-line terms method, such as the offer now made by Messrs. Biny & Co.; and the third is that district boards should themselves make the railways running through their districts. A fourth possible method, apparently, is not available, i.e., that they should combine and form themselves into a company. In the absence of this last, they ought certainly to welcome the advent of a branch-line company and, to the extent of such accumulation as they may have of the railway one, I think they would be wise to invest their money in the shares of the company, or it would be open to them to utilize it on lines in other parts of their districts. I need say no more except that I accept the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's argument."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" I should like to know whether the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart would enlighten us with reference to section 5 of the Local Authorities' Loans Act which expressly says: 'The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may authorize any local authority, either severally or in conjunction with any other local authority to charge its funds or any part thereof by way of guarantee for the payment of interest on, or by the creation of a fund for the repayment of, moneys expended or to be expended on any work or for any of the purposes to which such funds might be by law applied.'

"I thought it was expressly enacted for district boards combining for railway construction, and I should like the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to enlighten us on this point."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" The resolution before the Council consists of two parts, and I respectfully suggest that these two parts should be considered and treated separately. So far as the first part of the resolution is concerned, it suggests a definite policy for carrying out railway extensions by district boards. It suggests in explicit terms that the Government may advise and help the boards to own and work joint railway lines. So far as this portion of the resolution is concerned, if I follow the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart properly, he is in agreement with all that is suggested in this resolution, and he gives no reasons for not accepting this portion of the resolution. He stated clearly that, so far as it was possible to do so, attempts should be made to enable district boards to run railway lines by getting them constructed out of the funds allotted for the purpose or by getting them loans. He however suggests that, if it is not possible for district boards to embark upon such an undertaking, there must be scope for private companies being formed to carry out railway projects. I believe that what has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring is in support of the proposition now before the Council. He stated that, if it was possible for district boards to combine and run railway lines, he would welcome the Government giving them all possible facilities to do so. If in this resolution as amended it is suggested that the Government may advise and help the boards by legislation or otherwise, it is only for the purpose of clearing up all misconceptions in the matter. The words "by legislation" were expressly inserted to remove all possible doubts as to the legality of various district boards combining for the purpose of carrying out these

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao : Mr. Kanna Pillai.*)

railway extensions; and in addition the amendment to Resolution No. VII, which has been accepted by the Council to the effect that the district boards may be given borrowing powers subject to the control of the Government to enable them to carry on railway extensions, is also an important matter to be taken into consideration. If, after the Government consult the district boards and give them opportunities to get funds either by borrowing from the Government or by raising loans in open market to enable them to carry out the railway projects, the district boards fail to carry out these railway extensions, it would then be time enough for the Government to consider whether such projects cannot be carried out by private companies. In the particular case before the Council, so far as I have been able to follow the discussion, it is clear that the district boards were not consulted in the matter. All that we have heard is that the President of the Coimbatore District Board privately consulted the district boards of Malabar and Madaya and that he got a negative reply from Malabar and no reply from Madaya. That is all the information we have before the Council. But if the Government had consulted the various district boards direct, I think the result might have been different. They would have considered the importance of the subject, the feasibility of raising loans in the market and also the urgency of taking one course in preference to another. These steps not having been taken, I believe that the Government should, as far as possible, reconsider the position and see if the district boards cannot be encouraged to take up these railway lines.

"Another point that is clear is this: it is stated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that he induced the Madras Bank to underwrite a loan at 5½ per cent.; but there is no information as to whether further attempts were made to raise this capital for the benefit of the district boards on these terms, whether those attempts failed, and whether on account of the failure of those attempts, it was necessary to negotiate with a private company. We have not got that information either.

"It is also necessary to ascertain exactly the terms on which negotiations have been carried on with Messrs. Binnay & Co. It is stated that the Coimbatore District Board was prepared to buy shares in the extent of its accumulated savings; and it is suggested that the Madras and Malabar District Boards might follow the same suggestion. Is there any provision in the terms settled for those district boards taking shares to any extent they chose and for their purchasing the remaining shares on a subsequent occasion? If this provision is contained in the articles of association, they should be able not only to purchase shares to the extent they can now afford but, if they can find the means, they should be able to purchase further shares on a future occasion. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that a private company may start the concern if district boards cannot and that, if the boards have any funds, they can invest their funds in purchasing shares in the company. If the matter has not been finally decided, I think this question should deserve the serious consideration of the Government and steps should be taken to alter the terms of the agreement as suggested by me.

"My Lord, if this resolution has been discussed at such considerable length, it is because it affects a question of principle. The question of railway extension is one which affects the economic condition of the country in various ways. I have no doubt that your Excellency's Government will take all possible steps to encourage local bodies to take up such extensions, on their own responsibility and with the aid of their own resources. It is not possible to subscribe to the proposition put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Murhead that so long as you want railways, it does not matter who provides them. Some of us have been anxiously considering about the resources of local bodies, how they are insufficient and inadequate to carry out local objects, and how best they can be improved; and if these railway projects are likely to bring additional income or additional profit to the local bodies, all possible attempts should be made to secure to them such additional profits. I will close my remarks with the request, that the Government should reconsider this matter and see if steps cannot even now be taken to help the district boards."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KUNYA PILLAI:—My Lord, so far as I could see, the District Board of Malabar has hitherto been in the way of the ambition of the other district boards being realized. I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, when he was Commissioner of Coorg, urged upon the District Board of Malabar twice, once in 1904 and again later on, that it should co-operate with the plan of Coorg for the construction of a railway line and should enter into a joint agreement

(*Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Satharagala Reddy; Mr. Sannandara Chetty; Mr. Kanna Aggarwal.*)

with Coorg for the construction of the Mysore-Tellacherry railway; but it informed him that there was no prospect of its joining Coorg. Now we find that the Malabar District Board is willing, though it was not willing at that time, to levy a cess for the purpose of railways. It, then, said that the Malabar district was not suited for railway purposes. Perhaps it feared that, if this railway was constructed, it would be deprived of the fees and tolls that it collected. It now sees the benefits of owning a railway. So I think the Government may well reconsider the matter and devise some ways whereby the District Boards of Madurai, Coimbatore and Malabar may be able to achieve their object of owning the railway and receiving the profits from it. Now that the district boards are being stimulated more and more to take interest in these railways, I think the Government should try their best to encourage them and to enable them to own railways instead of merely being shareholders in a Company. And I strongly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SIVAKANTHAKA REDDIAR :—"Just one word I should like to say in support of this resolution. It would be well if the Government would seriously consider and appreciate the risk that district boards would run in case a private company owns the line. I need hardly remind the Council that the largest income which a district board gets, next to the land-cess, is the toll income; and if a railway is opened in a district, I need hardly say that the district board has to make an enormous sacrifice by surrendering its toll income. If, however, the district board becomes the owner of the line which passes through the district, the result would be that the district board would be in the advantageous position of thereby recouping the loss that it would suffer by the absence of the toll income. In this view the matter deserves the favourable consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDRAM CHATTERJEE :—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to support the resolution that has been moved and seconded by my Honourable colleagues."

"I have already given expression to my views on the railway question in my budget speech early this year, which are identical with the terms of the resolution."

"The proposed Madurai-Palakkad-Palghat line of railway promises to prove a very useful and profitable concern from every point of view. It is sure to become an important concern for the agriculturist, for the capitalist launching an industrial concern and for the general tradesman. It will be an important concern to those that contribute the capital outlay for making and working the line as the return from receipts is sure to be very encouraging. I therefore am inclined to think that the principle that should guide the Government in sanctioning such lines of railway is to vest their ownership in the respective district boards who have already levied a railway cess in their districts or are willing to levy the cess hereafter."

"I advocate the recognition of the principle, because I think it is only appropriate that local capital should be given preference in enjoying the profits of the concern."

"I am connected commercially with all the three districts through which the proposed line would pass; and I am sure it will not be a difficult matter to raise the necessary capital through the district boards concerned by taking loans from Government on the security of railway cess annual accumulations, or by the issue of debentures by the district boards."

"While I am willing to concede that the working agency of the proposed line should necessarily be the South Indian Railway Company, I consider that its owners should be the three district boards jointly or individually backed up by Government help."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar :—"I must confess I feel considerably disappointed at the attitude taken by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. Before I go into the several questions raised I should like to clear the ground. I should think that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has confused the action taken by district boards at one time with their action at another time. I particularly said in my opening speech that I wanted it to be clearly understood that what happened previous to September 1912 should be separated from what happened subsequently. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was at Madurai in connection with the tour that he referred to in his speech—I think about July or August 1912, I am not sure of the date. I had the honour of meeting him at the station. I would duly like to mention that we did

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

not simply refer him to the London market, but add that with his usual experience and energy we hoped he would be able to induce the India Government to advance loans if necessary or find other ways of finding money for district boards. That was the appeal that was made to him. It was said, no doubt, that interest at 4½ per cent. might not attract large private capital in the Madras and Bombay Districts and we did hope that it would be possible for the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to find funds through other agencies. My Lord, it was with no little pleasure that we knew about October 1912, from the Government order to which I referred at the commencement, that the Government were advised that funds were available for these loans. The feeling that was then felt, which I now recollect, need not be expressed; and we certainly did not fail to appreciate the trouble that ought to have been taken by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in getting at that result. I think it was in December that Mr. Hunter's letter to which I have already referred appeared in the press. So that the attitude of the boards before October 1912 ought to be completely forgotten in this matter. They were then simply considering Mr. Priestley's scheme as per the order sent out to them in the beginning of 1912. If the Madras Board then resolved that it had to objection to accept that scheme, that would certainly not in any way prevent it from availing its present claims. I do not think that there is any comparison or connection between the two circumstances and the former resolution has nothing to do with the present application.

"The second point that I want to bring to the Council's notice is about the communication referred to by the Government, of the Collector of Coimbatore to the Malabar and Madras District Boards. My Lord, the date on which that communication was sent I do not know. I was not a member of the District Board of Madras at that time; but subsequently I have tried to learn if there was a communication of the kind, and I am informed the records in the district board office do not disclose any signs of such a letter having been received.

(The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"I have seen it.")

"Whatever that may be, I will not be definite about it. I know that Mr. Henshaw was communicated with as soon as your Lordship made the speech at Dinidigal. And therefore, my Lord, it is not a matter of consequence as to what the attitude in 1912 of the Madras District Board was, because they had not those circumstances before them at all. We have to consider the question as it stands today. The position now is, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has put it, that he would give all the concessions now demanded as regards the lines that will be constructed hereafter, but not as regards this line. My Lord, it is difficult for me to understand this position.

"There is also another misapprehension; and I am not sure that I shall be able to remove it. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that the Madras-Bodimayakkannur line was expected to pay 1½ per cent.; my impression—and I have looked into the papers—is that it would pay about 5½ per cent. I do not know if adjoining district boards may not join together and own this Dinidigal-Palghat line. If this could be done, this line may be constructed first and the others later on; and this line will be paying by itself.

"These are the preliminaries that I would place before the Council so that the point at issue may not be forgotten. One point has been put before the Council by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring and has elicited an answer from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I do not know whether at present there is any difficulty for district boards to combine together to invest their money in the line suggested. Of course the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that they cannot so join, but I think it will be better to find out exactly the position of the law. My humble submission is that this Government cannot feel any legal difficulty, even as matters stand at present, to arrange with these district boards to work the line jointly. I would request the non-official members to await decision on this point before coming to any final conclusion. My impression is that it is possible for the Government to arrange it without further legislation but, even if further legislation were necessary, from the reference I have made already to the attitude of the Government of India in this matter and the Member in charge of railways, I should think that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is sure to have all the support that is needed. If he waits any amendment of the law, he could have this done at any time. The delay in the construction of these lines for a few months, while the law is being amended, ought not to weigh

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Harold Stewart.)

with the Government. The present line has been ten years surveyed and the traffic survey has also been finished and it has been on the railway programme for so many years and a few months' delay cannot matter.

"It is not said, my Lord, that the negotiations with Messrs. Bristow & Co. are completed. They are only in a tentative stage. I should think that what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stewart is prepared to extend in the future to the whole Presidency in regard to the construction of railways ought not to be denied to these boards which have come in with their applications early enough.

"I would also refer to the extended powers given under the Local Authorities' Loans Act both to the Local Government and to the local bodies in the matter of railway loans. In regard to railway loans the powers extend much further than in any other case. All these are points which I wish to be considered.

"There is only one other point. It is said that £3 crores would be needed for all the railways in the Presidency. On that matter I have to say only one word. At the instance of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stewart it has been found out that trust moneys could be invested in these railway debentures. I have no doubt that the Madras Bank which mainly holds these trust moneys or other bodies which are in possession of these funds will be prepared to invest their money in these debentures. I also find that the district boards have had applications from the Tanjore District Board for investing their funds; and other trust funds also may be so invested. If an opportunity is given, I have no doubt that, with the amount promised for the Coimbatore railway, the amount which the Government will be prepared to get for Madras, and the other funds that will be available in the open market, it may not at all be a difficult matter to find the necessary money to construct this line as well as all other lines, for instance, the Madurai-Bodinayakanur line. I request this Government to consider the representations of the district boards favourably."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STEWART:—"On the general question, I think there is no difference of opinion between the members of the Council who support the resolution and those who have spoken against it. The discussion now really turns upon the particular case of the Pindigul-Palghat line. As I mentioned some little time ago, the cost of this line is estimated at 90 lakhs. The accumulations of the two district boards would not really be much more than sufficient to pay the interest on this line during construction and to earn a very small surplus as an emergency for the early years of the opening. I doubt indeed whether they would be enough for that purpose.

"Another point I should like to put before the Council is that the security for that large loan of 90 lakhs is really the income of the two district boards from the railway zone. That income is, in the case of Coimbatore and Madras, about one lakh of rupees. My Honourable friend mentioned it yesterday; I think he gave it as Rs. 40,000 each, but it is a little over Rs. 50,000. I do not think that the debenture-holders would accept that as a sufficient security for the 4 lakhs which is roughly the amount of interest on 90 lakhs; the income from the railway zone from which that interest has to be found is only one lakh of rupees. Even if the Malabar District Board should change its mind and decide to levy a cess, it would only increase the available income by another half lakh, so that you would have only 1½ lakhs when you want 4 lakhs. The debenture-holders want something more than the return from the railway; they want a substantial backing. I will go a step further. Supposing you'd raise 90 lakhs by debentures, you would have exhausted the market. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has made a number of vague statements of what we can get here and what we can get there; but I prefer the much more precise statements that we receive from experts in this matter. The Madras Bank and others whom we have consulted do not give us any such rosy prospects of raising such large sums in the manner which the Honourable Member desires. Suppose we get these 90 lakhs, then I say you will have exhausted for the present, according to the opinions given to us, you will have exhausted the market. The Hon'ble Mr. Nannakandam Rao's friends would turn round on him for destroying the prospects of the Kistna line, and the members of the Salem District Board would turn round on the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, and we have a number of other district boards who would similarly say that their prospects had been disturbed by all the money being grabbed by the Coimbatore, Madras and Malabar District Boards."

(Sir Harold Stuart ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; the President.)

"Only one word I would like to say in regard to the legal position. As I understand it—I speak as a layman without legal advice on the subject—under the Madras Local Authorities' Loans Act, the three district boards can join together and give a joint guarantee for the loan, and they could charge themselves for the joint loan. But I do not think, as I stated in my answer to the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, that they could promote a company; they could not promote a separate company and invite shares from the public. All that they can do is to raise a joint loan by the issue of debentures. The objections to this are those I have stated already—that they would have to find money by debentures and would get none by shares, that the debenture investor is not readily forthcoming, and that I do not think that we could raise the money with great ease. I hope, therefore, the Council will reject this resolution, and thus relieve the boards of the money they propose to spend on this particular line, which can be financed in other ways, so that these district boards and other district boards may be enabled to spend it on other projects which are urgently required."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"May I request your Excellency to put the resolution in two parts. The first part seems to be accepted."

His Excellency the President :—"I think I shall have to put it as a whole. We have discussed the resolution as a whole. There are controversial points in both parts."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar demanded a division and it was taken with the following result :—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Rameswami Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramasubbarao Rao.	" Mr. A. G. Chelvan.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Rao Bahadur P. Ramo Pillai.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri.	" Ditta Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharyar.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rao.	" Mr. R. G. C. Gore.
" Mr. K. P. Ramo Menon.	" Surgeon-General W. R. Rameswami.
" Rao Bahadur P. G. Rameswami Chettyar.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. H. J. W. Gillman.
" Ditta Bahadur V. Ramasubbarao Nayudu.	" Mr. N. S. Hoole.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddyar.	" Mr. C. H. M. Schmidt.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zaid-ul-Idin Sahib.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Mr. K. Chalambarasaiah Kodalliar.	" Mr. J. C. Robinson.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmed Tashit Mostafagan.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimham Rao.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. A. Weirhead.
	" Ditta Bahadur L. D. Srinivas Rao Pillai.
	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. P. S. Srinivasan Ayyar.
	" Mr. W. Pannan.

Resolutions * VIII, IX and X on the agenda paper laid.

STATE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

His Excellency the President :—"Now we proceed to resolution No. XI. I do not know how far these resolutions could be grouped. So far as I can see, resolutions Nos. XI and XII deal with the same subject. I do not know if the Council would like to take the discussion of all the resolutions together?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"We might have a discussion on only one resolution."

(The President; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Narasimhamura Sarma;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“We can discuss Resolution No. XI, and those who have proposed Resolutions Nos. XII, XIII and XIV can speak on Resolution No. XI.”

THE HON'BLE MR. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR:—“My resolution differs a little from the other resolutions.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“If the Honourable Member wishes to move his resolution separately, he is within his rights; I only wish to know for the information of the Council what the Honourable gentleman wishes to do.”

THE HON'BLE MR. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR:—“I should like to move my resolution separately.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“Then we will take Resolutions Nos. XI, XII and XIV.”

THE HON'BLE MR. RAJENDR B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA:—“With regard to Resolution No. XIV, though I will not move it, I should like to wait. It depends upon what takes place in the discussion on general principles.”

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—“The Honourable gentleman is quite within his rights. We will take Resolutions Nos. XI and XII.”

THE HON'BLE MR. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The resolution I have the honour to move runs in these terms:—

“XI. (a) This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India, owing to the disturbance of trade and disturbance of markets created by the present war in Europe, to re-consider the orders passed by him precluding the Local Government from themselves embarking on commercial undertakings in this Presidency calculated to develop its internal industrial resources and make it less dependent on foreign countries.

“(b) This Council recommends that in the incipient stage of the industries of the Presidency, the actual development of our industries, in the case of those which have to be worked on European methods to enable them successfully to compete with foreign articles, should not be left entirely to private enterprise, but that the Government should embark on industrial undertakings of all kinds on a commercial scale to serve as object lessons and incentives to private enterprises.

“(c) This Council recommends that a beginning may be made by starting on a commercial scale, employing European experts if necessary, industries connected with oil-seeds, namely, crushing seeds, refining oils and manufacture of soap, stearine, glycerine, candles, tallow, lard and other products.”

“My Lord, in this resolution, I am not asking the Government to accept any policy which is against their principles. In the year 1903 at the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund they appointed a sub-committee which proposed that the Government might undertake as pilot-works the introduction of new industries for the industrial processes for the purpose of training students or apprentices or for demonstrating that such industries will be commercially successful. This is one of the recommendations made by the sub-committee during the Industrial Conference held in 1903. Again the Government in their order stated as follows:—

“His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes as a general principle that the exploitation of industries should be regarded not as a normal but as an exceptional function of Government and on the general question of the limitations that should be set to the functions of the State in attempting to promote industrial development, His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in accepting the conclusions arrived at by the conference. With the restrictions which the conference has laid down, the Government are advised that private enterprise has nothing to fear while it may have much to gain from the assistance of the State in the work of promoting the industrial development of the country.”

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

"Again, my Lord, it was also suggested by Mr. Alfred Chatterton that the Government help and the Government pioneering of industries will be beneficial to the establishment of new industries in Madras. He stated as follows: 'I would submit that in some cases, the Government may run risks which commercial men cannot afford to do, and that in many cases the Government organization may economically undertake work at very much lower cost than private people.' He further stated: 'I fully recognize that, if any considerable industrial development has to be recorded in the Madras Presidency in the next decade, it must be with the co-operation of mercantile knowledge, and the people of this country, and much more will be done if we can establish a feeling of mutual confidence.' From this statement, My Lord, it appears that the Government were then prepared to start new industries and their policy was not against the starting of industries on commercial basis. Unless industries are started as so to make them commercially profitable, these industries cannot be undertaken by others and mere experimental and demonstrational purposes of industries will be of no use for the stimulating and starting of new industries in the province.

"In their order No. 2781, Revenue, dated 16th September 1914, your Excellency's Government have expressed the anxiety to take the opportunity created by the present war to develop such industries as can successfully compete with foreign manufactures, taking the present circumstances and environments into account. While thanking your Excellency's Government for their intentions, we join in the regret that the orders of the Secretary of State for India preclude the Government from embarking on industrial concerns on any commercial scale. The steps proposed by the Government to be taken now are not sufficient. More encouragement by words will not rehabilitate the industries which have long become dead in this Presidency or inspired by foreign Governments now at war with Great Britain. Nor would mere advice regarding the starting of new industries help much without substantial Government aid. For some years past the markets in India have been flooded with cheap German and Austrian goods and, owing to the present stoppage of their importation, trade has become dislocated as has been recognized by the Government. We are all aware that Japan, who is an ally of the English Government, has been trying her best to take the place of Germany and Austria. While Japan has taken this opportunity of developing her industries and starting new ones, the opportunities which India has ought not to be overlooked without being utilized as far as possible to start profitable industries in this country. Indian opinion is unanimous in thinking that the present opportunity should be fully availed of in starting profitable industries and that Japan and other countries who have already realized the situation and are doing their best to develop their industries should not be allowed to hinder Indian enterprise. We agree with Your Excellency's Government in thinking that new industries on a vast scale can only be thought of, but cannot be introduced all at a sudden, for the reason that we still depend upon foreign countries for the machinery, skill and expert knowledge required for the purpose. But a beginning must nevertheless be made at some time or other and I am sure that the Government will agree with me that this is the best opportunity for such a beginning. The position of India in the British Empire is one of the greatest problems of the future and it is necessary that the leaders of opinion should recognize that its status will largely depend upon its economic condition. Unless facilities for industrial education and enterprise are provided in the country, India cannot hope to maintain any decent position in the industrial world and become prosperous. After the war is over, industrial competition will become keener than ever before and, if this opportunity is not availed of and India made to respond equally with the western world to the stimulus of the titanic struggle now going on, it must lose all ground in the sphere of industries. This opportunity should therefore be utilized to its fullest extent. The country is poor and, unless Government come to its help at this juncture, there may not be any hope of developing industrial enterprise in future even though Government may then be prepared to help to the very best. In this resolution, therefore, I request your Excellency's Government to move the Secretary of State for India to reconsider the orders passed by him in 1905, so as to encourage local industries.

"From the year 1901 to the year 1903 there was a special department started under Mr. Chatterton, which, in addition to pumping and boring work, was allowed to start on a commercial scale chrome tanning industry and steamline work. And

(Mr. K. N. F. Krishna Rao)

It is asked for this reason that these two industries have found a firm footing in this Presidency and are being successfully worked by private individuals. A separate department was created in 1908 but was subsequently abolished by the orders of the Secretary of State for India, apparently for no sufficient reason. The Government could not, in the face of those orders, do anything effective either in the establishment or development of new industries. The fact that chrome tanning and aluminium industries have become successful owing to their being pioneered and the same worked on a commercial scale, ought to have convinced the Government that in order to make other industries successful Government help is necessary to begin with. But during this year, the Secretary of State has passed an order re-establishing the Department of Industries which was abolished in 1910, with the object, among others, of helping and aiding private enterprises in industrial undertakings, but prohibiting Government from themselves starting such undertakings on a commercial scale as before. Large quantities of raw materials of every description are being yearly exported from India to foreign countries, where they are manufactured into finished products of merchandise, some of which are again imported into India. At the present stage it may not be possible to utilize fully all the raw materials available in this country and turn these into finished products, but it is not certainly impossible to convert at least a portion of such materials into finished products in this country, provided that sufficient help, encouragement and protection are afforded by Government and industrial concerns on a commercial scale are started by them as in other countries. Even in England, where industries have been in existence for years and where the industrial development has attained a very enviable condition, Government have found it at present necessary to help the starting of new industrial enterprises with State-aid. The Government there have indicated their willingness to subscribe a part of the capital and guarantee interest on debenture loans raised for the purpose of starting dyeing industry in England as has been lately announced (see telegram in the *States* dated the 15th instant). I am hopeful, in view of the State-aid given in England, the Secretary of State for India will be pleased to re-consider his order and enable this Government to start industrial concerns. The Government have guaranteed interest for railway enterprises in India and have thereby succeeded in developing a large system of railway communication in the country. They can likewise try the same course as an experiment in the matter of industrial concerns as well as is being done in England at present. If this guarantee system as in the case of railways, is introduced for industrial enterprise also in this country, there is every possibility of large industrial concerns being opened and the resources of the country developed to the fullest extent. It was also recommended at the Industrial Conference in 1908, that the Government might start industries, to begin with, and then hand them over to private individuals for being worked up with their capital. I wish the Government would try that experiment and help the country through the present crisis in developing its industrial resources.

"If the Department of Industries is to work properly and discharge its legitimate duties, it must be relieved of the work which it is at present obliged to do, diverting all its energies to boring work and erection of small installations which legitimately belong to the Department of Agriculture, as remarked by the Director of Agriculture in his administration report. The pumping and boring work may very advantageously be left in the hands of the Director of Agriculture who deals with ryots and the Department of Industries be made to look after the industrial development of the country and suggest ways and means for starting new industrial concerns and rehabilitating the already existing ones which have become failures on account of lack of sufficient capital and expert knowledge and help. The Department of Industries may also be made to consist of a number of Indian engineers and Indian scientists who may be trained experts in the several trades and industries, so as to enable them to help similar concerns which may be started in the future. If this is done, it will result ultimately in not only encouraging and establishing new industries on a sufficiently large scale but also in imparting a sort of technological education to the people of this country on a large scale. It is necessary to teach the Indians how to work up the raw materials produced in the country for the local needs, and since technological experience cannot be obtained abroad, technical experts should be imported from foreign countries and money found to enable them to start industrial concerns on a commercial scale. Such concerns helped by the Government will not only serve as object lessons but will also serve as important

(Mr. H. B. V. Krishna Rao.)

technological institutions wherein suitably qualified persons in this country will have facilities of undergoing such a course of instruction both in the factory and office as will enable them to work similar enterprises afterwards.

"In the Conference held at Ootacamund in 1908 special stress was laid on the starting of sugar manufacture and oil-pressing on a large scale.

"The total value of the imports of the Presidency has increased from 9½ crores of rupees in 1910 to 10.35 crores in 1915-16; similarly the value of exports from this Presidency has increased from 19.37 crores to 35.70 crores. The following statement shows the value of the exports of different articles from this Presidency :—

Articles of Export.

	Value.
	Lakhs.
Oil-seeds	855.89
Cole	89.71
Fibre for brushes and brooms	19.35
Manures	34.63
Gins	43.52
Cocunut oil	25.45
Ground-nut oil	4.34
Oil-seeds	65.14
Custor	13.4
Ground-nut seed	344.48
Copra	122.45
Sugar	6.99
Jute	77.77
Hemp	9.44
	Thousands.
Wax	85

"We thus see that we are exporting 3.45 crores worth of oil-seeds which forms about 39.13 per cent. of the whole exports. The importance of oil-seeds can be seen from the fact that the increase in the value of exports during the last three years is nearly 301 lakhs. The average for the five years ending 1910-11 is 2.15 crores, while in 1915-16 it is 3.45 crores. With regard to oil-seeds the total value of export is 55 lakhs which forms about 2.15 per cent. of the total exports, while the value of oil exported is only 43.52 lakhs and oil forming 1.63 per cent. of the total exports. The value of exports connected with oil-seeds is 24.76 crores or 26 per cent. of the total exports.

"Thus, it can be seen that the most important article of export is oil-seeds. For the establishment of an industry in this produce, Government help and co-operation is highly necessary. It is not only the export of these seeds in such large quantities that forms an economic danger to the country but the loss of the cake which is the direct manure for agricultural purposes, especially as this is a country nearly dependent upon agriculture. Oil-cakes, besides serving as a manure, is also used as feed for cattle and to a certain extent for man also. It was observed at the Industrial Conference that the export of oil-seeds in large quantities is an economic danger as a large quantity of manures and fodder for cattle, in the shape of oil-cakes is thereby lost.

"While the value of machinery imported for rice and flour is 2.5 lakhs, that for mining 6.1 lakhs and for textiles 9.7 lakhs, it is only 2 lakhs for oil-crushing and refining machinery. This clearly proves the extreme lack of enterprise in oil-crushing industry and Government help in this direction is therefore equally necessary. 1.1 lakhs worth of oils, 1.1 lakhs worth of soaps, about one lakh worth of stearine, 2.5 lakhs worth of candles and 6.5 lakhs worth of manures and bones are yearly imported from other countries. It is clear from this that 22.7 lakhs worth of by-products of oil-seeds exported from this Presidency are imported to this country again. Out of the products manufactured from the large quantity of oil-seeds exported from this Presidency nothing is consumed in those countries themselves and exported to other countries, India is getting back this large quantity of the manufactured articles. The importance of industries connected with oil-seeds can only be estimated by comparing the cost of the oil-seeds with the aggregate cost of all the products which can possibly be manufactured from them.

(Mr. K. S. F. Krishna Rao.)

"Now that the war in Europe has caused a dislocation of trade and it is necessary that all trade relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary will be discontinued even after the cessation of hostilities, this offer may be taken as an opportunity for the development of industrial enterprises in this country in the interests of its economic well-being. Since many of the industries in France and Belgium and to some extent in the United Kingdom are at a standstill on account of the present war, it may be possible for the Government to secure the services of experts on even very liberal terms to start new industries in this country.

"There is no immediate prospect of foreign capital being invited to start industries in India on a large scale as has hitherto been done in the case of tea and coffee. To encourage the starting of industries successfully without delay, it is necessary that Government should start a few of these industries employing European experts so that such industries may serve as object-lessons to Indian capitalists who, though they might shy to invest capital in new enterprises at first, would always be ready to invest money to any extent if assured that the manufactures can successfully and profitably be worked and the products command a ready sale in the market.

"The Government have, no doubt, been awarding scholarships to students learning some particular industry or other in foreign countries but such students are now being greatly handicapped for want of sufficient opportunities for learning the secrets of the industries and also on account of the peculiar entanglements quite unmitigated to this country. In case industries are started here, they will afford very great opportunities for a larger number of persons to train themselves in their working.

"Government are aware that during the last eight years, a great deal of activity was noticeable in all parts of the Presidency in starting industrial concerns on a small scale and people willingly subscribed and took shares in them. But these concerns have mostly failed owing to want of capital and proper support and capacity in the promoters of such concerns to work them successfully. A strong desire for industrial development is being manifested but proper guidance and adequate support are everywhere wanting. To avert a repetition of such state of things, where capital is short a new industry or develop one already established is needed. Government should help in all possible ways both in finance and proper advice with necessary safeguards. It is impossible for industries, either to be revived or newly started, to compete with foreign ones unless some sort of protection is given by the State as is done in several other countries including the United Kingdom at present, where the State has come forward to help all industrial concerns and pre-eminently the dying industry. No country has flourished industrially without State assistance at the initial stage. Even in England, the champion of free trade principles, State intervention and help have been found necessary under the extraordinary circumstances created by the present war. Such sort of State help is even more necessary in India where conditions are very backward, people have become least enterprising, capital is badly wanting, with lack of powerful and organized competition and lack of expert advice and help, but with an overabundance of raw material available everywhere which is now being carried to other countries to their immense profit and advantage. Government, by opening industrial concerns on a commercial scale and working them on European methods to enable them to manufacture articles as to make them successfully compete with foreign ones, would be achieving a double object of making these industries serve the purpose of technological institutions as well as practical object lessons to Indian people. My view in making this proposal to the favourable consideration of the Government, is certainly not to ask them to embark on a large commercial and mercantile enterprises which they cannot do, but to suggest to them the necessity and desirability of starting profitable industries to begin with and leading them over to private capitalists after they are fully equipped and put on a profitably working basis as was done in the case of aluminium works and chrome tanning industry.

"In view of the enormous quantities of oil-seeds and crops exported every year and the large quantities of imports of manufactured products from these oil-seeds into this country, it is highly necessary that the Government should establish industries connected with oil-seeds to begin with, employing European experts and working them on a commercial scale. The Government in their order No. 2802, Revenue, dated 16th September, have expressed their opinion that it would be better to promote hydraulic plant capable of dealing with a larger supply of oil-seeds so

(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao : the President; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

doubt; but it has been clearly stated that it is only for experimental and demonstration purposes and they do not seem to have any intention of starting other industries connected with oil-seeds.

"In this connection, I may be permitted to say that the United Kingdom imported last year unrefined coconut oil to the extent of nearly 4 lakhs of cwt. from Germany costing 8.60 lakhs of pounds sterling and only 30,959 cwt. costing 12,339 pounds sterling from India. Again, the quantity of oil-seeds, cake and cotton imported into the United Kingdom from Germany was 11,610 tons costing 587,968 pounds sterling, while it was only 3,364 tons costing 61,511 pounds sterling from India. During the year 1911-12, 98 lakhs of rupees worth of copra alone was exported to Germany. Of the total value of Rs. 130 lakhs worth of copra exported from this country, Germany alone took 108 lakhs of rupees worth of the produce. Thus it is clear how enormously large is the quantity of copra and oil-seeds exported to Germany as also the large quantity of oil imported by the United Kingdom from Germany. Instead of England allowing such large exports being made from India to Germany and importing from Germany not only the finished products but also unfinished products such as unrefined oil, it is advantageous both for England and this country to have those products manufactured here alone and exported from this country direct to England. As the trade with Germany has become paralysed, the large quantities of copra and oil-seeds cannot now be exported as hitherto been and will have to be utilised here alone. Franchise which is in vogue at present will not be able to take large exports of copra and oil-seeds from India. It is therefore opportune that, at present, industries connected with oil-seeds and copra should be started by Government on a large scale in this Presidency without delay. Otherwise agriculture connected with these kinds of produce is also likely to suffer to a large extent. England, in its attempts of capturing German trade, has enough work to attend to in starting new concerns such as the manufacture of dyes, toy-making, etc., which are at present, Germany's monopoly of the world's market; and it may not be possible to start such industries at present with any success in India. While England will be deeply engaged in starting such industries which require special expert skill and scientific knowledge, India may be encouraged with the necessary help and aid as to enable her to produce and send to England finished articles from oil-seeds which have during the last decade replaced olive-oil and its products and thus become the daily necessities of life in England and other European countries. At present, a large quantity of oil and copra is exported from this country to Marseilles and Antwerp and a few Black Sea ports and also a small quantity to England. It is impossible now that Marseilles will take imports from India; and likewise Belgium will not be able to take large imports from India. Though a small quantity of oil and copra will have to remain in this country, and perish sooner or later without any chance of their being exported to those countries."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR (interrupting):—"The Honourable gentleman seems to be quite unconscious that he has exceeded his time by four minutes, and I must ask him to bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I will finish my remarks in two minutes."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I must ask, in fairness to other Honourable members, that he will resume his seat as soon as possible. He has been speaking for 34 minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Therefore, in commending this resolution to the Government, I hope the Government will be pleased to make a strong representation to the Secretary of State for India to enable him to pursue a policy which they themselves initiated some time back, and thus help this country in its industrial regeneration."

The Hon'ble DĀMĀD BHĀNDAR V. RAMABHADRĀ NAYUDU:—"My Lord, I have great pleasure in seconding the proposition moved by the Honourable the Zameendar of Polavaram. It is not necessary for me to add to his remarks. But I should like to say a few words from an agriculturist's point of view. The Government are already aware that 80 per cent. of the population of India depends upon agriculture and it is needless for me to remind the Government that it should be their earnest concern to

(*Mr. Rameshchandra Nagade; Mr. Subbarayaiah Reddygar.*)

help the ryot in every manner possible. Dr. Vaelecker, a great authority on agriculture, has pronounced that India is a country very rich in seed of nitrogen which is the plant-food. The oil-seeds which are exported from India on a large scale contain a good deal of nitrogenous substance and nearly 25 million acres are cultivated with oil-seeds. If that be so, oil-seeds yield a great quantity of manure and, if these are exported to foreign countries, the valuable manure is not returned to India and thus India becomes impoverished. Dr. Vaelecker has well stated that the export of oil-seeds means the export of India's soil fertility. The import of oil from Germany into India is very small. The figures quoted by the Government would consider the question of giving all possible help for starting oil-presses in India.

"Besides oil-seeds there is the other agricultural industrial crop, viz., sugarcane. India is the largest consumer of sugar. But the area under cultivation is only very limited. Only the primitive method is still followed in the manufacture of sugar. Therefore help from Government is necessary. We import a great deal of beet-sugar from Germany, Hungary and Mauritius. India on account of its poverty wants all the help that could be given and is not able to compete with other countries in this matter. Anyhow it is your Lordship's Government that should come forward and help the ryots in the matter of refining sugar in India. I beg to second the proposition moved by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYAH REDDYGAR :—"I beg leave to support this resolution. Your Excellency, I will be very brief in what I say. Coming as I do from South Arcot, almost the centre of the ground-nut tract on the coast, I may be permitted to give the Council a rough idea of the extent of the damage sustained by the ryots under the head of ground-nut after the breaking out of the war. Owing to the commercial value and importance of the ground-nut crop, the ryot has almost invariably devoted every dry field available, whether it be well-fed, or rain-fed, for the cultivation of the ground-nut crop. The crop is produced twice a year, once in July-August—that is, on well-fed lands—and later in November-December—that is, on sub-soil or manure lands. The yield in July-August is meagre and scanty, being only about 1/16th of the quantity of the later crop in December. Usually a portion of the yield is reserved for local consumption and the rest of it is shipped to Marseilles. The average export per year of ground-nut is roughly 80 lakhs of bags, worth about 4½ crores at the price of Rs. 15 per bag. The present condition of affairs in ground-nut tracts is, we have to hand, unhelped about half a crore worth of ground-nut seeds, being the balance of the last year's seeds of the July yield. We have also on hand about half a crore worth of oil-cake usually shipped to Hamburg, but which could not be shipped now on account of the war. We expect by the end of December to gather and have in readiness about roughly 6 crores worth of ground-nuts. I may mention this year—I do not know if it is fortunate or unfortunate—was a year of abundance for ground-nut; and so we expect an yield of about six crores worth about the end of December. In other words, we have on hand a commodity worth about seven crores of rupees to dispose of. I say seven crores at Rs. 15 per bag if such price were available. But unfortunately nobody cares now for the ground-nut crop. No dealer will offer for it and no banker will advance any money on it. The result will be that, if the war continues, this 4½ or 7 crores worth of seeds will remain only in the hands of ryots, because there is no market for them. What is wanted for local consumption has been used up, and the rest must rot, because the ground-nut cannot keep well—I mean the kernel will not keep more than four months, although in shell it may keep for double that time. So the ryots' condition there is deplorable, much as to enlist the sympathy of the Government. If the war does not come to a close soon, it is worth the serious attention of the Government to consider what should be done.

"My Honourable friend the mover has suggested various methods as to how to improve the condition of industries in this country. I am in full agreement with him as regards his suggestion. We feel persuaded that, if the Government do take the matter in their hands as he has suggested, the salvation of industries is promised. The Government which popularised the establishment of the chrome tanning industry and the aluminium industry and introduced the establishment of dy-stuffs loans ought to be able to deal with the ground-nut industry as well. We have a most grateful recollection of the beneficent work done by Mr. Alfred Chatterton in this

(Mr. Rabbargala Kodiyar; Mr. Gordon.)

Presidency for the three industries I have referred to; and if only the Government will take steps in that direction, my humble submission is that other Centertowns will be available to do the beneficent work that he has done. It may be that, when the war closes, keen competition might arise again from Muscille, and local industry might be threatened if started. But I am persuaded that, if we could but persevere, we are in the long run bound to succeed as we have in other industries. I beg, therefore, to support the resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Channer :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram began his speech by remarking that this resolution which he has moved is not contrary to the principles held by this Government, and he quoted the Government order of 1906. It is quite true, at any rate, that this Government did in 1906, as they do now, sympathise very strongly indeed with the desire which is at the bottom of this resolution, that the industrial resources of the Presidency should be developed. In 1906 a Conference was held, the object of which was to promote industrial development. I was the Secretary to that Conference. A good deal of action was taken at that time to promote the industrial development of the country and, although difficulties have arisen in regard to the lines on which such action should be taken, the desire of this Government to promote industrial development has never in any way diminished.

"I may remind the Council, your Excellency, that in 1910 the views of the Government regarding the special direction in which such development was to be carried on formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State in his despatch said:

"I have examined the account which the Madras Government have given of the attempts to create new industries in the province. The results expressed considerable labour and ingenuity, but they are not of a character to remove my doubts as to the utility of State effort in this direction unless it is strictly limited to industrial instruction and such of the problems of a commercial nature. So limited interference with private enterprise is needed, while there still remains an ample and well-defined sphere of activity. The limit designated, there, is the danger that the new State industry will either become a petty and inefficient phyllophag, or will become a costly and hopeless speculation. I sympathise with the Government and the Madras Government in their anxiety for the industrial development of the province, but I think that it is more likely to be achieved than promoted by the diversion of State-managed commercial enterprise of funds which are urgently required for the extension of industrial and technical instruction."

"That was the policy which the Right Honourable the Secretary of State laid down in 1910. After that a resolution of this Council was passed in 1911 that the Madras Government should ask the Secretary of State to re-consider his position. The reply of the Secretary of State on that subject in 1912 stated that His Lordship must reaffirm his predecessor's decision against the extension of its activities to trading on commercial lines. At the same time the Secretary of State desired to point out that the Government of Madras appeared to have placed too limited a construction upon the orders given in his predecessor's despatch of July 1910. The policy which was then sanctioned was that State funds might be expended upon familiarising the people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and the practice of European countries could suggest. The despatch proceeds to state:

"This need not be interpreted as confining instruction solely to industrial schools. I am prepared to recognise that in certain cases instruction in industrial schools may be insufficient and may require to be supplemented by practical training in workshops where the application of new processes may be demonstrated; and there is no objection to the purchase and maintenance of experimental plant for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of improved machinery or new processes and for ascertaining the date of production."

"These are the instructions of the Secretary of State and they have been accepted by this Government. It is the duty of this Government, so long as these instructions hold good, to carry them out, and it would be impossible therefore for the Government to accept the resolution, which goes directly contrary to the policy which the Right Honourable the Secretary of State has laid down. However anxious this Government may be to promote the industrial development of this Presidency, it is our duty to follow the line of development laid down for us by the Secretary of State. The Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram referred to the assistance which is said to

(Mr. Gordon.)

have been given to the industries of Europe by the British Government at Home. I have also seen a statement in the papers to the effect that the British Government is taking a large share in the promotion of the dyeing enterprise. I must admit that I have no information at all whether these statements, which have appeared in a telegram, are well founded. I do not know whether the Honourable member of this resolution has any definite information as to any change of policy which has been shown to have occurred at Home. If it were shown that the Government at Home had changed its policy in consequence of the outbreak of war in a manner which would justify this Government in addressing it-again, I think the Government would be quite prepared to consider the possibility of again suggesting to the Secretary of State the desirability of re-considering the limitations which have been placed upon us. But, so far as I am aware at present, no real evidence exists as to what line the Government at Home have taken. Until we are in possession of something which will justify this Government in moving on the matter, it is not possible for the Government of Madras to re-open the question which has been apparently closed by the Secretary of State's despatch.

"The special ground upon which the resolution which has been moved today is based, is the occurrence of the great war in Europe which has interrupted the importation of certain classes of goods. I must confess, your Excellency, that the more I look at the effect of the war, the more doubtful it seems to me whether the existence of the war and the interruption which it has caused in imports and the disruption it has caused in credit and trade generally do not add more to the difficulties of the situation in connection with the creation of fresh industries than they give facilities for such creation. The Government in a communication in September last, which I think was quoted by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram, drew attention to the inherent difficulties which exist in the creation of new industries and pointed out that, while it might be possible to develop existing industries in consequence of the opening given by the stoppage of certain imports, it was extremely doubtful whether it was at all possible to start brand-new industries, which require capital, just at a time when it would be most difficult to raise capital, and which require buildings which it would take a long time to erect and machinery which, owing to the lack of shipping facilities, it may not be easy at once to procure. On this subject I may draw attention to the remarks which appeared in a well known Calcutta paper, *Capital*, which in its issue of the 5th November, a recent issue, remarked: 'There is no sphere of action in which keener or more highly instructed intelligence is needed than in the foundation of new manufactures'. It goes on to say:

'It must be remembered that even in Great Britain it is the adaptation of old, rather than the foundation of new, industries which is in view, and that with Great Britain's immense reserves of capital, skill and industrial energy the work involved is relatively simple. In India the conditions are hardly less easy. Capital, skill and an adequate market are all alike absent in this country, and it would be foolish not to do otherwise than emphasize these facts.'

"Those remarks coincide very much with the opinion that the Madras Government expressed in the communication of September. It is extremely difficult to start new industries. The effect of the war is a two-edged weapon. On the one hand it seems to give opportunities for increased manufactures and on the other it contracts credit and places many other difficulties in the way of starting any fresh commercial undertaking. The first step which must obviously be taken in regard to any commercial enterprise is the provision of capital. Here it is evident that in India where capital, as in most other parts of the world, shows itself to be exceedingly easily frightened, where the Marwari has been drawing in his money in all directions, there is probably less money available for any fresh enterprise than at any other time in the past. Then, when you have got capital, you want experts. Experts can only be obtained after inquiries at home which must take a considerable time, though interrupted employment at home may turn some out of work and make them available. Machinery and buildings cannot be improvised in a moment and the ultimate effort on works is so obscured by the temporary conditions induced by the war that it is extremely doubtful and difficult to say what will be the result in any particular direction.

(Mr. Garden.)

"The Honourable the Minister of Plevaram put in the forefront of his programme the question of oil-seeds and the industries which might be developed in connection with oil-seeds. He suggested that the Government should forthwith start industries connected with oil on a large scale. Your Excellency, the difficulties connected with any such industry are enormous. It has been estimated that in order to deal adequately with the ground-nut crop in this country machinery to the value of 2 crores would have to be put down. Supposing that that machinery could be obtained and immediately brought into work, which is of course quite impossible, it might all have to be scrapped at the end of the war unless the conditions then were such that industries would pay under the normal state of affairs in Europe and not under the present special and exceptional state of affairs. Supposing that a large industry in ground-nuts and in the pressing of oil were started, the question which would have to be considered by any body who wished to go into that industry would be whether a market for the produce was to be found in India or in Europe. If a market were to be found in Europe, it would be necessary to take into account the fact that European countries have imposed, and will probably maintain in future, a protective duty against oil. In order to secure themselves against India's undertaking this fresh industry, they admit none free but put a special duty on oil, so as to prevent its coming in by encouraging the importation of nuts instead. This is one difficulty which would probably possess considerable importance. The second point is that oil is more difficult to transport than nuts. Oil has to be taken in steel drums or something of that sort or barrels, whereas nuts can go in bags. When they arrive at the other end, nuts can be sorted but not oil. I am sure that all people who know something about the matter know that there is the strongest possible disinclination in Europe to buy oil from India, at present at any rate, because of the fear of adulteration. Unless we start by building up a reputation for oil of a certain quality and grades that were established, it is improbable that oil pressed in India and sent here would be accepted at all in European markets. That is what I have been told. Perhaps that is in some ways the chief difficulty, because so many goods that are produced in India are more or less tampered with in this country. Cotton, I believe, is damped and wetted and wheat is full of dirt and so on. India does not possess a good reputation for sending home goods of a thoroughly good standard of quality. That will be a great difficulty in the way of a large industry in oil. Then there are many other sides of the question which it will take too long to go into. Oil-seeds, which possesses a market in Penang, would not possess an equally good market here.

"If, on the other hand, the object of a manufacturer who set up presses and started oil manufacture were to supply Indian markets, the question is whether there would be room for the extension of the consumption of oil. No doubt there would be room for improved methods of pressing oil, and it is true that something might be done to reduce the cost of pressing in this country and to introduce the use of improved presses, but nevertheless at present India probably gets all the oil it wants although it does not get it in a very economical manner. It is very doubtful whether there is any room for a large increase in the consumption of oil as such. But it is suggested in the resolution that the manufacture of soap, glycerine, candles, tallow and so on might follow the production of oil. I am not able to speak to this Council with the smallest authority on this subject, but I believe it is true that the oils which we have principally to dispose of, such as coconut oil, groundnut oil and cotton-seed oil, are all of them valuable classes of oil which it would not pay to turn into such products as soap, tallow, glycerine and candles. I am told that the normal price of Cochin oil is £13 per ton, groundnut oil about £25 a ton and cotton-seed oil £22 a ton. To treat these oils by the hardening processes which are necessary, or at any rate useful, in order to produce soap, glycerine and candles would cost about £16 per ton and that brings up the cost of production per ton to considerably over £40; whereas, I believe, tins produced in Europe from inferior oils and subjected there to a process of hydrogenation can be produced and put on the market and made available free of all charges, *i.e.*, at about £11 per ton, so that it is probable that it would be a dead loss if we attempted to turn into soap the valuable vegetable oils of India—oils of the better quality, which are used in Europe for edible products such as olive oil. It has been suggested that margarine or butter might be made in this way. But I do not think that there is a large consumption of butter in India. What the population of India wants is ghee, and the question of making ghee is a very difficult

(Mr. Justice.)

own. There you have to consider the tastes of the consumer and it is very doubtful indeed whether, even if you had the greatest experts, you could do anything in the way of producing glass which would suit the palate of the Indian consumer. There are all difficulties in the way of a large development of the industry connected with oil-seeds and I must say that I feel very doubtful indeed as to whether any successful solution of these difficulties could be found. At the end of the war you would have to return to the conditions prevailing before it, and I am afraid you might be badly left with a heavy expenditure on machinery and buildings and an unprofitable industry.

* Looking at the imports into India which were set out in a recent note by the Director of Industries, there are certain classes of articles regarding which it looks as though something might be done in the way of starting fresh industries. Of glass, there are considerable imports, Rs. 17 lakhs per annum; of paper Rs. 22 lakhs; and of matches Rs. 12 lakhs. In all these cases we have to face the initial difficulties of putting down machinery, obtaining experts (without whom nothing can be done) and putting up buildings in which to put the machinery; and the chances of success that remain at the end are very problematical. I suppose that the gentlemen who brought this resolution may say that this is the very reason why Government should intervene. I have already pointed out that under the orders of the Secretary of State, we are not allowed to intervene on anything like a commercial scale. If, therefore, anything has to be done it will have to be done, I am afraid, by some form of private enterprise and I think that now is the time when some bodies in Madras or in India, who are interested in the development of the country, may come forward and endeavour first of all to put up the money, without which nothing can go on. The South Indian Chamber of Commerce, which is of course keenly interested in the development of the country and which includes all the Indian commercial organisations in Madras, now have an opportunity which will enable them to come forward and formulate a scheme, raise capital and start a limited liability company. If they raise capital, I think it is quite possible for them, with the assistance of such experts as Government can offer to solving, to make a venture in this direction. I must confess that I am not myself very sanguine about it. It will be very difficult, up-hill work. But I think that is the direction in which action should be taken. People like the South Indian Chamber of Commerce should form, or the Indian Bank should finance, a company which may make an experiment in the most hopeful direction which can be found. As to which that direction is, I am not prepared to offer an opinion. I doubt very much whether Mr. Treasurer, who is our Director of Industries, could do very much more than give vague advice, but he will be glad to give any advice he can give in the matter. As a matter of fact, Mr. Treasurer is doing as much as he can in the direction of assisting the development of industries. In only this morning's paper a note is published which contains a statement by Mr. Treasurer, dated 14th October, of what he is actually doing in the matter of glass, for instance. He says he has arranged for the glass works in Madras to be placed at his disposal. Glass-works in Madras, speaking ignorantly, I think possess a fair chance, a sporting chance of success. I understand that all that they want is a fair trial. That is an opportunity for the Indian public to find some more capital to try and see whether glass works, in which there is certainly a large foreign trade, might be developed. Mr. Treasurer is also in communication on the subject of other articles, such as pencils, matches, charcoal, paper and wool, the very enumeration of which—the fact that there are such a number of substances, to be taken up one after another—throws doubt on the possibility of the Director himself, unaided, being able to do anything unless he is substantially supported by the public.

* The Government themselves have taken action in various ways to endeavour to assist various industries which are affected by the war. One of these which is likely to suffer very much, as the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarama Reddiar told the Council, is the groundnut industry. In order to help that, the Madras Government telegraphed to the Secretary of State and asked him good offices in the matter of trying to find new markets for the groundnut crop of Southern India. The Director of Industries also addressed the Board of Trade on the same subject, pointing out that large supplies of groundnut are available. The Madras Government have also moved the Secretary of State on two other occasions asking his Lordship to do what he could to assist the oil and coconut industry which has been considerably affected by the war. In

(Mr. Cardew ; Mr. Kanwar Pillai.)

both directions some improvement has actually occurred. Inquiries regarding ground-nut are being forwarded and I understand that the general prospects seem to be more or less improving. Whether or not there is any possibility of the whole crop being taken up when it comes into the market in December, it is impossible at present to say. But I understand that the ground-nut crop does possess some value at present. The state of the oil and essences industry is better; there has been a distinct improvement, prices have rallied from the lowest level, and both America and England are taking supplies of coconut oil and copra. Another industry which is very much affected is the dyeing industry, and we consulted both the Secretary of State and the Government of India and asked the Secretary of State to endeavour to accelerate the supply of alumina dyes and also to put us in communication with the manufacturers of madder dyes, either in England or Switzerland or in any other friendly or neutral country where there is a sufficient supply of the dyes which are so much required for the weavers in this Presidency today. We also asked them to obtain certain consignments of dyes which are held up in German ships in the Suez canal. We have also communicated with the Secretary of State and invited His Lordship's attention to the possibility of improving the existing facilities for financing the crops which will go out from this Presidency in the course of the next two months, including ground-nuts, coffee and other products of this Presidency. But difficulties exist, I understand, as for example in the fact that the exchange banks are unable on account of the war to accept bills unless drawn on London banks.

"The Madras Government have thus done what little they could to assist the industries in this Presidency and would be glad to do more if it were possible. I do not think myself that the particular proposal brought forward in the resolution is one which can be accepted and as I have already dealt with it at great length I will not detain the Council longer on this point. I fear that my statement will be found rather depressing but the Madras Government are extremely anxious to assist in this matter and if any fair means or opportunity of further assistance to industries occurs we shall be very glad to take advantage of it. The difficulties of the situation are, however, very great indeed and I am not sanguine that it will be possible to do very much."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANWAR PILLAI :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says that the Government may be able to make an advance in the improvement of industries in this country if there is to be a change of policy or Home. Once before when a resolution was brought before this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar the Government were in entire sympathy with the resolution and the Government of India also approved and submitted the recommendations of the Madras Government to the Secretary of State. Lord Morley vetoed those recommendations. I believe there was a little modification of the policy of Lord Morley after the right Hon'ble Lord Curzon took charge of office. Agriculturists are now in anxiety about the ground-nut produce. They have sown a lot of ground-nut and there is no marketable value now for it and merchants do not ask for it. Most people are in great difficulties to pay their assessments and, if there is some industry opened in this country besides, there may be some demand for ground-nut and they may be able to pay the assessment. Green cotton has gone down and the only advantage to ordinary people under the present circumstances is likely to be that food grains may become cheap. But that would not help agriculturists. Lord Morley says that State funds can be utilized for furnishing people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and the progress of European countries might suggest. I think in that way improvement of the situation may be expected, at any rate in the ground-nut industry so as to make the best use of ground-nut as marketable commodity. If what Lord Morley has laid down be done by Government, I think the ryots will be benefited. They try in great difficulties. If European experts are brought in to make the people familiar with the way of manufacturing ground-nut oil in the European way and also sugar and condies, ground-nut produce will be profitable to the people. In that way at least the Government can do some service at this time. I do not know when the war may be over. It may take one or two years. The condition of the people who are depending upon ground-nut to pay their assessment had better be imagined when there is no value for ground-nut. If Government undertake to familiarize people with some sort of industry in which they can be utilized, they will be but doing their duty by the agricultural population."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Cardew.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's reply to this resolution would seem to indicate that it is the desire of my Honourable friend who moved the resolution that he expected the Government at once to undertake and immediately place all industrial development under Government control. I do not understand the resolution in that light. All that has been aimed at is to indicate to the Government our earnest desire for some step in advance in regard to the industrial condition in this Presidency. My Lord, I think there has been considerable misapprehension with reference to the intentions of Government in regard to the progress of industries in this Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is particularly fitted to deal with this question and I regret that in the elaborate answer which he has attempted in regard to this resolution there are no indications of any intended advance in industrial development in this Presidency. The last order to which attention has already been invited merely directs Mr. Treasurer to offer advice to such persons as are interested or as have a desire to invest money in the solution of industrial problems. That is the only thing which I think has been done in consequence of the modified orders of the Secretary of State. I believe, my Lord, that, if that is so, far too narrow a construction has been placed upon the Secretary of State's Despatch. Under paragraph 4 of the latest despatch of the Secretary of State it is quite clear that your Excellency's Government may devote public funds for elucidating the data of production and that workshops may be constructed where the application of new processes may be demonstrated. The despatch goes on to say that, 'there is no objection to the purchase and maintenance of experimental plants for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of improved machinery or new processes and for ascertaining the data of production.'

"My Lord, a great difficulty in starting a new industry in this Presidency has been that nobody is willing to embark his own money on an experiment. It is certainly unusual under the present industrial conditions to expect that anybody could be found to embark on concerns in which success is problematical. I might perhaps draw the attention of the Honourable Members to one or two extracts from a recent article of Mr. Chatterton, who must be expected to know something of what he is talking about. He says, 'At any rate in the present condition of the Presidency, it is certainly not at all possible to find persons to embark in these concerns' where it is not at all clear that any industry would be successful.' I would particularly invite attention to this paragraph in that article.

"Larger views must prevail and higher forms of employment must be found for the increasing numbers in India who are seeking to utilize in some profitable way the education they have received at the cost of the State. We must teach the people how to work up the raw materials produced in the country for the local trade and since technical expertise cannot be obtained abroad, technical experts should be imported from abroad and money found to enable them to start experimental industrial plants working on commercial lines. Each of these pioneer factories should be open to suitably qualified men from all parts of India and they should be put through such a course of instruction both in the factory and the office as will enable them to start similar factories."

"This, I would respectfully urge, is within the wording of the Secretary of State's despatch."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"What are you reading from?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"From an article by Mr. Chatterton. What he proposes is within the terms of the resolution. State factories may be started for demonstrating the possibility of starting specific industries and, as soon as success is established and the data of production are ascertained, the Government will withdraw from the concern altogether. That is the spirit of the resolution and I regret to see that, so far as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement goes, there is no intention of doing anything for the development of industries except offering advice to persons who may be inclined to invest their money in these concerns. That is an unsatisfactory feature of the reply and I would earnestly request your Lordship's Government to do something more in the line indicated in the Secretary of State's despatch, in regard to ascertaining which industries will best pay in this Presidency, and to finding out reliable data of production by the construction of State factories and undertaking new processes with a view to demonstrate their commercial success. That is the spirit of the resolution.

(Mr. Ramachandrarao Rao; Sir Francis Spring.)

"As regards the desire for industrial development, it is not only here in this Council that this has been expressed, but your Lordship will have noticed that the industrial question throughout India is receiving considerable attention. The Director of Commercial Intelligence paid a visit to Bombay last month and discussed the situation with the leading men and, as a result of the various representations made that certain specified industries should be encouraged by State aid, he has promised the Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce that their views would receive the consideration of the Imperial Government. In the same way in the United Provinces similar efforts are being made and similar representations have been made to Government. It would appear that the possibility of manufacturing sugar and of various other industries is being investigated in that province. In the Punjab also similar representations have been made to Government; and in Bengal a special officer has been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the possibility of starting new industries more or less on the lines discussed in this Council. I think the whole question of the industrial policy since the outbreak of war is receiving very great attention not only here, but throughout the world. I trust that instead of merely promising advice to the people who would sink money in experiments, your Lordship's Government should endeavour to establish the possibility of commercial success in such of those industries as can possibly be taken in hand. That should be the attitude of Government in reference to this matter. As regards the change of policy, the Hon'ble Mr. Curdew's statement that representations would be made, if there was a change of policy at home, is satisfactory. I trust that in other respects something will be done in the direction indicated by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. E. SPRING:—"It may be useful if I mention that at the last meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science we decided to take immediate steps for the appointment of a Director of the Institute in the place of the Director who has recently resigned; and we came to the conclusion that instead of having, as the late Director was, an expert in pure chemistry, the new Director should be an expert in applied chemistry, an expert in fact in precisely such things as those dealt with in clauses (b) and (c) of Resolution No. XI. Our intention as a Council, if we get the necessary money, which we hope to do, and if we can get the right kind of Director, is that he should always have under him two to three men, not professors but expert workers, over and above the existing professors, in his own department, on an engagement, as a rule, of three, four or five years. These men will be experts in their own several branches of industry. Possibly a man of that kind might be engaged on a salary of Rs. 750 or Rs. 800 a month for four or five years. In one year he might for example deal with nothing but the utilization of vegetable oils; in another year it might be wood distillation and the manufacture of the various products derivable from the distillation of wood; in another year it might be sugar. I hope that the new Director will have under him orders two to four of these kind of men, the best experts available. It seems to me that something will result in that way. It will not come immediately. As for making an immediate beginning and ascertaining what can be done to save the calamity of the South Africa and other out districts from the poverty which will undoubtedly arise as a result of the war, I do not see what it is possible to do. I have been talking with officials like the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley. It seems to me that anything that one can think of really takes too long a time to get into effective action, and it would mean a crore of rupees or so to get out oil-crushing machinery. Then when you crush ground-nut you have to make a place where you can keep the oil. For this, the only thing that suggests itself to me is underground cement tanks. But nothing can be done this season. I suppose the Hon'ble Mr. Curdew's statement, if Resolution No. XII were passed, that the Bureau of Industrial Information which had been suggested in connection with the Department of Industries, be ordered to be organized at once on the lines of the Board of Trade in other countries, to obtain samples of finished articles manufactured from all kinds of raw materials exported from India and to issue bulletins explaining the process of their manufacture and the markets for such manufactures? It has occurred to me more than once that if Mr. Tressler had specimens of the products of the ground-nut we might get into touch with Mr. Gilman, the American Consul, and in this way something might be done to remove the difficulty of finding a market. I do not think that much good will come from adopting the prohibition."

(Mr. Chakrabarti Mukhopadhyay : Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHAKRABARTI MUKHOPADHYAY :—“ From all that we have heard about this resolution, I believe that a fair case has been made out for an urgent representation being made to the Secretary of State. I do not believe that the Honourable Member who spoke on behalf of Government has given us even that assurance. There is particularly one ground-out crop which, if it is not exported, is not only a serious source of menace to the agricultural people but will mean starvation to them. Unless they are able to dispose of the ground-out they grow, they will not be able to buy their food. I believe a fair case is made out for making a representation to the Secretary of State. We should not wait until we see what the British Government does in Great Britain. Your Excellency, that is a subject which does not occur again and again. This is an acute form in which it never occurs except perhaps once. I believe it is a duty that the Government owe to the people of this country; they depend upon them to move urgently in the matter, obtain the necessary sanction, looking to the magnitude and unique nature of the difficulties that the people labour under, and see that reform is promptly rendered.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. F. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Lord, in the first part of the resolution I have made a request to make a representation to the Secretary of State to reconsider his orders that the Government ought not to enter into the starting of new industries. I only request the Government to make another representation to the Secretary of State, though the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said it was not likely to be considered. It is true, my Lord, that the Secretary of State for India passed orders in 1910 not only abolishing the Department of Industries but also prohibiting this Government from starting any industry on a commercial scale. In 1911, as my Honourable friend Mr. Kameswari Pillai has stated, a resolution was passed here for instituting an industrial survey in this Province and the attitude of the Government at that time was very favourable; they were not only prepared then to make representations to the Secretary of State in favour of their being enabled to start industries, but they did also, I believe, make a representation of that kind. In 1912 again, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew just now told us, the Secretary of State telegraphed his unwillingness to permit this Government to start industries on a commercial scale, but gave his consent to the purchase of machinery necessary for experimental and demonstrative purposes. The news that State aid is now being given to the dyeing industries in England is, no doubt, from information received by a telegram, but I believe that that information is not incorrect. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has promised in the course of his speech that, in case that information is true, this Government will not find it difficult to make a representation again to the Secretary of State. I understand it is so. It is said by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that this is not the proper time for starting new industries because there is not a sufficient amount of capital now, nor is it possible to have the necessary equipment of machinery, which cannot be supplied from foreign countries at once, and that it would take a long time for the construction of buildings necessary for these industries; and he has also incidentally remarked that panic has for some time existed among Marwaris and that they were withdrawing all their capital and trying to go away to their own country. It is true, my Lord, that it will take some time to have the necessary buildings constructed and also to get the machinery, but I do not think that it would take so very long as to make it impossible for this Government to start these industries. It is indispensable that some sort of pioneering work has to be done if industrial development is aimed at, whether now or hereafter, and I commend this opportunity to the Government for taking in hand the opening or starting of new industries. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that I have indicated in my resolution that the oil industry should be started on a large scale. I do not mean thereby that the oil industry should be started on such a scale as to absorb all the oil-seed available in the Province. My object is that these industries should be started on a sufficiently large scale as to make it pay on a commercial scale. I do not think that there will be much difficulty in starting one on that scale and making it useful also for demonstrative purposes, for which also, I believe, the Secretary of State for India has given his sanction as has been quoted by my Honourable friend. All the difficulties that have been enumerated in the Government Order published and printed out by Mr. Tresselt have been enumerated with regard to the export of ground-nut and ground-nut oil including the difficulty of finding drums for the oil. These difficulties, I think, are not such as cannot be overcome. It is no doubt true that the Government have asked the Director of Industries to publish leaflets

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

that could be procured in England and abroad for finding markets for a large quantity of ground-nut available in the country. This will sufficiently help foreign merchants in purchasing ground-nuts, but not for any industry being started here. At present there are no doubt transport and exchange difficulties which the Government intend finding facilities to remove. But these facilities will only help exports being made from this country and they will not help any industries being started here. My object is not for facilities being found for our produce to be exported but for the utilization of that produce, to some extent at least, in industrial pursuits in this country. My Lord, large quantities of oil-seeds, fibre and coal are now held up owing to this war as security under produce loans and are deteriorating both in value and quality. There is no apprehension that sooner or later they will perish unless some sort of use is made of these products. In order that a beginning may be made to show people and demonstrate by practical object-lessons in industries as to what can be done with these particular products, I want Government to help in starting industries so that the people may learn how they would pay if started on a sufficiently large scale. Unless these industries are started on a sufficiently large scale on a commercial basis, they will not pay. And unless it is demonstrated to the people that they are paying concerns, there is no prospect of private people taking them up. So it is necessary for the Government to start them not merely for demonstrative purposes, but on a scale sufficiently large so that people may take to them and private concerns may spring up in these particular directions hereafter. That is my chief object in putting forward this resolution and asking your Excellency's Government to view this favourably and accept it as far as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDER:—“I do not think I have much to add to what I have already said on this subject. The Government have already placed the Director of Industries in funds to engage in the experiments which he has recommended. As I have already stated, if it is established that the attitude of the Home Government on the subject of State assistance of industries is altered, the Government here will certainly take steps to get the Secretary of State to let us undertake action in this country similar to that which the Home Government is undertaking in England. That is the undertaking that the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar particularly wanted. But I may point out that even if we had the power, we should find it difficult to know in what direction to move; because, as I have said, the existence of the present state of things, due to the war, renders it more difficult than usual to undertake any really useful industrial experiment. We are dealing with a state of affairs which is temporary and may disappear in three months, six months or eighteen months—it is impossible to say how long. When that state of affairs disappears all the conditions with which we start will be altered, and we shall have no use for the machinery and buildings brought in to tide over a temporary crisis.

“As regards ground-nuts, I have not had any practical suggestions which would enable us to obtain the help which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao wants, except that we have actually communicated with the consular agents in other countries in order that Canada and the United States may do something to find a market for the ground-nuts. We may be able to do something more, but to start an industry that would enable us to utilize the ground-nut crop that will be coming in from the fields in the course of two or three months from now seems to me evidently impossible. No industry can be started in two or three months to deal with these crops.

“The Director of Industries has sent up certain proposals regarding the pressing of oils. These proposals will be carefully considered; and if we find that there is a fair chance of doing something to introduce fresh presses, which may assist the production of oil in the country, the Government will take action. On the whole, I do not think that it is probable for the Government at this stage to accept the resolution. We can only say that we shall endeavour to watch the position as closely as possible; and if any opening occurs to enable us to take modified action, the Council may be sure that immediate advantage will be taken of the opening.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“We have been discussing Resolution No. XI. Is Resolution No. XII also included?”

His Excellency the President:—“Yes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Would the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew say something under Resolution No. XII?”

(The President; Mr. Cardew; Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ With a little bit of alteration we can accept Resolution No. XII.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—“ I do not understand what is meant by the words ‘‘ on the lines of the Board of Trade in other countries.’’ The creation of a Bureau of Information is part of the scheme of the Department of Industries and we shall follow the lines of the Board of Trade in London so far as that is concerned with industrial information. We have no objection to Resolution No. XII in principle, but the only question is, whether it is so worded as to make its meaning clear. I understand that the Honourable the Minister of Polavaram was going to treat XI and XII together and his speech covered both.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I want to move Resolution No. XII as well. In view of the general sympathy of the Government towards the industrial development of the country and their promise to do everything possible in that direction, I shall with your Lordship's permission withdraw Resolution No. XI.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ Does that apply to Resolution No. XII?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—“ If Government are ready to accept Resolution No. XII with some verbal modification, will the Honourable Member be satisfied?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW :—“ We can only accept the general idea underlying Resolution No. XII.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ If I may offer a word of advice, which is purely personal, to the Honourable gentleman who put down these resolutions, I should be inclined to suggest that in regard to all these four resolutions, the Council might well be satisfied with the discussion that we have had, because they all relate to the work of the Department of Industries. One says that a committee should be appointed; another says that steps should be taken to protect the ground-nut and leather trades during the continuance of the war, and there are two resolutions by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao on the same subject. The question is large, as you are aware. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has dealt with a resolution which relates to a wide subject, on the position of the Department of Industries and the correspondence which has taken place with the Secretary of State. I do not believe that there is any essential difference upon this whole question; I really do not believe that there is any essential difference; but we are influenced by the peculiar circumstances of the war; and there is some confusion, I think, between steps which are tempting, if not practicable, during the abnormal conditions of war, and on the other hand the normal development of the Department of Industries, which we all wish to see.

“ If I may emphasize, in a sentence, what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has already said, I would say this; namely, that if members of the Council are seeking a special remedy for any special emergency or any special distress which arises in any particular industry in the Presidency during the war, you may be quite sure that the Government are closely watching the development of events. We are bound—it is our duty—and we should be failing in the discharge of our duty if we did not—we are bound to keep a very close watch upon the conditions of the various trades in the Presidency, and to propose to the Secretary of State, or the Viceroy, or whatever authority it may be, any special steps that we think may be necessary to meet these special emergencies. I think that the Council may be perfectly satisfied in regard to that. For instance, no special proposals or recommendations have been made today in regard to any special trade, but suggestions have been thrown out and those suggestions will be noted and have been noted, and the Council may be sure that they will be carefully considered and deliberated upon if necessity arises. That deals with the special emergency.

“ The next idea which I think I have detected in the speeches of the Honourable Members is that it may be possible to utilize the war for the capture of the enemy's trade and that, during the disturbed conditions of the trade of the world, it may be possible to reap some advantages, secure immediate advantages, for Indian trade, Indian

(The President: Mr. E. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

enterprise and Indian undertakings. If we are to take immediate advantage, I suggest that this must be rather with private traders who have staff, machinery, trade connections, experience and capital which they can invest or risk in such speculative enterprises. At the moment, it is impossible for this Government to rush in and take part in or endeavour to capture a particular trade of the enemy. It is quite true, and history shows it us, that great war generally has far its results some very large trade diversions or dislocations. The American war of 1861 had that effect in its destruction of the American shipping trade and the consequent advantage to British shipping and so forth. There are numerous instances. If we are talking of immediate changes, those are large economic changes which, I suggest, are rather unconscious than conscious, so far as regards the whole bulk of trade. Each shipper or merchant or trader seeks his particular opportunity and benefits by it. We may think that some Indian capitalist may come forward and benefit in this way.

"Well, then, there is a third idea which is evoked in the speeches and that is the idea which has played round the development of the Department of Industries. But this, I would suggest, concerns the permanent welfare and development of Indian trade, Indian manufacture, and Indian economies. So far as the work of the Department of Industries is concerned, it may be the case that time will show that its present powers are not large enough. In the meantime its present powers have not by any means been exhausted. We have not got to the full length of exhausting the powers which we already have. Therefore, within the present powers of the Department of Industries, I suggest that there is still a large field which we shall have to explore before we have a strong case for going further. It is quite true that these powers are not so wide as they were, but still, taking them as they are at the present moment, we have not by any means exhausted them. It is no doubt possible that, as soon as we have exhausted them, whenever that time comes, it may be quite advisable or practicable or desirable to move the Secretary of State and the other authorities to extend those powers. I do not predict it. At any rate there is a good deal we can do in accordance with the views of the Honourable gentlemen who have spoken today to carry out their suggestions, which we can do within the limits of our present powers, but Government funds are scanty and our undertakings in every direction must be more or less crippled by the circumstances of the war. What I do suggest is this: if we are looking to the permanent welfare of Indian trade, let us remember that the circumstances now of industrial enterprises are not only abnormal but present abnormal difficulties, and I do not think that it would be at all in the permanent interests of Indian trade—I am distinguishing this entirely from the special emergencies of present-day—to encourage people to put their money into enterprises in circumstances of abnormal difficulty. It might simply lead to disappointment and what would otherwise be a healthy and successful enterprise might fail. For 10, 20, or 30 years, or a generation, you may have to face the disappointments and discouragement which would be incurred by risking money under these very difficult and abnormal conditions.

"But finally, I am only singling out what I have noticed in the speeches of the Honourable members and emphasising what has already been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Carlaw. I do not think that there is really any serious difference among us on the whole subject. Any differences which have appeared, I think, have been due to a confusion of thought between three different purposes which we have in view, especially the idea of emergency, the idea of capturing hostile trade, and the idea of the permanent welfare of Indian industries. I cannot help thinking that having had this discussion we should not carry it any further, or pass any definite resolution today. I really do not think we should. Government cannot accept some of the resolutions and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Carlaw has already said that. I should personally prefer that there should be no differences on the subject and that it should go out to the public that the Council, as a whole, is vigilantly watching the situation and that the Government mean to take advantage of it in every way that is open to them.

"The Honourable gentleman does not press Resolution No. XI?"

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—No."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mutaligar.*)

ORGANIZATION OF A BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“*Has the resolution No. XII been accepted?*”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“*The principle has been accepted.*”

The following is Resolution No. XII :—

“*This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the Bureau of Industrial Information which has been sanctioned in connection with the Department of Industries be ordered to be organized at once on the lines of the Boards of Trade in other countries, to obtain samples of finished articles manufactured from all kinds of raw materials exported from India and to issue bulletins explaining the progress of their manufacture and the markets for such manufactures.*”

ADVISORY BOARD FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMUTHA MUTALIGAR :—“*I am quite satisfied with the very clear statement made by your Excellency in regard to this matter, but I think it is necessary to say a word about the resolution I have brought forward simply in explanation of the peculiar nature of it in contradistinction to the other resolutions. That takes me to what the special officer who was requested to report to Government on this question of the existing state of industries refers particularly in page 8 of G.O. No. 2842, dated 26th September 1914. In the report of Mr. Treasurer he says, ‘especially for lack of industrial organization nothing is possible to be done at present.’ That is what he considers. That is the one and the only drawback which hinders him in any progress that he thinks may be made under the present circumstances; and the only purpose for which I brought forward this resolution to-day is to make a small beginning to provide this province with that industrial organization, which is absolutely necessary for any progress that may be made in this Presidency. For that purpose I have thought it fit to bring forward this proposal before this Government. It is a very simple proposal which is hardly of a contentious character and which I hope is well within the powers of this Government. The resolution that I beg to move is as follows :—*

“*XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the constitution, at an early date, of an Advisory Board of qualified persons, not less than one-half of whom should be non-official Indians, to co-operate with the Director of Industries in promoting the improvement of existing industries and the introduction of new industries.*”

“*I believed that this will be a measure calculated not only to help us in the present time, but it will also be a step in the direction of progress permanently throughout this province. It is a very small step, a step which, I believe, will not affect anybody, either Government or any trade interest or in any way the orders of the Secretary of State. It was put forward in a previous discussion on the subject. It is a very necessary, essential initial step, which we will do well to take at this opportune moment. This I consider to be a precursor of a complete set of organizations, of which this should be the central organization, to spring up, as time goes on, gradually in each industrial centre from the bigger to smaller and again to smaller ones. That is my view in bringing this resolution before the Council, and I do not think it necessary at this stage, after the full discussion we have had on the previous resolution, to dilate upon the conditions at present of the province as they have been put fully before the Council and as they are just fresh in their minds. As His Excellency kindly observed there is absolutely no difference in the standpoint of the non-officials or Government in this matter. We see that for instance, with regard to the ground-nut, the present is a most excellent opportunity to make a move in the matter to see that not only the trade of this country is helped, but also the agriculturists of this country is helped. What I mean is, if the valuable cattle feed in the shape of cakes are preserved in the country, it will mean a lot of help to agriculturists.*

(Mr. Chidambaramalla Madhavar; Mr. Ahmad Tahir Marikayar;
Mr. Corder; the President.)

Already the export of hides is going up every year, and after the war the export is bound to increase. If in this way an advisory board is brought into existence, it will be a sort of intermediary between the Government on the one hand and the public on the other. It will give the non-official view of every sector and I believe it will be a source of help to Government in more ways than one. It will help them to understand the conditions of the people and of the country and it will help also to strengthen the heads of Government in developing their policy in industries. With this particular object in view I brought forward this resolution and I earnestly trust that the Government will find absolutely no difficulty in accepting this small but most important step, which is really bound to give the greatest good to the country. I hope that the Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAHIR MARIKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, in seconding the resolution moved by my Honorable friend, I beg to say a few words.

"It is a well-known fact that the present outbreak of war stands in the way of all commerce and trade, especially in the way of seaborne trade. For example, business and storing offices are put to much hardship and starvation.

"Unless the Government undertake to establish such industries at its earliest opportunity, I am afraid the position of affairs will become from bad to worse. I am not against the foreign trade; my only object is that the people of this Presidency should also be trained with some knowledge of industry so as to enable them to be of some use at a time like the present juncture.

"So I strongly second this resolution with a request that the Government will kindly arrange to establish an advisory board to improve and introduce such industries as they think proper in various places, more especially in seaport towns."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON:—"Your Excellency, the suggestion made in this resolution is that an advisory board of qualified persons, not less than one-half of whom should be non-official Indians, might be constituted to co-operate with the Director of Industries in promoting the improvement of existing industries and the introduction of new industries. I may mention that some few weeks ago the same suggestion was put forward and I talked with Mr. Tremble about it. His answer was briefly as follows:—

"I am already in touch with everybody in Madras who is able to give me advice on industries. I can get it much better by private communication than I could, if they were tied on to me as a board. There are a certain number of people who can give me advice, and I am already able to get that advice confidentially and direct; and I would prefer to be left unaffected in that direction."

"So far as a permanent committee or board is concerned I think it would be wise to accept Mr. Tremble's wish on the subject, and leave him to obtain information direct from the gentlemen who are known to possess special knowledge on special subjects, and not to attempt to create a formal board, which in some analogous cases, like that of the Central Board of Agriculture, has not proved of much use.

"Secondly, there is a possibility of a conference on the subject, and the Council is probably aware that your Excellency has sanctioned a large conference which is to meet next month and which will be attended by representatives not only of agriculture, but of a large number of industries and trades. That conference will enable all the general representatives of industries in the Presidency to come forward and give advice to the Government as to what can be done. That will be most useful. There will be a conference to deal with the immediate situation, and of that conference we shall have all the advices that the Government could put on to any board. That, I think, will meet the object which the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramalla Madhavar has in view. Therefore, I should deprecate the creation of a permanent board. I suggest to him that the conference which your Excellency is summoning next month will meet the object which he has in view as regards obtaining advice about industrial development in all directions."

The Hon'ble the President:—"Does the Honorable gentleman wish to make a reply?"

(*Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar, the President ; Mr. Narasimhanara Sarma.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR :—“ I wish to say a word. I wished that advisory board to be a responsible board which could responsibly associate itself with the Director not only to meet him at the present crisis but for all time. It is that which was chiefly my intention. I do not feel convinced by what the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has said with regard to the way that His Excellency has proposed to proceed in the matter, that is by inviting a conference, my object will be achieved. Conference, I do admit, have a value, an inestimable value, but I believe that there is a real difference between a conference that meets once in a way, and a permanent body of responsible advisers, who on the one hand advise Government and on the other hand advise and know the people as well. It is that body which I think would be really useful not only in the present emergency but also in the permanent interests of the country. I hope that the Government will see their way to have such a board even though they say, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has said, that the Board of Agriculture has not succeeded. But I do think that if the body is really a competent body, it cannot but be of use and advantage in the industrial development of the country, which every one of us so ardently wishes for. Anyway if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew can say that, over and above this conference, the Government will consider the matter of having a permanent advisory board, I should be satisfied.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Their present view is that it is unnecessary for a time of crisis. The Honourable gentleman may be sure that if the time should come when the Government think that a permanent board is necessary, they will consider it again.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

PROTECTION OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES DURING THE WAR.

The Hon'ble MAO BHADRAR B. NARASIMHAMANA SARMA :—“ The resolution of which I have given notice runs as follows :—

‘XIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take steps for the protection of the groundnut and leather trades and industries of this Presidency during the period when the Empire is engaged in the war.’

“ With regard to this resolution, I have just one word to say. The reason why I have worded the resolution in general terms is that I know that the eleventh resolution was a controversial resolution. I wish that some steps should be taken to protect the industries in question during the time that the country is engaged in war. I wish to strengthen the hands of the Government if such a thing were necessary to make a representation to the Secretary of State as to the French Government to help these trades owing to the abnormal circumstances in which we are placed and that the export duty on oil may be removed temporarily in order to facilitate our trade. In order to strengthen the hands of Government, I think that such a resolution would be useful. I would ask if the Government, after such changes, as they may think proper to introduce, are willing to accept the resolution.”

His Excellency the President :—“ I would suggest that the Honourable Member might withdraw the resolution. We have given a specific undertaking to keep an eye on the situation. It might lead other people not so well informed to read other things into it.”

The Hon'ble MAO BHADRAR B. NARASIMHAMANA SARMA :—“ That is all that I have proceeded to show to Government.”

His Excellency the President :—“ After that, the Honourable Member will desire to withdraw it.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

CONTROL OF CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

His Excellency the President :—“ Resolution XV is accepted by Government. I do not think it is necessary at this late hour to say anything about it except to move it formally.”

(Mr. Ramakrishna Rao; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO:—“I formally move Resolution No. XV which runs as follows:—

“This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions to the Board of Revenue to report to him, after making such inquiry as may appear necessary, on the best manner in which the control vested in it under Regulation VII of 1817 over charitable endowments can be rendered more effective than it is at present.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW:—“The position is that the policy which the Government have followed for many years is one of non-interference, but Government are now prepared, in the terms of the resolution, to refer the question to the Board of Revenue and call for a report; and the Board will be asked, before submitting the report, to consult opinion as to what are the best steps to be taken to carry on the control vested in it under Regulation VII of 1817, and in what way it can be rendered more acceptable. Government are prepared to call on the Board for a report on that question and in calling on the Board for such a report the suggestions of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in Resolution No. XVI will be considered by the Board of Revenue.”

The resolution was accepted.

COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF PUBLIC TRUSTS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—“In view of the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, I beg leave to withdraw Resolution No. XVI with liberty to return it if necessary.”

“With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

“XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps may taken by Government by legislation or otherwise to form committees composed of officials and non-officials for each district or group of districts to decide upon and regulate or to report to the Government on the best method of the maintenance and expenditure of the proceeds of endowments of public and charitable trusts which have been or may be capable of being taken charge of by the Board of Revenue or local boards so that the objects of the original trust and interests of the public may be better safeguarded.”

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS ACT, 1857.

His Excellency the President:—“The Council will remember that we have to resume the discussion of the Bill to amend the Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act which was adjourned at an earlier stage on Saturday. The position stands as follows: The discussion which was adjourned on Saturday was on the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that rule 45 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration at once. Subsequently to that an arrangement has been come to which is as follows:—

“(1) That a new clause be added to the Bill between the present clauses 1 and 2 as follows:

“2. Section 2 of the Madras Uncovenanted Officers Act, 1857, is hereby repealed.”

“(2) That the words ‘subject to the control of the Governor in Council’ be inserted at the beginning of clause 2 (to be re-numbered 3) and that clause 3 be re-numbered as clause 4.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDREW:—Your Excellency, it will be remembered by the Council that a very good suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hasan Menon in reference to this Bill and an adjournment was made on Saturday on any motion that rule 45 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration

(Mr. Curzon; the President.)

at once. I should like to thank the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, the Hon'ble Mr. Bannamanna Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma who kindly, in spite of resolution No. 1, sacrificed part of their Sunday to come and discuss the matter with me in order to put this matter straight. The result was that it was agreed that section 3 of the Madras Unconvenanted Officers Act, 1857, did really not need to be retained and that it might be repealed. It is proposed with this object to put in a new clause 2 and to re-number present clauses 5 and 3 as clauses 5 and 6 respectively. It was also agreed that the words 'subject to the control of the Governor in Council' may be inserted at the words 'beginning of clause 2 of the Bill, which will be re-numbered clause 5. These alterations I think, meet the wishes of those Honourable Members who have spoken on the subject. In fact, we have held what in effect was a meeting of a Select Committee, without the delay and formalities which are usual in such Committee's work, and modified those clauses in the manner I have just mentioned. I now beg to move that rule 45 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The title and the preamble of the Bill were postponed.

Clause 1 of the Bill was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Channay :—"I move that a new clause be added to the Bill between the present clauses 1 and 2 as follows:—

'2. Section 3 of the Madras Unconvenanted Officers Act, 1857, is hereby repealed.'

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Channay :—"Your Excellency, I beg now to move that clauses 2 and 3 be re-numbered as clauses 3 and 4 and that at the commencement of new clause 3 the word 'subject to the control of the Governor in Council' be inserted."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 3 as amended was put and agreed to.

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The title was added to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Channay :—"Your Excellency, the changes which have been made in the Bill are of a trifling character. They introduce no new principle or anything more than small verbal alterations. I therefore move under rule 51 that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—"The business being concluded, the Council will adjourn *sine die*."

W. FRANCIS,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX LX.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

I. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps may be taken to put a stop, except in very exceptional circumstances, to the working before 11 a.m. and beyond 5 p.m. or 6 p.m. on working days, and at any hours on holidays, in the public offices, especially in the judicial.

Working hours
in public
offices.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KANUNA RAO:—

II. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules relating to remission of assessment be so modified as to allow the grant of remission in respect of a portion of a survey field which has been left waste or on which the crop has been lost, even though such portion is not a recognised sub-division of such survey field.

Remission of
assessment on
portions of
survey fields.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—

III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a complete programme of civil buildings for the whole Presidency uniformly prepared to be constructed by the several provincial departments may be ordered to be drawn up with a view to determine the relative importance and urgency of the works proposed and to regulate the expenditure on this class of works with due regard to other heads of expenditure.

Programme of
civil buildings.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KANUNA RAO:—

IV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take steps to improve and encourage indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Unani.

Encouragement
of Ayurveda
and Unani
systems of
medicine.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rule proposed in notification No. 268, dated 3rd June 1914, for the levy of audit fees from co-operative societies, published at page 851, Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 16th June 1914, may not be made or given effect to for the present.

Levy of audit
fees from
co-operative
societies.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—

VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in the case of civil assistant surgeons who happen to hold appointments involving constant travelling, their daily allowances may be increased and so fixed as not to be less than that allotted to provincial gazetted officers of other departments.

Daily
allowances of
civil assistant
surgeons as
fixed.

VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government may advise and help district boards that have tried or are willing to levy railway cess to form themselves into companies to work joint railway lines, as schemes to be laid down by Government, when such lines pass through the jurisdiction of more districts than one; and may also arrange to provide the capital for such companies out of the funds pointed out by the Government as available during the last Budget discussion or by advancing loans to them as is done for other purposes by Government.

Joint com-
mercially run
railways by
district boards.

This Council further recommends that the Dodigal-Palghat line now under the consideration of Government may be worked on these lines jointly by the district boards of Madurai, Coimbatore and Malabar.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps may be taken by Government to secure the ownership of the proposed railway line between Dodigal, Palghat and Palghat to the district boards concerned.

District Board
ownership of
proposed
Dodigal-
Palghat
railway line.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NARAYAN:—

IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to consult the Malabar District Board as to the construction and financing of such portions of the Dodigal-Palghat railway line as come within the borders of Malabar and to ascertain whether the Board is willing to raise a railway cess and to undertake its construction, and further recommends that the Government be pleased to suspend the execution of the project already recommended.

Execution of
the Dodigal-
Palghat
railway line.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—

Ministry of
District Board
and Public
Works,
Madras.

X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that action should be taken by the grant of loans and facilities to borrow, by undertaking the necessary legislation or otherwise, to enable the district boards of Madras, Coimbatore and Mysore, or such of them as may be willing, to construct branch lines of railway within their districts.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. V. KUNOJA Rao :—

State develop-
ment of India
Board.

XI. (a) This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to move the Secretary of State for India, owing to the disturbance of trade and disturbance of markets created by the present war in Europe, to re-consider the orders passed by him prohibiting the Local Government from themselves embarking on commercial undertakings in this Presidency calculated to develop its internal industrial resources and make it less dependent on foreign countries.

(b) This Council recommends that in the incipient stage of the industries of the Presidency, the actual development of our industries, in the case of those which have to be worked on European methods to enable them successfully to compete with foreign articles, should not be left entirely to private enterprise, but that the Government should embark on industrial undertakings of all kinds on a commercial scale to serve as object lessons and incentives to private enterprises.

(c) This Council recommends that a beginning may be made by starting on a commercial scale, employing European experts if necessary, industries connected with oil-seeds, namely, crushing seeds, refining oils and manufacture of soap, steamed, glycerine, candles, tallow, lard and other products.

Department of
Public Works,
Madras.

XII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the bureau of industrial information which has been constituted in connection with the Department of Industries be ordered to be organized at once on the lines of the Bureau of Trade in other countries, to obtain samples of finished articles manufactured from all kinds of raw materials exported from India and to issue bulletins explaining the process of their manufacture and the markets for such manufactures.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR :—

Ministry of
Public Works,
Madras.

XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the constitution at an early date of an Advisory Board of qualified persons, not less than one-half of whom should be non-official Indians, to co-operate with the Director of Industries in promoting the improvement of existing industries and the introduction of new industries.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—

Ministry of
Public Works,
Madras.

XIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take steps for the protection of the groundnut and leather trades and industries of this Presidency during the period when the Empire is engaged in war.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. BHASKARASWAMI Rao :—

Ministry of
Public Works,
Madras.

XV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions to the Board of Revenue to report to him, after making such enquiry as may appear necessary, on the best manner in which the control vested in it under Regulation VII of 1877 over charitable endowments can be rendered more effective than it is at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAJA ATYANAN :—

Ministry of
Public Works,
Madras.

XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that steps may be taken by Government by legislation or otherwise to form committees composed of officials and non-officials for each district or group of districts to deal with and regulate or to report to the Government on the best method of the maintenance and expenditure of the proceeds of endowments of public and charitable trusts which have been or may be capable of being taken charge of by the Board of Revenue or local boards, so that the objects of the original trust and the interests of the public may be better safeguarded.

Bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under rule 33 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published for general information:—

No. 13 of 1914.

A Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1 of 1896

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Madras Act I of 1896; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall be called the Madras Abkari Act Amendment Act, 1914.

2. In section 3 of the said Act the following amendment shall be made:—

For the existing explanation of the term "denatured" conveying of the end of sub-section (k) the following shall be substituted:—

"Explanation.—'Denatured' means
"subjected to a process prescribed by the
"Local Government by notification for the
"purpose of rendering unfit for human
"consumption."

3. The following shall be substituted for section 55-A:—

"Whoever renders or attempts to render fit for human consumption any spirit, whether manufactured in British India or not, which has been denatured, or has in his possession any spirit in respect of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such attempt has been made, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or both. For the purpose of this section it shall be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, that any spirit, which is proved on chemical analysis to contain any quantity of any of the prescribed denaturants, is or contains or has been derived from denatured spirit."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The definition of the term "denatured" occurring in the Madras Abkari Act, 1 of 1896, is the same as that in the Bengal Excise Act. With reference to a case in the latter province where one U. N. Ghose was charged with rendering fit for human consumption, possessing and selling spirit which had been denatured, the Calcutta High Court have, in their appellate judgment, dated the 10th December 1912, remarked that an spirit could be regarded as "denatured" if it could, after being treated with denaturants, by any means be made fit for human consumption. The High Court appear also to demand proof that spirit has been denatured even though the officially prescribed denaturants are found in the spirit. As under the above ruling of the High Court it would be impossible to get a certificate for rendering denatured spirit potable, it is necessary to alter the existing definition of the term "denatured" and also to amend section 55-A so as to empower the courts to presume that, unless and until the contrary is proved, any spirit, which is proved on chemical analysis to contain any quantity of any of the prescribed denaturants, is or contains or has been derived from denatured spirit.

P. S. SIVASWAMY AITHR

W. FRANCIS,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.